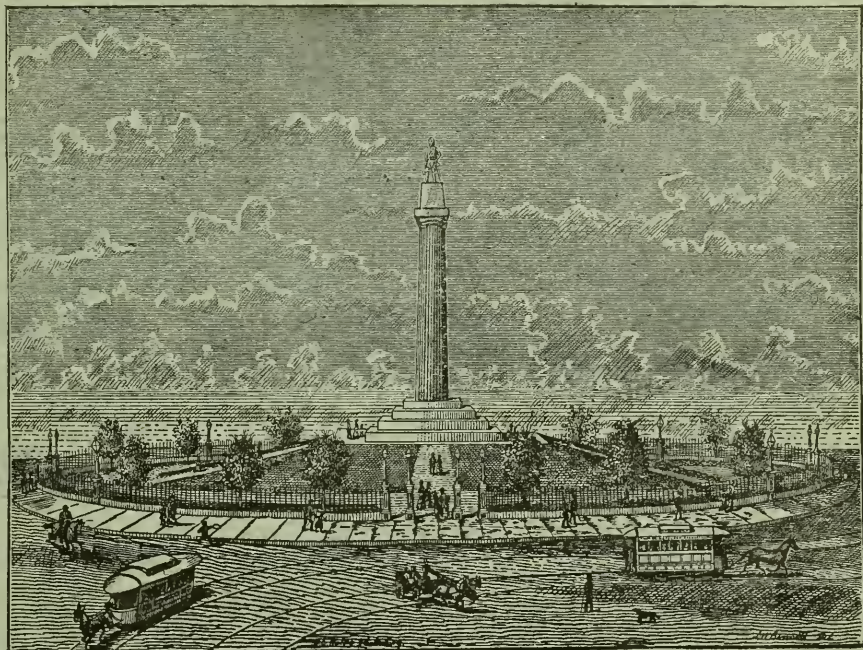


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— TO —

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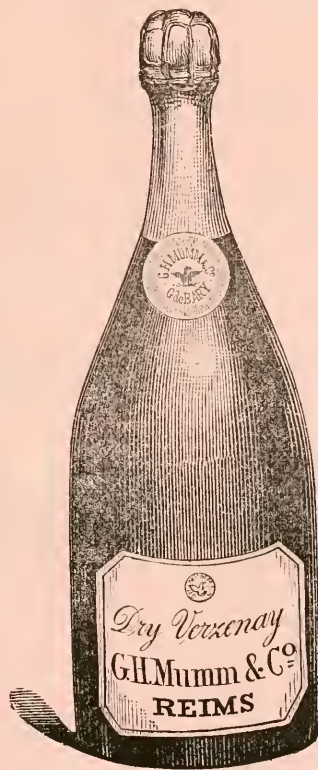
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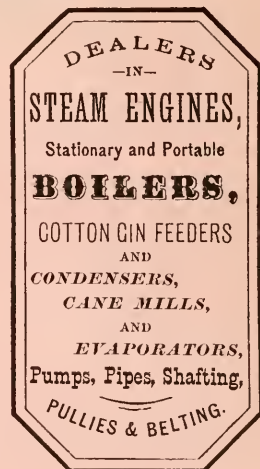
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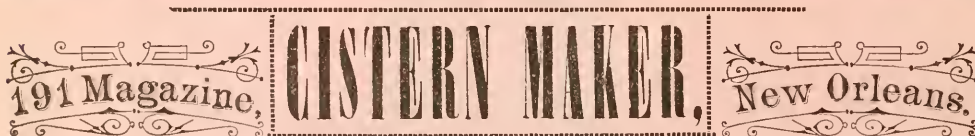
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THE PAST.



THE first attempt of the French to install a colony in Louisiana, was made by the brave and chivalrous La Salle, who left France with all requisites for the establishment of a settlement, but the expedition was wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, and the leader, after escaping with a few of his followers, was murdered by them for some fancied wrong.

Iberville, very justly termed the Father of Louisiana, arrived at Cat Island in 1698, and soon afterwards a settlement was made at the now favorite lake shore summer resort, Biloxi.

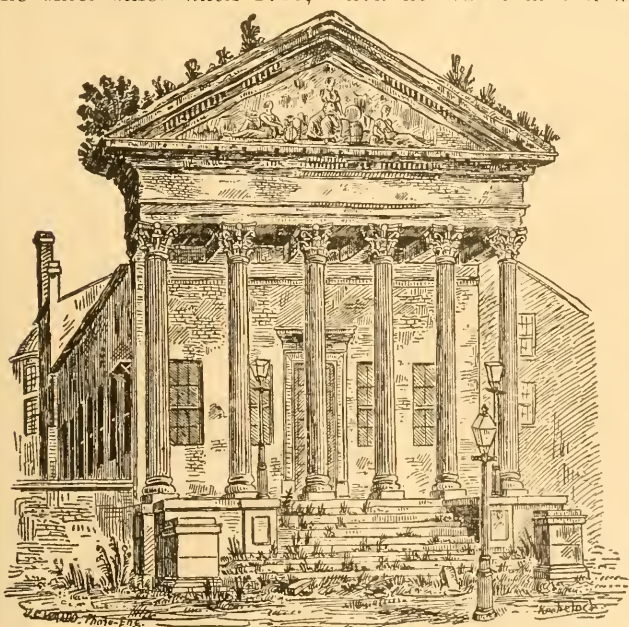
Souville was appointed the first Governor, and Bienville, Lieutenant-Governor. In 1701 Souville died, and was succeeded by Bienville, who retained the chief office until 1710, when he was removed and De Mays and the Baron

D'Artaquette assumed the charge of the destinies of the young colony.

The settlement at Biloxi was surrounded with many difficulties and perils, and although frequently aided by supplies, and strengthened with new emigrants from France, did not prosper.

In 1717, the famous company, of which the Scotch financier, Law, was the ruling spirit, was formed, and received from the King of France, Louis Fourteenth, extraordinary and absolute power in the new colony.

In 1718 Bienville was re-appointed Governor, and, his first act was to seek a more suitable locality for the chief settlement of the province. Sailing along Lake Pontchartrain, just as



Old Citizens' Bank.

night was overtaking his company, the Governor discovered a small stream leading inwards, and proceeding up this water until he found a high place, suitable for a camp, he halted and built his fires for the night, near where now stand the boathouses of the St. John and Pelican Rowing Clubs, at Bayou Bridge, on the Bayou St. John, the name given to the small stream he had been ascending.

Thus the first step towards the foundation of the new city, whose commerce in the future shall extend to the utmost limits of the globe, and whose people already rival in beauty, fashion and chivalry, Paris itself, was made on the spot where, in our day, the "fairest of the fair" gather to witness the strength and swiftness of the Knights of the Oar, and myriads of lights, on festal occasions, play on the waters where first were mirrored the beacon fires of the future Queen of the South, the beautiful New Orleans, so named after the Duke of Orleans. Bienville left fifty men to clear the ground and erect the necessary buildings, which, for the accommodation of the commerce of the province, were placed on the banks of the Mississippi.

The first overflow that we find recorded, occurred in 1719, one year after the settlement was planned. The river rose to an extraordinary height, and as the Company was as yet unable to protect themselves by dykes, the place was for a time deserted.

The principal offices and establishments of the province were removed from Biloxi to New Orleans, in November, 1722. In the following year, we are told by Charlevoix, who came from Canada by way of the river, that the city then consisted of one hundred cabins, very irregularly placed, a large wooden warehouse, two or three dwellings, a poor store-house, which was also used as a chapel, a shed being converted into the house of prayer. The population did not exceed two hundred persons.

Historians mention as an important fact, that in this year, 1723, a party of emigrants from Germany, who had crossed the ocean to settle on lands in Arkansas, granted to them by the celebrated Law, being disappointed in their original intention, descended the river to New Orleans, hoping to obtain a passage back to France. This the government was unable to furnish, but small tracts of land were given to them on both sides of the river about thirty miles above New Orleans, at what is known as the German Coast, where they settled and engaged in agricultural pursuits, supplying the city with vegetables and garden products. This was the commencement of the German element in the population of our city, and the descendants of these early settlers, augmented by thousands of others from the Fatherland, make one of the most industrious, reliable, prosperous and honorable classes of our miscellaneous community. In the fall of this year the town was visited by a terrific cyclone, which swept before it the church, hospital, and about one-third of the residences of the inhabitants. This disaster, which was also very destructive to the crops, seriously inclined many of the people to abandon the settlement.

The Jesuit Fathers first arrived in the summer of 1727, and located on a tract of land in the Faubourg St. Mary, now known as the First District, in which they made great improvements—erecting imposing and valuable buildings.

The Ursuline Nuns also came to the city in this year, and first lived in a house corner of Bienville and Chartres streets. In 1730 they removed to their convent, corner of Conde, now Chartres, and Ursulines streets. This building, with the large grounds around it, about three squares in size, was occupied by them for nearly a century. The growth of the city, and consequent rise in real estate, made this property very valuable, and the Nuns disposed of the greater part of it, and erected their new convent near where the Barracks now stands, and removed to it in 1824.

In 1728 the city extended from Customhouse street to Barracks street, and from the river to Claiborne street. It was very regularly laid out, but the houses were scattered and few. The inhabitants probably had no more idea that their little settlement would one day be a city of the magnitude and importance of the New Orleans of to-day, than we have of the enterprise, wealth and power our city will hold twenty-five or even ten years hence.

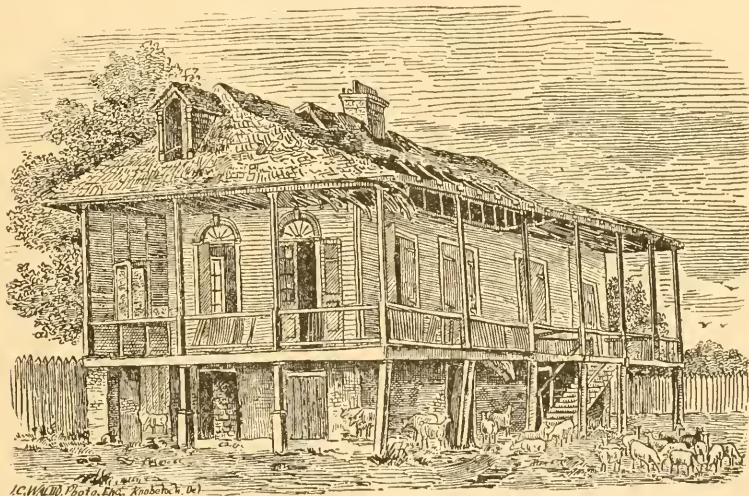
In 1763 the Jesuits were compelled to leave Louisiana, they having been

expelled, by a decree of Clement 13th, from the dominions of the Kings of France, Spain and Naples. Their property in New Orleans was seized and sold for about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars—property which to-day is worth many millions, embracing, as it did, by far the most valuable portion of the First District.

Commerce with Great Britain began in 1764, during which year the first British vessels visited the Mississippi. Coming up the river they would make fast to a tree opposite the now beautiful and flourishing Fourth District, and there carry on a profitable traffic with the citizens and inhabitants of the neighborhood.

In the year 1769, the colony of Louisiana was, much against the wishes of the colonists, ceded to Spain, and the capital was taken possession of by General Alexander O'Reilly, one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish army. The transfer of the colony was attended with great pomp and show of power, General O'Reilly being accompanied by a large force, for the purpose of overawing those who had joined in the insurrection during the preceding year against the authority of Spain.

The first appearance of that much dreaded disease, Yellow Fever, was in the



Rodriguez's House—Jackson's Supposed Headquarters.

summer of this year. It was imported, as all authorities agree, in a British vessel which arrived from the coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves. Although the city has since been visited by many terrible epidemics of this scourge, it is not regarded by our native citizens or those who have lived here long enough to become acquainted with the true nature of the disease, with that dread usually entertained for it by strangers. In fact it has often been observed that its ravages have been principally among those who either could not, or would not take proper care of themselves. Our experienced nurses generally regard it with less apprehension than many diseases prevalent in other sections of the Union.

In the year of 1770 the city was visited by an intensely cold spell, during which the river was frozen for several yards on both sides, the only instance of the kind that we find recorded.

The population of New Orleans steadily increased from this time forward, although very slowly at first. In 1770 the city had 3190 residents, and in 1785, 4980, exclusive of the surrounding settlements.

The commerce of the place was greatly retarded for several years by the restrictions and onerous exactions of the Spanish authorities, but a more liberal policy having been inaugurated in 1778, the drooping fortunes of the place revived.

In 1785, the Americans began that trade from the West to New Orleans, which has ever since been an important element in the industries of the place.

About the same time many merchants came from France and established themselves here. British vessels navigated the Mississippi, trading with the citizens and planters, taking produce in payment for their merchandise or giving long credits. At this period the Philadelphians opened a brisk business with this city.

On Good Friday of 1788 a very destructive conflagration occurred. It commenced in the chapel of a Spaniard on Chartres street, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and it being a very boisterous and windy day, about nine hundred houses were destroyed before the flames could be subdued. The loss in money was estimated at two and a half million dollars. The citizens of our day, protected by a gallant corps of men, organized into one of the most effective Fire Departments ever known to the world, and amply supplied with steam fire engines, and Babcock Extinguishers, read of such desolation with astonishment.

It was in 1788 that General Wilkinson first procured permission to send launches from Kentucky loaded with tobacco, thus opening trade in an article for which New Orleans has since become a leading mart.

The first settlements of Americans that we find mentioned took place in 1789, and their numbers and influence have grown with each year since.

The first company of French comedians arrived in New Orleans in 1791, having escaped from a revolt of the slaves at Cape François.

The Baron Carondelet arrived in 1792 and took charge of the colony as Governor. He at once took measures for the improvement of the city, among which were lighting the streets and the employment of watchmen.

The revenues of the city, which then amounted to about seven thousand dollars per annum, not being sufficient to pay these expenses, a tax of one dollar and twelve and a half cents was laid on each chimney. Baron Carondelet erected new fortifications; a fort was constructed below the city on the site of the present United States Mint, and another at the upper confines, foot of Canal street, and a strong redoubt at each angle of the city, and on Rampart street. He also opened a canal to connect the city with Lake Pontchartrain by way of Bayou St. John. This was completed in 1795 and has always been known as Canal Carondelet.

He likewise caused the militia to be trained. There were at the time five companies of volunteers, one of artillery and two of riflemen, each of one hundred men.

The first newspaper published in this city was commenced in 1794, and was called "Le Moniteur de la Louisiane"—The Louisiana Monitor.

Evan Jones, the first consul of the United States was delegated in 1799, the commerce with the Republic having become sufficiently important, at that date, to induce the President to make the appointment.

On the 21st March, 1801, Louisiana was ceded to the French Republic, and in the same year Daniel Clark was appointed Consul of the United States. He was the father of that courageous and persevering woman Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, whose indefatigable efforts to establish her claims to the property of her father have made her a national fame.

Napoleon, as First Consul of France, ceded the province of Louisiana to the United States on the 30th of April, 1803, and formal possession was taken on the 30th of November following, just seventy-six years ago.

What momentous changes have taken place in that short time! The population of the city then was not quite 8100, while that of all of what is now known as Louisiana, was but 42,000. The receipts of the Custom-House for 1802, amounted to \$117,515, and the revenues of the city only \$19,278.

The annual produce of the entire province was estimated at 300lbs. indigo; 20,000 bales cotton, of 300lbs. each; 5000 hogsheads of sugar, and 5000 casks of molasses.

Naturally enough the transfer to the United States caused great dissatisfaction with the people of the province, but American energy and enterprise soon gave new life to the place. New coinage and modes of business were introduced, the judiciary was remodeled and the general machinery of the government completely changed. The restless and progressive spirit of Americans has made great innovations on the manners and customs of the place, and although

the old peculiarities of the French yet remain to some degree, in the lower part of the city, they are fast disappearing before the progressive energy of our age.

The first officers of the city under the change, were Boré, Mayor, with whom were associated Destrehan and Sauve. The council was composed of Livaudais, Petit Cavelier, Villeré, Jones, Fortier, Donaldson, Faurie, Alard, Tureaud, and Watkins. Derbigny, was secretary and Labatut, treasurer.

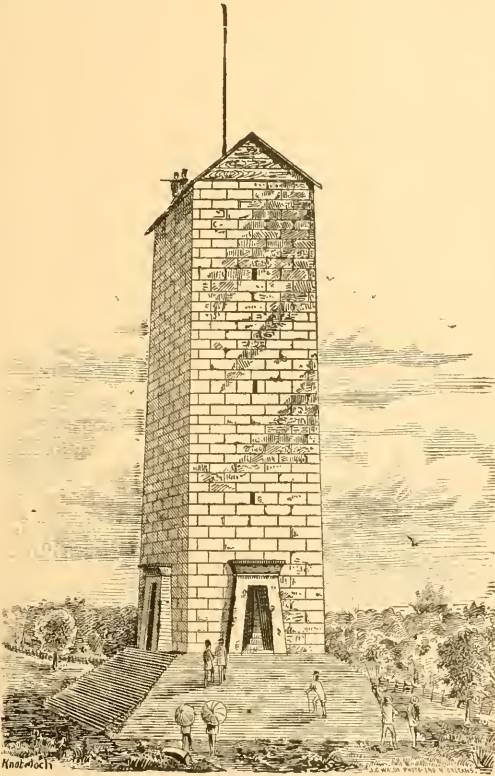
In 1804, the city of New Orleans was made a port of entry and delivery, and the Bayou St. John a port of delivery.

New Orleans was first incorporated as a city by the Legislative Council of the Territory in 1805, and the officers were Mayor, Recorder, fourteen Aldermen and one Treasurer. A branch of the United States Bank was this year established in New Orleans.

Under the new administration of affairs, the population of the city trebled in seven years, and in 1810 amounted to 24,552.

At that time, what is now known as the First District, in which are located the finest buildings and the most extensive stores and warehouses of the city, was mostly used as a plantation. It was the property of a wealthy citizen named Gravier, and one of our principal streets running through this district now bears his name.

With the exception of here and there a villa on the levee, the city extended no further down than Esplanade street, nor above Canal street, except an occasional house.



Jackson Monument.

There were a few dwellings on Canal and Magazine streets and the Polar Star Lodge, situated at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets was considered as being in the country. There were no paved streets in the city, and when some time later, the first attempt at such an improvement was made by V. Rillieux and Benjamin Morgan, they were looked upon as dreaming speculators.

The first steamboat—The New Orleans—that ever made the passage of the Mississippi River, landed at our wharf on the 10th of January, 1812, having made the trip in 229 hours, from Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg. Her presence aroused an immense enthusiasm, for already the success of the experiment had been demonstrated, and it was looked to as the greatest agent for the development of the country. This pioneer steam vessel, was soon followed by fleets of steamers, giving increased facilities and cheap rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, inducing an immense emigration from the older States and Europe, and developing the unbounded resources of the great West and South.

This craft, which excited vast interest in New Orleans, was nothing in comparison to the present day floating palaces on our rivers, and wonderful creations of mechanical genius and superior intelligence, yet in proportion to the experiments of that relic of the past, there is nothing we know of, fraught with so much interest to the human welfare of the age. Its successful trip inaugurated all the vast machinery and tremendous appliances that make the rich and fertile West pop-

nious, and ever steadily progressive in the march of improvement and greatness. In it was the germ of a colossal enterprise that has developed all the utilitarian greatness of this wonderful century of incomparable excellence in mechanical arts and contrivances. We wonder now if the perfection of human genius has culminated, as much as those astonished people did when they saw the first steamer.

General Andrew Jackson arrived in New Orleans, December 1st, 1812, and immediately began preparation for the defense of the city. On the 8th of January the famous battle of New Orleans was fought, culminating in a victory which gave undying glory to the name of the sturdy old hero. On the 23d of January, 1815, the success of the Americans was solemnized by a period of thanksgiving in the Cathedral. The most gorgeous and impressive ceremonies of the church, added to the grand military display, made the occasion one of the most memorable celebrations ever known in New Orleans.

General Lafayette visited New Orleans in 1825. The demonstrations of welcome and kindly gratitude expressed by the people to the famous patriot and soldier, who generously espoused the cause of our country in its severest moment of trial, were of the most brilliant character, and fully in consonance with the princely hospitality and refined culture of the brave and generous people of this section.

In 1828, General Jackson made a short stay in our city, and was the recipient of the most lavish attention from citizens of all classes—every one striving to do him honor. The old hero visited the field of Chalmette, rendered famous in song and story by his own skill and the bravery of his troops. His visit was one grand ovation, alike due to his high merit as a soldier and statesman, and the people's own feelings of love and gratitude.

New Orleans owes much to the energy, courage and perseverance of James H. Caldwell, whose name for a long period of years was connected with every enterprise for the advancement and improvement of the place.

In 1823-4, Mr. Caldwell erected the American Theatre, on Camp street, which was for a long time approachable only over flatboat gunwales. This building was subsequently known as the Armory Hall, and is still in a good state of preservation, being at the present time in use as an auction mart. Mr. Caldwell's venture was regarded as a very ridiculous move, but others followed his example, and the immediate neighborhood of his theatre soon became the most prosperous part of the city.

Speaking of this improvement, and the upward growth of the city, Norman in his Guide Book, issued in 1845, relates the following anecdote:

"Some of the old Frenchmen in the city proper, who have rarely trusted themselves three squares beyond their favorite cabaret, are very incredulous of the reported progress and improvement in the Faubourg St. Mary. A few years since, a gentleman of the second municipality, asked the old cabaret keeper, who has made himself illustrious and wealthy by vending to the *habitués* of the lower market, a drink of his own compounding, called "*Pig and Whistle*," why he did not come up into the Faubourg St. Mary, and see the buildings? At the same time describing the St. Charles Exchange, the Theatre, the Verandah, Bank's Arcade, the magnificent stores, etc. The old Frenchman listened in doubting wonder for some time, at last, however, his faith and his gravity both gave way and he burst into a laugh, exclaiming "Oh monsieur B. dat is too much! You von varry funny fellow—I no believe vat you say—it's only one grand—vat you call it—vere de mud, de alligator, and de buli frog live. Von grand—grand—mud swamp, vere you say is one grand city, I no believ it!"

Gas was introduced into New Orleans by Mr. Caldwell in 1834, he having lighted his theatre with it several years previous. The works are, we believe, the best arranged in the United States.

The growth of the city progressed favorably for many years, but little of interest occurring, beyond the gradual widening of the limits of "brick and mortar," the increase in our imports and exports, and the consequent additional wealth of our citizens. The fearful panic of 1837 exerted for a time a baleful influence, but recovering from this, enterprise and prosperity went hand in hand again.

The writer of this sketch arrived in New Orleans on the 3d of December 1847, a date indelibly fixed in his mind from the fact, that on the day following,

Gen Zachary Taylor, arrived in the city, on his return from Mexico, and was received with grand military and civic honors, the procession which escorted him being one of the most imposing parades ever witnessed here.

On the evening of February 24, 1857 (Mardi Gras), the Mistick Krewe of Comus made their first appearance on the streets of New Orleans. Their brilliant pageants which have followed every year since, except 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, when the fierce spirit of war stalked through the land; 1874, which was marked by threatening political troubles, and this present year when they withheld their display, out of respect to the many mourners made by the yellow fever epidemic of last summer.

We have heard from the best authority, that Comus will marshal his merry krewe on the coming Mardi Gras, February 10, 1880, and present to our citizens and visitors a display which in taste and magnificence will outrival any of his former efforts.

To record the various incidents which occurred in our city during the "Great Struggle," or the misfortunes which followed in its wake, is not, we think, within our province. The history of those events cannot be recalled by the one side, or read by the other, with either interest or profit.

Impressively eloquent are the voiceless memories that come to us from the glorious past. The sons of New Orleans have stood in the front of every well-contested field of battle, with a courage and daring that challenged the admiration of both friends and foes, and at the downfall of the cause they loved so well, resumed their peaceful avocations, accepting the verdict of fate, with a resignation and truth to their plighted faith, no less honorable than their record on the blood-stained field of war.



The Old Citizens' Bank.



ON Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal, *South side*, is to be found as satisfactory a ruin as one can hope to see in a city stretching along the earth not quite 162 years.

The sketch on a preceding page is, indeed, one of an absolute corpse of a house still lacking, by eight years, its half century of existence.

For the building is all that remains of the famous "CITIZENS' BANK." In 1836, it was designed by M. de Pouilly, an eminent architect. In 1837, it was built and dedicated. It owed its existence to the "Improvement Bank," which erected it for its own use. It owes its main reputation to "THE CITIZENS' BANK," which occupied it for many years.

Now to the building. That is a classic *façade*. The figures on it are most proper, too. He who runs may trace, even now, the familiar group—Agriculture, Commerce and Plenty, with her horn. But see how the group is broken—cheated out of its fair proportions. Look, how upon the roof grows that sickly grass that springs only from earth, blessed by Nature, and deserted by man. Then, follows the broken cornice, with the unplastered brick springing out like monitions, from

the grave, of Decay. These same creep down, ghastly, to the building itself; while they gather around and about the six Roman-Corinthian columns, which are yet strong enough to support the useless shell which they once bore so stoutly.

Shell! yes!! That is the true name to be given, in this modern Christening, to the proud home, which, once, under honored names, gave the law as a Viceroy of Capital from Toulouse street.

A shell: in all save the front; which is, after all, but a classic *ruin*. A ruin gloomy in the sunshine: ghostly, in the moonlight; but through all, giving, somehow, a remembrance of older temples and pagan shrines.

A shell: in those enlarged lamp-flames, that, in this silence of desolation, are as sightless as the eyes of the dead.

A shell: in that big iron door, now closed forever, through which have so often passed, with heads high, capitalists with money within their close purses; and suppliants, with heads bent low, and nothing in their pocket-books save "promises-to-pay." Read that closed iron door aright! And who will not see in it a great fall?

Nothing is behind that classic shell, save *Nothingness*.

Try to peep behind the *façade*; the allegorical pediment; the broken frieze; the rounded, yet now shattered, columns; the useless big iron door and the big clamped iron windows; the steps, so often ascended in the the brave days of Civic and Banking Prosperity, now cropping out, each with scrub grass and dry weeds, usurping every place from the ground to the vestibule itself. If there be any doubt of utter loneliness in a brand-new city, I, for my part, cease to be sceptical when I look at this same scrub grass and those same sickly weeds.

Looking through the shabby wooden fence, covered with current dramatic advertisements, but black, in itself, as a mourning gallery to a Chamber of Death, you will not fail to observe how closely the Old Bank is joined to the old St. Louis Hotel—now the State House. Passing beyond the fence, you are able to cast a look into the dark vaults, which underlie the Bank. These vaults are, all, left unguarded now. They have no treasure—not they!—save the vilest refuse. They have no accumulations—not they!—save those of dirt and ashes. They have no brightness—not they!—save that golden light that streams down into their foul depths from that ragged roof, above them, which lets in—each in its season—the brightness of the sunshine, and the blackness of the night.

In short, they are empty vaults—nothing more. All is death about this Ruin on Toulouse street. Shall we not leave our Bank classic even in its decay? Shall we not so leave it; believing it to be a fit tomb of that Finance, which, once so strong in that *quartier* that, in the older days, knew but French, has already, practically, winged its golden flight to that quarter, which loves *Lindley Murray* better than *Noël et Chapsal*?

JOHN DIMITRY.



→ The * Supposed * "Jackson * Headquarters." ←



FOR years, the house, seen on page 11, and now the shabbiest of ruins, has been known as the "Jackson Headquarters." I have never liked, Malay fashion, to run-a-muck against popular faith. I must do so, now, however, because—by an authority potent in the knowledge of Louisiana traditions—I am told that there is a mistake in the national name so long borne by this house, once called the "Rodriguez Mansion."

"What mistake?" I ask, respectfully, of my informant, Gen. John L. Lewis.

"This house was not the 'Jackson Headquarters,' in 1814, at all," replies

General Lewis, with that suavity which so becomes his honorable life and his white hairs.

"Why General?"

"Because, my dear sir, the real 'Headquarters' are to be found at the plantation just above."

"Who owned this house in 1814-'15?"

"An old Spanish lawyer named Rodriguez."

"What did Rodriguez do in those days?"

"He spoke broken English, and practised, with notable success, civil law."

"What became of him, afterwards?"

"He died—still speaking broken English—on his own place."

"Who owns, General, at this time, the property that was the real 'Jackson Headquarters'?"

"Dr. M. F. Bonzano, of the U. S. Mint."

I bow before my venerated friend. Like Horace, I believe that the memory of the old is the surest safeguard of tradition.

JOHN DIMITRY.

Now as to

❖The + Real + "Jackson + Headquarters,"❖

At the beginning of this century, the chosen summer-places of our fashionables were not met with, as now, along the Mississippi Sound. Between a front redolent with the odor of orange blossoms, and a rear, glistening with the green of sugar-canes—while back, like a great belt of gloom lowered the cypress swamp—did our *richards* of that day take their pleasure from April unto November.

Among those who sought their Capua below the Barracks, I note the families of Hon. Joshua Lewis, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Orleans (father, by the way, of General John L. Lewis); of Martin Gordon; of Thomas Kennedy; and of Wm. M. Montgomery,—the last being the owner of the Headquarters of Jackson, in the days when Chalmette, from the river to the swamps, answered to the roll-call at 9 o'clock on the morning of the Eighth of January, 1815, by a single ringing word—VICTORY!

I learn from both our well-known fellow-citizens, Dr. M. F. Bonzano, and Genl. Lewis, that the former has the honor of being the possessor of a spot that will always be held sacred to History. Dr. Bonzano's mansion looks like a brand-new one, to-day. Nevertheless, it hath a romantic tale of its own to tell, did it so incline. Before the time when Patriotism made it its home, there were whispers of a jealous husband, of a covetously-guarded wife, dearly-loved by that husband, of rarely-embellished gardens, where, often at the dusk, the two were wont to promenade; and of the broad and open levee, where, less frequently, the couple might be seen together when the sun had set, and the darkness had cast, into a black shadow, the tawny waters of our great River. No tragedy followed these whispers. For this Desdemona of the Lower Coast was as pure as she was lovely. And the Othello, as loving as he was jealous, played the play *without* the Fifth Act: For he was—as the tale runs—cured of the shadows that had fallen upon his love.

So much for an unnamed gossipry of the past. To come to nearer times, Mr. Montgomery, a wealthy merchant, was honored by receiving General Jackson, in his house, when the sharp little fight of December 23d, 1814, had determined the great soldier to form his line-of-defence nearer to the city. With this object, he moved back to Rodriguez Canal. There he stood until the last historic gun was fired; the last historic corpse was buried; and the last word was written to the proud story of a gallant people's militia defence against the odds of veterans, trained in Napoleonic wars.

From that Montgomery House, General Jackson moved to the old Marigny Mansion, on Victory street, where he awaited—like a victorious Roman General—a call

to the waiting multitudes ; to the triumphal entry ; to the priests who blessed him ; to the men who shouted for him ; to the women who wept around him ; to the young girls who lavished, in the path of the grim hero's war-horse, the garlands and flowers that spoke, in perfume, of a State's gratitude to him.

Dr. Bonzano's pleasant home has gained, by the way, a later interest from another historical episode. I allude to the well-known visit of General Lafayette, to this city, in 1825. The General landed, first, *below* the city. He was escorted by Mr. Ducros (father of Hon. R. V. Ducros) to the present Bonzano Mansion, as being, at that time, the finest in the locality. Again did the old house become awaiting-ground for the large-hearted, if small-brained, Frenchman, as it had been, ten years before, for the big-minded, and large-hearted American.

Does the Bonzano Mansion find a chance to present any memorials of the Montgomery's of 1815 ? In other words, does it show upon its surface such scars as veteran soldiers love to bear ? Ask Dr. Bonzano himself, who will satisfy you upon that point. For, while repairing the house, a few years ago, he found imbedded in the walls and the wood-work, grim and rusty cannon-balls, fired by skillless British cannoneers, standing sighting, with blackened faces, a mile and a-half-off, at foes not a half-mile from them.

Fortunately for the building, the Red Coats got no nearer than the Chalmette Lines. It is not the first time in History that a defeated army has thrown its heaviest balls beyond the ground which its flaunting colors could hold.

Nor, indeed, I dare say—will it prove to be the last time in those long annals, during which there have been wars, that the world shall dedicate, as it hath dedicated—upon that awful altar, defying, Babel-like, the skies—its sacrifice of bloody corpses, unto Mars, Bellona and the Furies.

JOHN DIMITRY.

→ The * Jackson * Monument. ←



TO REACH the MONUMENT, take the "Levee and Barracks Cars," opposite the United States Customhouse, on Canal Street.

You leave the cars just above the Slaughter House. If you be rich enough to hire a carriage, you can *ride* down the river road. If not rich enough, use your own stout legs, and make the trip for yourself. Keep looking, always, towards your left. The MONUMENT has not grown to be a big boy, yet ; and you may miss it, if not sharp. But, with good eyes, and using them well, after a mile and a half or so, you will see a white shaft gleaming through the trees. That shaft is "JACKSON'S MONUMENT."

How many of our citizens know, I wonder, the exact locality of our MONUMENT ! How many of those who do know, have taken that dusty country road that leads to it ! The ingratitude of Republics is a proverb among men. Not less so is that of States. Washington is ignored in that unsightly marvel hard by the Potomac. Jackson is ignored in that near by the Mississippi.

Touching the condition of the latter, I trust to "speak by the card." For, three times, have I footed the dreary country road ; opened one rickety gate ; gone

past a ruined house; passed through what had once been a whole gate, but is now only a half-one; and stood face to face with this superb type of Louisiana's forgetfulness.

Cast a glance at the MONUMENT, as you see it on page 13. Fairly shapeful, is it not? Compact; with right proper angles; proportions, which promise, in their squareness, something better than oblivion? Our MONUMENT gives proof of that. In itself, it is not bad-looking, even as it is. Only, it looks forlorn.

Suppose that we are at the base. That base is a support of brick for a shaft of brick, faced with marble. In the picture, the bricks seem to be steps of a fair width. No greater mistake than this. They are, in reality, nothing but a prop—the steps themselves making a projection of but half-a-brick. It needs patience—not to speak of muscle—to mount them to that Mycenaean door, which is in full sight. We are passing through it now. We find, easily enough, where the brick, in the circular inside, replaces the glaring marble outside. Fretted iron-steps come close to the door. While mounting them, let us count them. There are only ninety-eight (98) of them, when there should be, for History's sake, full two hundred (200). Then comes the wooden roof which tells us that the slate is tired of paying the noble debt of Honor to the great soldier who, sixty-four years ago, saved hers.

As we ascend, counting the steps as we go, we cannot help seeing everywhere, on the bricks around us, the scrawls of venturesome souls, who hope to make their names as immortal as JACKSON'S. From the city and the State come these names—citizens of repute; students full of zeal; planters full of cash; loungers on a "lark;" high-toned women on a jaunt; pilgrims, in short, of both sexes, from everywhere. From the army, too, they come. We can see that there are signs of brave regiments, that fought under the Blue and the Gray. Perhaps, the gallant writers deemed that there was inspiration to be got from even this wretched pile in honor of an embodied American Mars. Some are names seen faintly. Some are dented deeply. Others, again, are cut so fiercely, that they tell of a story of ambition, carved in brick. Truly, there are differences among men. But the whole of this scribbling represents clearly enough our American fashion of "whittling." Between "whittling a stick," and scratching the heart out of a brick—there is but little to choose, I fancy.

At last, we have reached the top. There we find the rain-stained, sun-scorched, wooden roof. Time, and wind, and rain, and the seasons, have played a scurvy trick with it. It is, indeed, no roof; but a poor fragmentary covering of rotten boards. From this elevation—remember, only 98 steps instead of 200—we can look toward Chalmette.

Had we imagination, we might easily fancy gallant aids riding post-haste to our great Commander here; receiving his sharp, crisp orders; and speeding back to the field where the red coats were to yield to "jeans," and British regulars to raw militia-men. A place of danger for these aids? Surely. A long ride for them? Hardly, for Chalmette Plain is not a quarter of a mile from where we stand.

Had we imagination, too, we could fill with fighting battalions that scene, now so peaceful, with cattle browsing lazily, and fields innocent of all save a Nature gone-to-sleep.

Looking beyond the cattle, we catch sight of a long, low wall which encloses those quiet sleepers, whose wars are happily over. There is a tender sort of beauty in the view. It is a beauty born of rest—of that rest that comes ever after strife. American soldiers could never have, I think, a grander resting-place than a field made—through the long lines of Time—glorious forever, by the valor of their countrymen. No foreign flag has ever sought the winds here, save droopingly.

So rural is this scene, that we forget the rotten roof, and that unpardonable blunder of this neglected shaft. In descending the steps; in glancing once more at the autographs; and in remembering how their writers can boast of a great model in Washington striking deep his name upon the highest stones of the "Natural Bridge," we have time to notice that the dimmest of light is given by

certain loop-holes, placed, at intervals, in the wall. These are the eyes of our Monument. Let us count them as we hurry down:

3	loop-holes toward the river,	=	3 eyes,
3	“ the battle-ground,	=	3 “
3	“ the swamps,	=	3 “
4	“ the city,	=	4 “

—
13 eyes in all.

And, as we see the larger number that look city-ward, we cannot well help thinking that the extra eye is one of perpetual appeal to New Orleans; calling upon the city that was saved to do what the State has so long neglected to do.

The good times always come for those patient enough to wait for them. In that happy time, when Louisiana shall be really redeemed; when she shall feel her power, alike of vindication and of reward; and when she shall turn, with love, to the men who have ennobled her; she will remember that her honor is involved in that debt, so long protested at the Bank of History, which she owes to a great soldier, who, on one historic day, made her free, and himself immortal.

I have been favored by my venerable and honored friend, General John L. Lewis, with these brief notes concerning the MONUMENT:

“The MONUMENT was begun between 1830 and 1840. The Legislature of the State authorized the erection, and made an appropriation sufficient to cover the first expenses. Like all monuments from States to heroes, the appropriation was not long renewed. Then, the work ceased—in what year, I am not quite certain.”

Thus spoke a gallant veteran, whom we all honor in his ripe and stately old age. Perhaps, the Louisiana of the Future will be more grateful to her savior at Chalmette than that State which, in the Past, has persistently put him aside.

JOHN DIMITRY.

Public Squares.

WHEN the “city proper was bounded by the spacious streets, Canal, Rampart, Esplanade and Champs Elysées, 1320 yards along the river and 700 wide backwards towards the swamp,” we are told that there were “several large Public Squares, one of which, the Place of Arms, 350 feet on the Levee, by 330 in depth to Chartres street, is very handsome, being planted with trees, and enclosed with an iron palisade, having beautiful ornamental gateways of the same metal. The expense of fitting this place up, amounted to \$26,000.”

This was in 1823, over half a century ago, when the city's limits were insignificant as above stated: when the yearly revenue, from all sources, amounted

to but \$130,000, a population of 29,000 including whites and blacks, slaves and free, and "in the whole 8705 houses of every description." Now, in the year of our Lord 1879, when New Orleans has a river front of nearly twelve miles, and a width of six and a half; when her revenues are counted by the million, and her population by hundreds of thousands; in speaking of our Public Squares, we can say little more than was said by John Adams Paxton, fifty-six years ago; for although several beautiful localities have been set apart from time to time as "Public Squares for the pleasure of the people, and to beautify the city," with the exception of fencing in, and the planting of a few trees, the majority of these places presents very scanty improvements, no attempts whatever in the beautifying line, and are standing reproaches to "all whom it may concern." Yet, as Nature has done so much that man has neglected to do, and as most of the Public Squares have beautiful surroundings, and many of them an interesting history, an inspection of them will well repay the visitor.

JACKSON SQUARE.

This beautiful pleasure ground which is bounded by Chartres, Decatur or Old Levee, St. Anne and St. Peter streets, is the oldest Public Square in New Orleans, and is interesting, as well on account of its appearance as for its historical surroundings. This square was formerly called the PLACE D'ARMS, but being selected as the site of the statue of General Jackson, the old veteran's name was bestowed on it, while its former cognomen was transferred to another of our ancient parks.

The splendid rows of the Pontalba buildings, with their imposing fronts and broad verandas, overlook the square from the North and South, the Cathedral and Court Houses on the West, while the mighty Father of Waters may be seen on the East. A massive paling of iron set in granite encloses this peculiar square, which is European in design, and almost purely tropical in productions.

A bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson, the most conspicuous object in the square, stands in the centre, on ground slightly elevated, based on an enormous block of granite, and protected by a tasteful iron railing. The statue represents the stern old hero in the full dress uniform of his day, lifting his military hat in salute, his ponderous sword hanging from his belt and his left hand grasping the reins of his war steed. The horse is represented in the act of rearing, and stands balanced on his hind legs. It is a faithful and spirited copy from life, and reflects the highest credit on the artist who designed it, and the workers who carried out his intentions.

Diverging from the statue in all directions, are beautifully graded walks, bordered with the choicest flowers of the South, luxuriant vines and evergreens, which at all seasons of the year present a pleasing picture to the eye. Magnificent orange trees with their golden wealth of fruit in autumn, stately magnolias, clustering bananas under their shade of gigantic leaves, birds of rare plumage, the notes of the mocking bird mingling with the merry voices of happy children, the tread of pedestrians, the rattle of cars and carriages, the sonorous breathing of steamers and locomotives, and the warning echoes of the old cathedral clock, whose strokes have sounded in the ears of generations forever passed away, render this one of the most interesting places in the "land of sun and flowers."

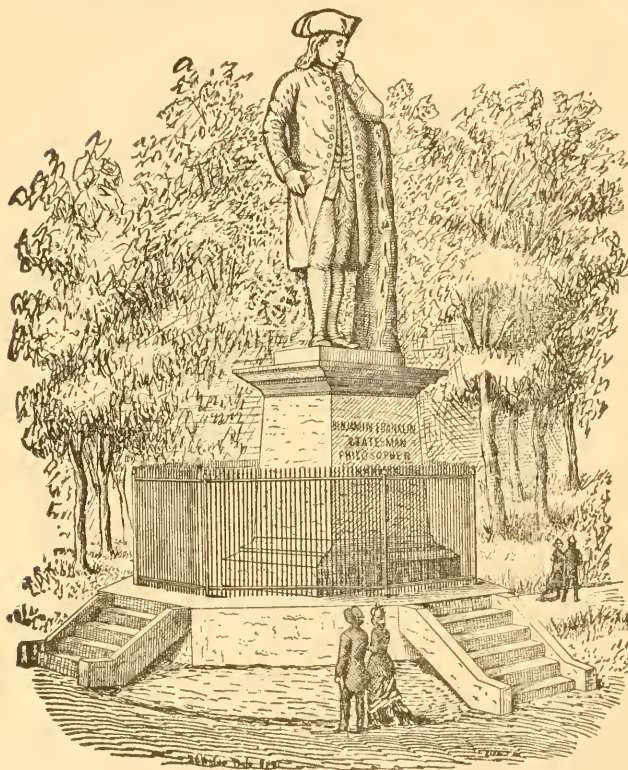
The historical reminiscences of the "old square," would of themselves make a large volume, while the tender romances, begun, matured or consummated under the favoring shade of its trees, would form more thrilling tales than were ever conceived in the brain of the most vivid writer of fiction. Languishing Spanish beauties, piquant French belles, sweet-faced daughters from classic Italy or storied Greece, the women of every clime, have in this spot listened to the witching tale they love to hear. Soldiers have been drilled, arms stacked or distributed to the defenders of their "ain" firesides, in fact all the phases of human joy or woe, honor or disgrace, hope or fear, have been enacted and experienced in the historic Jackson Square.

PLACE D'ARMS.

The place which now bears this name, but better known as "Congo Square," is a large and pleasantly situated promenade ground, between Rampart, St. Claude, St. Peter and St. Anne streets. It was in "old times" called the "Circus Public Square."

LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

Is considered by many the handsomest in the city, and has two of the



Franklin Statue, Lafayette Square.

most prominent streets, Camp and St. Charles, in its front and rear, and several of our finest public buildings in its immediate vicinity.

It is enclosed by an iron railing, is well laid off in broad regular walks, and has a great many beautiful well-grown trees, beneath which the seeker of ease may recline in the shade, at any hour of even the most sunny day. Here is placed a statue of the philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, in white marble, executed by the famous Hiram Power, which was presented to the city by that public spirited, liberal gentleman, Mr. Charles A. Weed, formerly proprietor of the *New Orleans Times*.

This square is often used for public meetings, and was for many years chosen by the Mistick Krewe as the place of their first appearance. It is now a favorite stand on Mardi Gras, with those who wish to witness

the splendid parades of the King of the Carnival.

ANNUNCIATION SQUARE.

This, the largest and among the best situated public squares of the city, is in the upper part of the First District. Orange and Race streets bound it north and south, and facing it are many very beautiful private residences, and St. Michael (Catholic) Church and school house.

NEW CITY PARK.

Some years ago the city purchased a tract of land, containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, situated almost six squares above Nashville Avenue, and extending from St. Charles street to the river bank. It is splendidly located for a park, but as yet no steps have been taken towards its improvement.

DOUGLAS SQUARE.

Was enclosed in 1864, and is tastefully laid out, well planted, and cared for. It is rich in an irregular luxuriant growth of trees, shrubs and flowers. Bounded by Washington Avenue, George, Second and Freret streets.

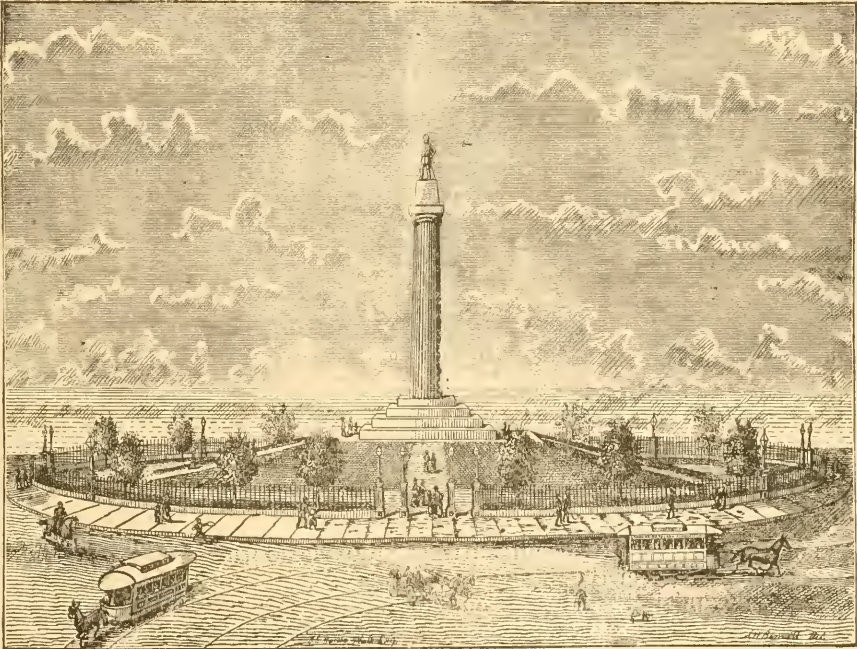
THE CITY PARK.

Over twenty years ago the late John McDonough bequeathed to the city, for a Public Park, a tract of ground containing an area of about half of a square mile, fronting on the Metairie Road, between the old and new canals. The ground is high and well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. It is famous for the live-oak trees that grow within its limits, some of which spread out their branches on all sides to an incredible extent, and give a dense shade. No attempts have yet been made to lay out or adorn the Park, but, as the city is spreading fast in that direction, it is presumable that work will be commenced on it within a few years.

Its numerous natural advantages as a pleasure ground make it a favorite resort for picnics and other sociable excursions.

LEE PLACE.

This central spot, intersection of St. Charles and Delord, formerly known as Tivoli Circle, has been selected as the site of the Lee Monument, a work of art which the Lee Monumental Association has in charge, and is completing as rapidly as possible.



Lee Place.

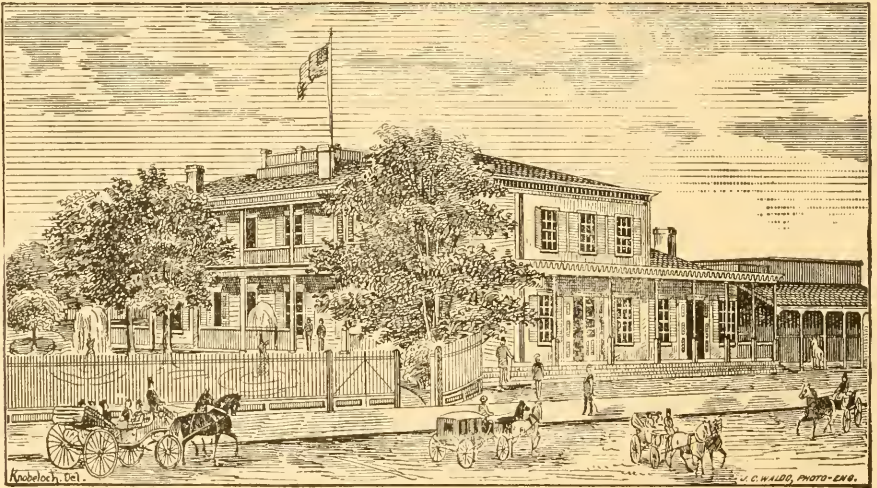
The other public grounds, Coliseum Place, Clay, Washington and Lawrence Squares present no noticable features.

PLEASURE & EXCURSIONS. ↗

THE environs of New Orleans afford many agreeable retreats, a visit to any one of which will repay the pleasure seeker.

CARROLLTON GARDENS.

The trip to Carrollton is deservedly one of the most popular excursions in the neighborhood of our city. The green cars from the corner of Canal and Baronne streets, only a short distance from the principal hotels and boarding houses, take



Carrollton Hotel.

passengers through one of the pleasantest avenues, lined by palatial residences and smiling gardens to that suburban district of New Orleans. Here are situated the Carrollton Gardens, which for many years have been a favorite resort with our people, and a place much admired by strangers. These gardens were purchased by the late Mr. C. F. Conrad, who spared neither trouble or expense to improve them. The spacious walks are lined with the choicest flowers, whose bloom and fragrance are especially attractive to those who come from the North, where snow and ice greet the eye on every hand. Instead of snowballs the visitor may obtain an exquisitely arranged bouquet or the rarest of plants, and in place of sleet and ice, he will see a verdure most pleasing to the senses. Connected with the gardens there is a spacious building, with large, airy and comfortable rooms, which Mr. Conrad kept as a private family hotel, on the European plan, with a restaurant, where the most inviting meals, with all the substantial and delicacies afforded by our markets may be obtained as heretofore, the business being continued by Mrs. Conrad.



Carrollton Gardens.

Dinner parties, weddings, etc., will be accommodated in the best of style, and the gardens may be rented, on application to Mrs. C. F. Conrad, for private parties, picnics, etc.



Carrollton Gardens.

No visitor to our city should fail to go to the

HALF-WAY HOUSE,

situated just over the bridge at the intersection of Canal street and the New Canal, and accessible by the Canal street cars, fare five cents each way. The house

is kept in first class style, and refreshments of the best kind may be had at moderate prices. In the near neighborhood are the Metairie, Greenwood and other beautiful cemeteries.

UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

A trip to the Barracks is considered one of the pleasantest excursions in the neighborhood of New Orleans. The distance from Canal street is about three and three-quarter miles, and the whole distance may be accomplished by the street cars at an expense of five cents each way. The buildings used by the French Government, and afterwards by the Federal authorities, as a barracks, were located on Chartres street, just below the present residence of Archbishop Perch . The present site was well chosen and the arrangements of the place are perfect and complete.

MILNEBURG,

or, as it is more popularly known, the "Old Lake End," is the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad. It is directly on the banks of the Old Lake, and the cool air always prevailing, the sails, fishing and bathing to be enjoyed, make it a favorite resort with all who wish to enjoy a day away from the brick and mortar of the Crescent City.

MAGNOLIA GARDENS,

situated on the Bayou St. John, is a pleasant resort. Here is located the park of the

NEW ORLEANS RIFLE CLUB,

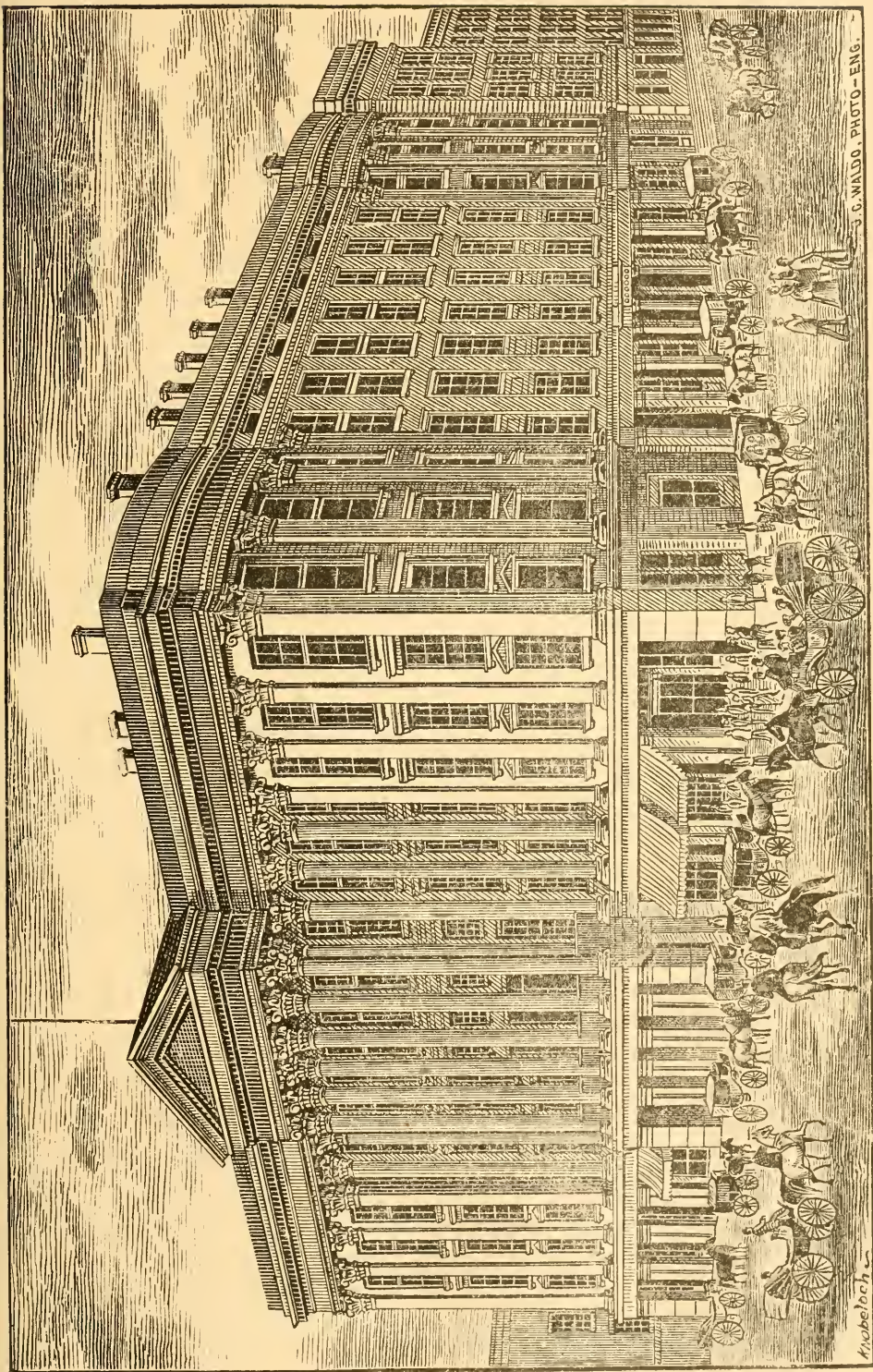
an old and favorite organization devoted to the now national pastime of rifle shooting, numbering among its members many of the leading gentlemen of our city. All who may feel disposed to visit their park may rest assured of a courteous and kind reception.

SPANISH FORT.

This has always been a point of interest, owing to its historical associations, and may be reached by the New Orleans, Spanish Fort and Lake Railroad; depot corner Canal and Basin streets.

NEW LAKE END,

Is one of the most frequented resorts on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, and may be reached by the New Shell Road, a favorite drive, or by the steam trains of the New Orleans City Railroad Company.



C. WALDO, PHOTO-ENG.

St. Charles Hotel.

Knebeloch

HOTELS.

IF New Orleans has fewer houses of public entertainment than other cities which may be dignified with the name of Hotels, the excellent care with which those she has are managed, and their consequent wide popularity, may justly be a matter of pride to Orleanians. In addition to the four leading houses, of which we present excellent illustrations to our readers, there are a number of first class restaurants which also afford lodgings, and in other cities would be styled "Hotels on the European Plan," besides many well-kept boarding houses. When all these are counted in we have abundant accommodations, clean, comfortable and pleasant, even for a great Mardi Gras rush.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

This house, which fronts on St. Charles street, and occupies about three-quarters of the large square bounded by St. Charles, Carondelet, Common and Gravier streets, is one of the handsomest hotel structures in America. Those who have traveled much assert that the front, with its massive columns, many windows and imposing cornice, is unequalled for beauty and grandeur by any in this country. The magnificent furniture, commodious rooms, and sumptuous table of the St. Charles enjoyed a wide reputation in ante-bellum days, which has been well maintained since the war, under the able management of Col. Robert E. Rivers.

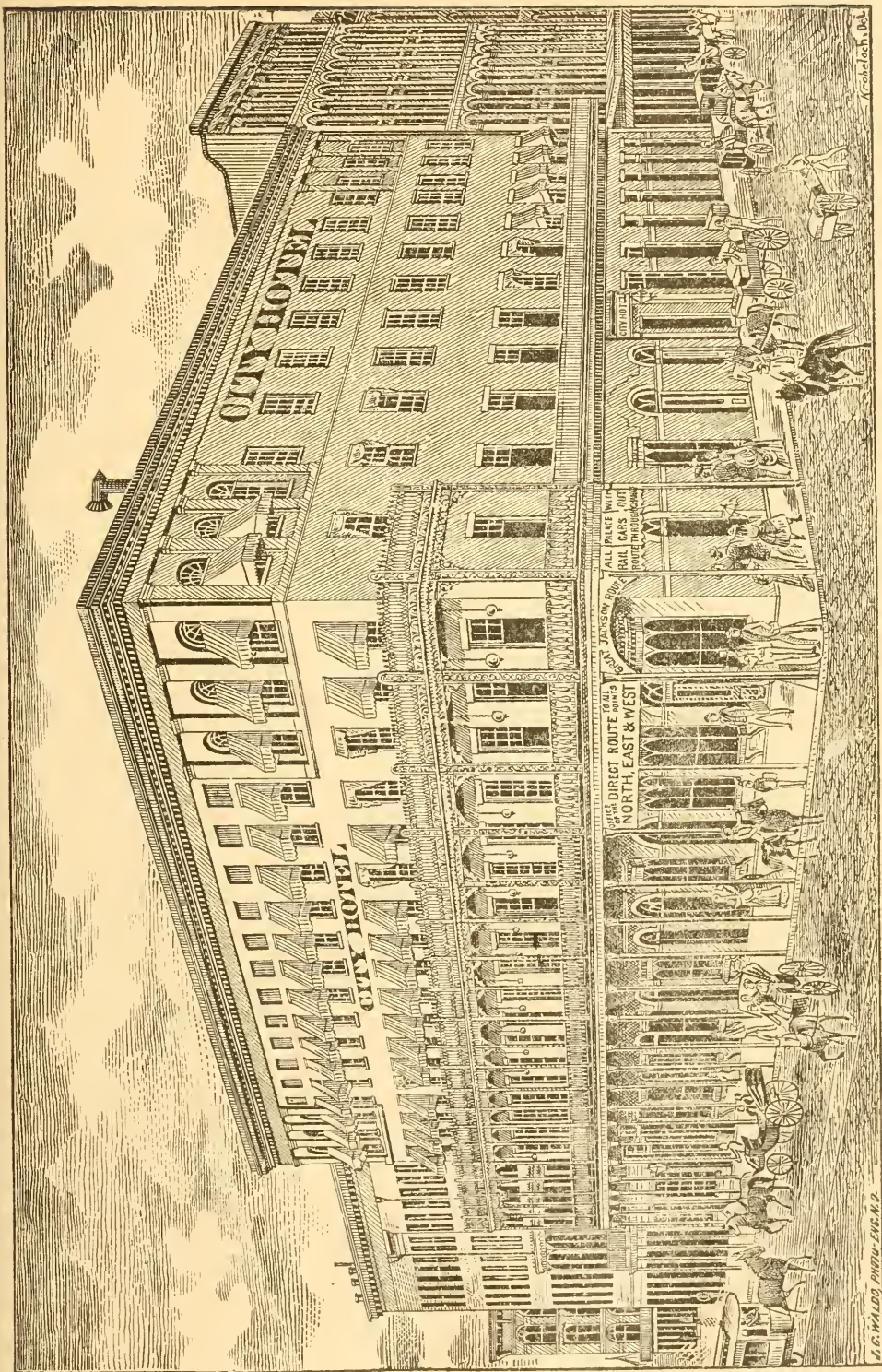
During the summer and fall of 1878 this house was completely renovated, remodelled, painted throughout, new furniture added and all the modern improvements, including a steam elevator, introduced. The hotel was re-opened in November, 1878, under the management of Messrs. Rivers & Bartels, Colonel Rivers having associated with him Mr. J. O. Bartels.

No public house in the country can offer superior accommodations, or is more deserving of favor with the traveling public than the "San Carlos," as it is familiarly styled by our gracious sovereign the King of the Carnival.

CITY HOTEL.

Is situated on the corner of Camp and Common streets, in the very heart of the business part of our city, and consequently in convenient proximity to all the leading stores, as well as all places of public resort and amusement. Under the careful proprietorship of Mr. R. S. Morse, whose reputation as a landlord was national, the City Hotel became one of the most popular houses in the country. Mr. Morse was succeeded by the present proprietors, Messrs. Mumford & Watson, who had long been identified with the house. They are both young men of energy and capacity, punctual in attending to the comfort of their guests, and pleasing and courteous in manner.

The City enjoys a large mercantile patronage, and is especially popular with our friends of Texas and North Louisiana. The accommodations are first class throughout, and from the spacious dining-room to the highest sleeping apartment everything is kept clean and in perfect order.



City Hotel.

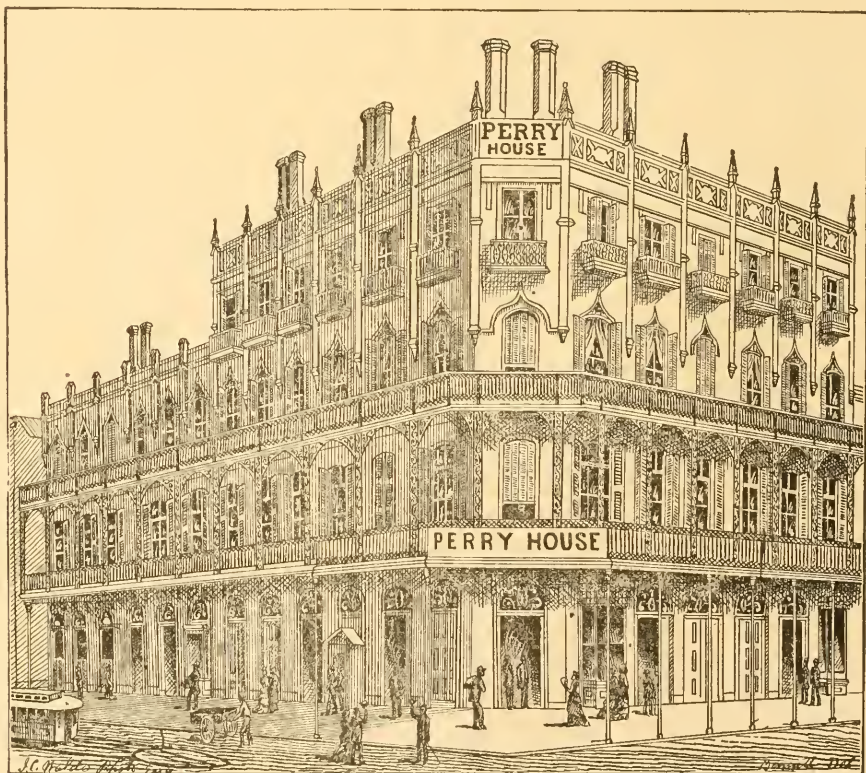
ST. JAMES HOTEL.

This is a comparatively new structure but stands on ground hallowed by many a bright memory to the older members of "the traveling public." It was here that the "Old Arcade," of joyous olden times stood, a hotel that in its day was amongst the most popular in the country. The St. James is on Magazine, between Gravier and Natchez streets, a convenient location for business men and pleasure seekers. Although it does not present so large a front as the two houses already mentioned, its extension towards the river gives it a large number of rooms, every one of them light, airy and comfortable. It is under the management of Messrs. James R. Leake and Philip J. Carraher, two of the best hotel men in the country.

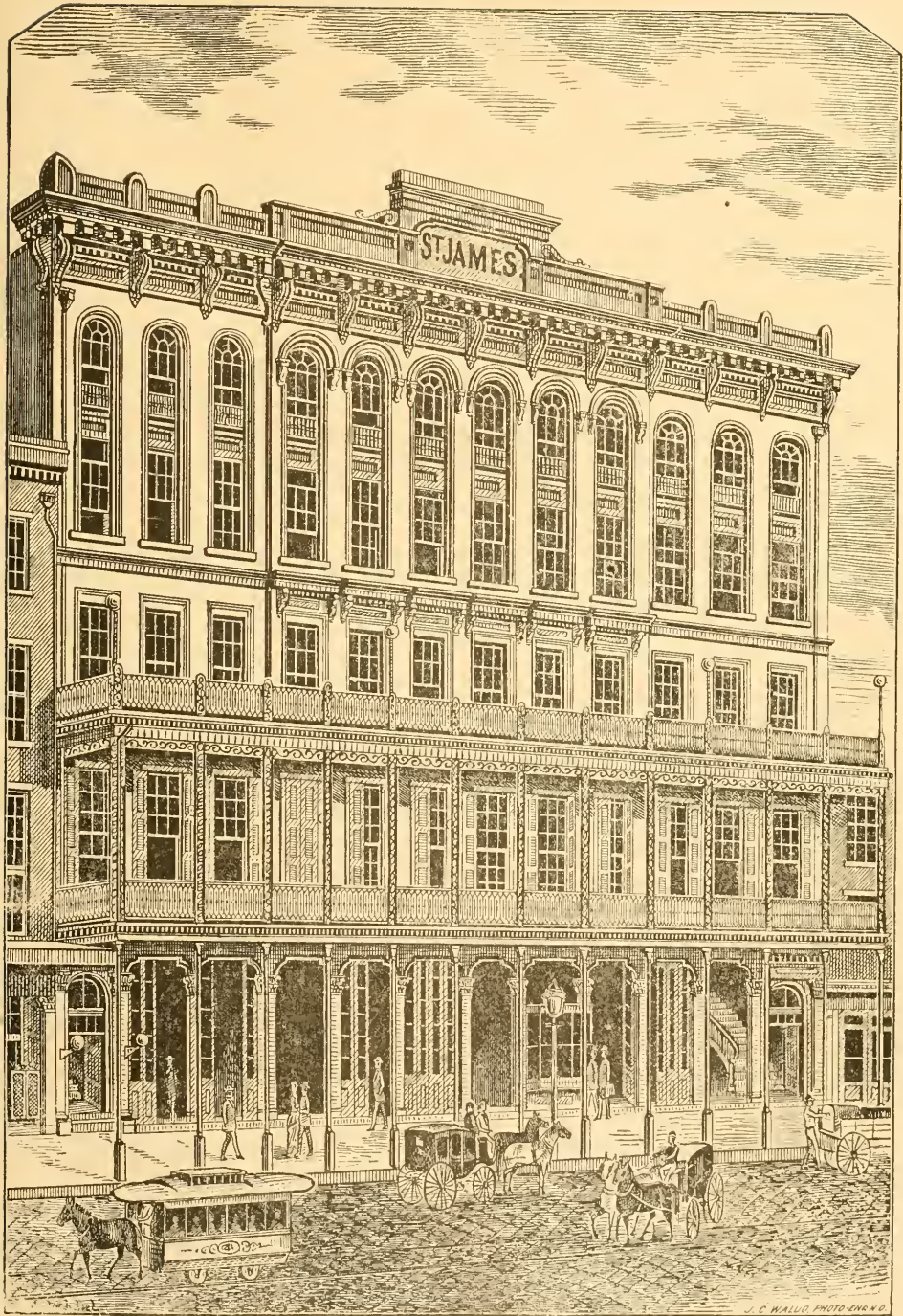
Mr. Leake is known far and wide as a competent office man, affable and pleasant in manner, an agreeable conversationalist, and a host whose courteous bearing makes every guest within his walls feel at home.

Mr. Carraher is a hotel man of a quarter of a century's experience. He knows what a hotel should be from the kitchen to the roof, and nothing escapes his careful supervision.

Under the combined efforts of these gentlemen, the St. James has become, and will ever remain, one of the leading houses of the South.



Perry House.



St. James Hotel.

PERRY HOUSE.

This popular house is located on the Corner of Canal and Baronne streets, a position convenient to both business and amusements, and especially well located for strangers visiting our city to witness Mardi Gras and other parades, as all processions pass this house and may be viewed from its spacious galleries.

The rooms are well furnished, plenty of light and air, and every thing bears a look of cleanliness and home comfort. The table is supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season, served in the best style, and a corps of polite waiters are always on hand to attend to the wants of guests.

Mrs. C. Perry, since she took charge of the house, some four years ago, has improved it in every particular and extended its popularity throughout our adjoining country.



SPANISH FORT.



NE of the most interesting localities in the neighborhood of New Orleans, is the old Spanish Fort, situated at the mouth of Bayou St. John, at the point where the gallant Bienville, seeking a suitable location for the capital of the infant colony of Louisiana, turned from the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, and proceeded up the little stream, seeking a place for a night's encampment. The foundation of the old fort remains, and from its frowning battlements now overgrown with grass, on pleasant evenings groups of gaily dressed ladies and their attentive escorts, look forth upon the rippling waters of the lake, while beves of innocent children thoughtlessly run about the green or play with the old cannon, now half embedded in the earth, relics of the days when this was considered an important outpost of the province. Common looking affairs these two cannon are, and in our day, when the art of the destroying demon of war has reached such an advanced stage of perfection, they seem like harmless things, yet they possess an historic interest and were no doubt considered formidable affairs by the warlike hidalgos of old Spain.

As the shadows of evening steal over the scene, standing amid the ruins, flowers and orange trees, one can in imagination, see that adventurous band, led by Bienville, as they cautiously move their boats up the winding bayou, to plant the Lilies of France on the spot since made memorable, and found a city on the shores of the great Father of Waters, which in time, should rival in the beauty, virtue and refinement of its women, and the chivalry, fortitude and courtly manners of its men, in the brilliancy, generosity and hospitality of its society, the famed capital of their own loved France.

This place which will always be an object of curious study to those who contemplate the early history of our city and State, is destined also to be hereafter a favorite resort for those who seek to escape for a few hours from the heat, bustle and turmoil of crowded bricks and mortar.

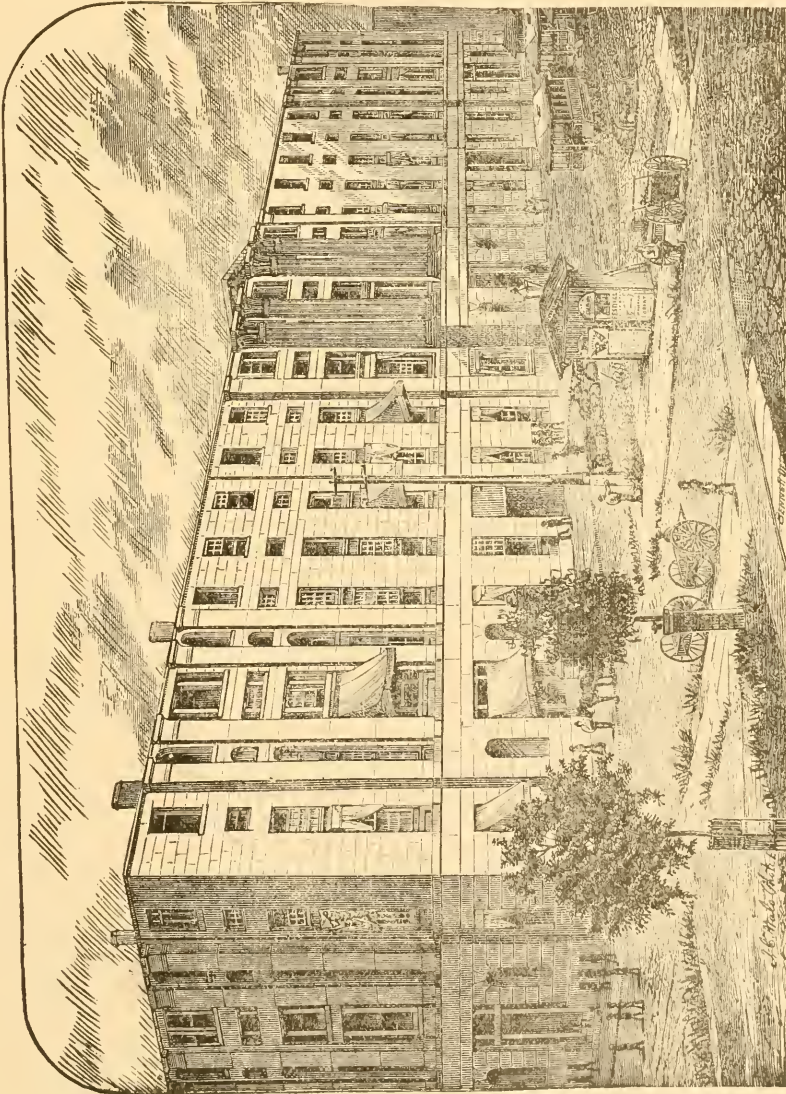
A railroad was constructed some years ago, to carry passengers to the Spanish Fort, but it was rapidly going to destruction, when rescued by the public spirit, liberality and enterprise of Messrs. M. Schwartz & Bro. These gentlemen bought the track and equipments, and organized a new company, of which Mr. Moses Schwartz, one of our most successful young merchants, was elected President. A new track was laid, the rolling stock repaired, new and comfortable passenger cars built, and in fact every department placed on a good footing.

The grounds at Spanish Fort have been greatly improved, bath houses erected, pavillions put up, and other arrangements made for the comfort and pleasure of

visitors. A series of open air concerts have been inaugurated, and the result is that thousands of people now spend their leisure hours at Spanish Fort, on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. It has become the favorite family resort, and troops of children and ladies may be seen every evening along the wharves, on the balconies of the hotel, or walking around the handsome grounds. The hotel is kept in excellent order, and refreshments of the best kind, from a splendid fish dinner, to a cooling glass of lemonade, can be had at reasonable prices.

Mr. Schwartz, the President of the road, gives his personal attention to all improvements, and in all his efforts is ably seconded by the Superintendent, Capt. T. S. Williams, formerly of the Great Jackson Route, and one of the most capable managers in the country.

The cars run every hour in the forenoon, and every half hour in the afternoon, and the price for the round trip is only fifteen cents.



Customhouse.

Public Buildings

THE CUSTOMHOUSE.



THIRTY years ago, the First Municipality of New Orleans offered the United States its choice of several squares, to be conveyed in fee simple, provided a Customhouse, worthy of the growing commerce of the city, would be erected on the ground chosen. The United States accepting the proposition, the Secretary of the Treasury selected the "Customhouse Square" as the most eligible of those offered, and in a short time thereafter the plans of A. T. Wood were adopted, November 22d, 1847, and the work commenced October 23d, 1848. A thirty years' review of how the work has been conducted on this St. Peters of New Orleans, would be altogether incompatible with the space or business of a guide book; suffice it that the work *was* carried on with greater or less expedition, according to the means at disposal, till the war, when, for a time, it was entirely suspended. When work was recommenced, under Colonel Morse, the building was literally filled with rubbish of all sorts. To remove this and finish the portion now used as the Post Office was the first task of this gentleman and his skilled assistants. How well they have performed their labors can easily be seen by a visit to the building. Next the completion of the

BUSINESS ROOM

engrossed their attention.

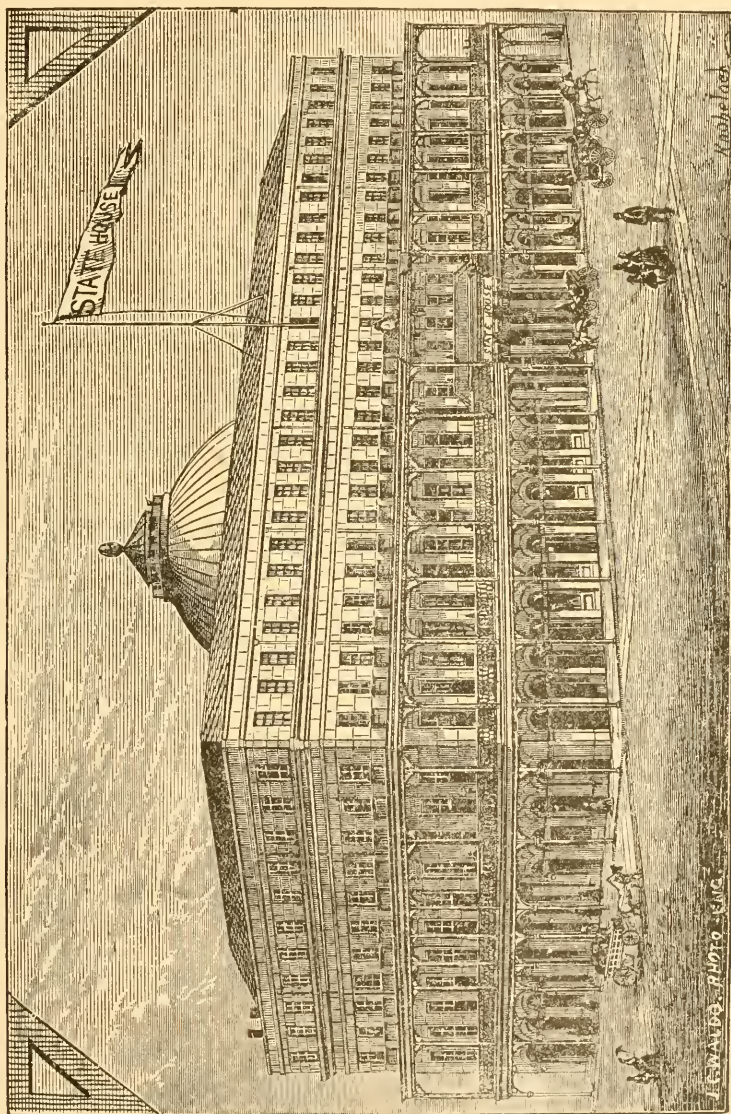
A glance at this beautiful room, *the finest business room in the world*, is all that we can give. The size of the entire room is 125 x 95 feet; the height—from floor to glass dome or ceiling—fifty-four feet. Fourteen lofty columns are placed so as to give the central part of the room, a space of 45 x 65 feet, for the use of the general public, and outside of that for the accommodation of the officers and clerks. The columns are of the Corinthian order with attic bases; the lower portion of the shafts plain and polished; the capitals varied to allow designs indicative of the purposes of the room. At the top of each capital is a basso relievo of Juno, and another of Mercury, and designs of cotton and tobacco plants. These are so arranged that each faces its opposite on every column, and by looking at four capitals from any position, all the designs can be comprehended at a glance. The floor is laid out, in pattern, of black and white marble, in tiles, each two feet square, with borders in black marble from column to column. Sixteen light holes are cut in the floor, four feet six inches in diameter, floored with glass one inch thick, cast on a hammered surface to break the rays of light, and ground to a smooth surface, presenting the appearance of green marble. Each plate is the centre of a star, handsomely inlaid with black marble. The room is heated by steam, the steam coils being suspended in the floor from the arches, and shielded by hexagon pedestals with marble tops.

Altogether, the room is a wonderful triumph of the art and genius of man, and must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

To Mr. John J. Haman, former Superintendent, much praise is deservedly given for the able manner in which he conducted the finishing of the Post Office department of the building, and also for the work done on the magnificent room which is the subject of our sketch.

STATE HOUSE.

Formerly known throughout the country as the St. Louis Hotel, was built in 1841, and was for many years one of the most famous hotels in the South. It was within the walls of this magnificent structure that the people of New Orleans entertained Henry Clay in the winter of 1842, in a style commensurate with the wealth and refinement of the then prosperous and hopeful Crescent City, and in its famous ball room, the Convention to frame a new State Constitution met in 1843, which embraced almost every man of influence and talent in Louisiana—



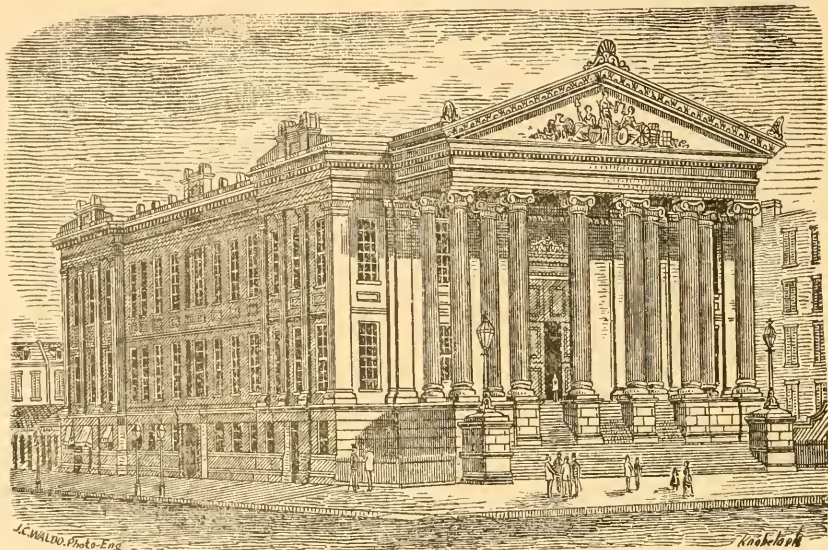
State House

John R. Grimes, Pierre Soulé, Roman, Downs, Eustis, Brent, Marigny, Conrad, and such other distinguished gentlemen, scholars, statesmen and patriots. Its elegant rotunda was used as a Chamber of Commerce, Board of Brokers and Cotton Exchange room, as well as for the political meetings of the Whig and

Democratic parties, or for those of charitable or other purposes. This time-honored building, around which so many emobling and pleasing memories cluster, has for several years been used as a State House. The building is on St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal.

CITY HALL.

Corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets, contains the different municipal business rooms, Treasurer's office, Lyceum and Library, etc. It is a large, commo-



City Hall.

dious and handsome structure of brick, marble and stone. The front is of the Grecian Doric order, and remarkable for the graceful beauty of its stately columns.

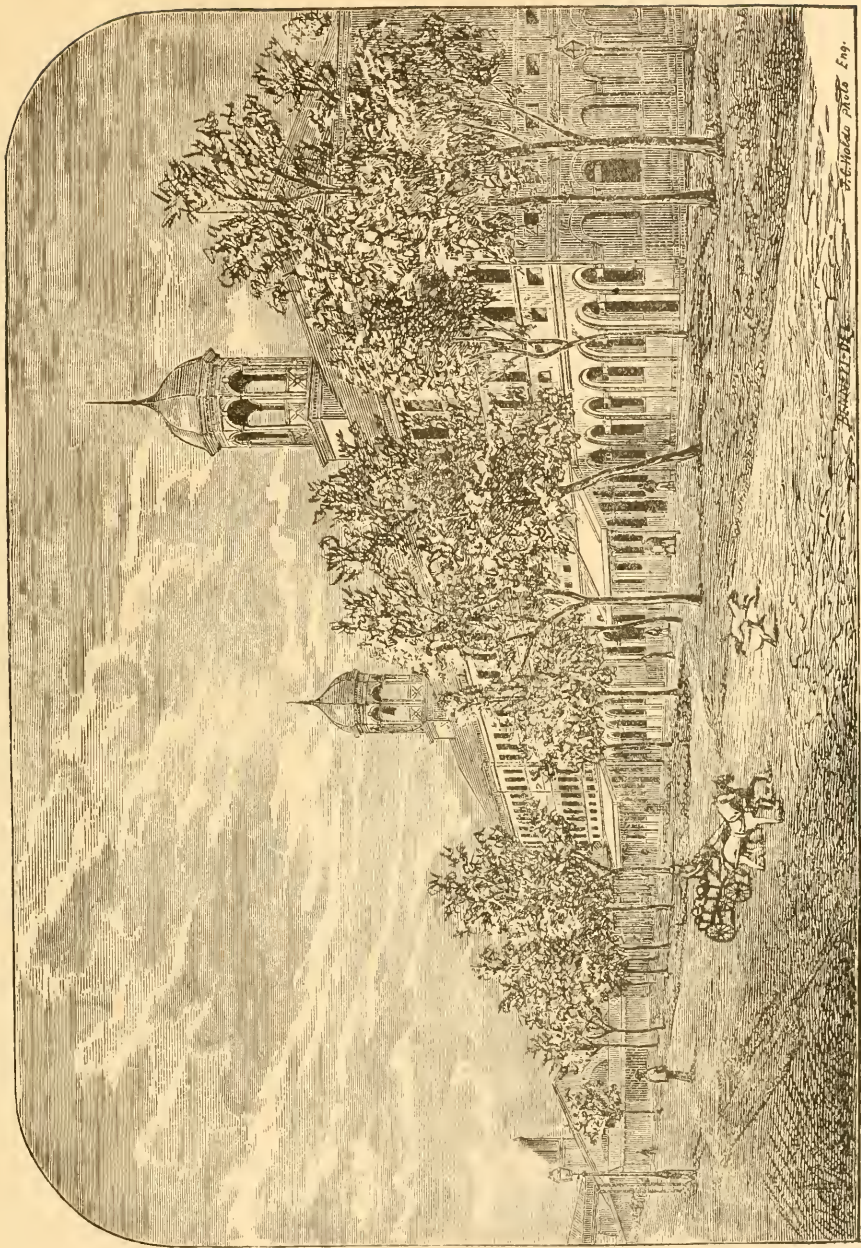
NEW MASONIC HALL,

of which the foundation and corner stone alone are laid, will, when completed, be one of the finest and most beautiful in our city. It will front on St. Charles street, just above Lee Place, and be of large dimensions, having a front of 147 feet, depth 92 feet, and two wings 38 feet wide by 84 feet deep.

The corner stone was laid on February 15, 1872, with all the solemn and imposing rites of Masonic ceremonies. It is a beautiful block of granite from the mountains of Georgia, and a present from the Grand Lodge of that State. The Masonic Grand bodies, and many of the Lodges, occupy the old Masonic Hall on St. Charles street, opposite Commercial Place.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, built for the St. Patrick's Hall Association, was added to the fine buildings of our city, within the last few years, the corner stone being laid March 17, 1874. The building, which is the result of the energy and public spirit of a few well known citizens, is one of the most elegant and spacious in the South, and is justly a matter of pride to the projectors of the enterprise. The lofty and spacious concert room is one of the finest in the United States, and has already achieved an extensive fame for the magnitude and beauty of its proportions.



Parish Prison.

THE PARISH PRISONS.

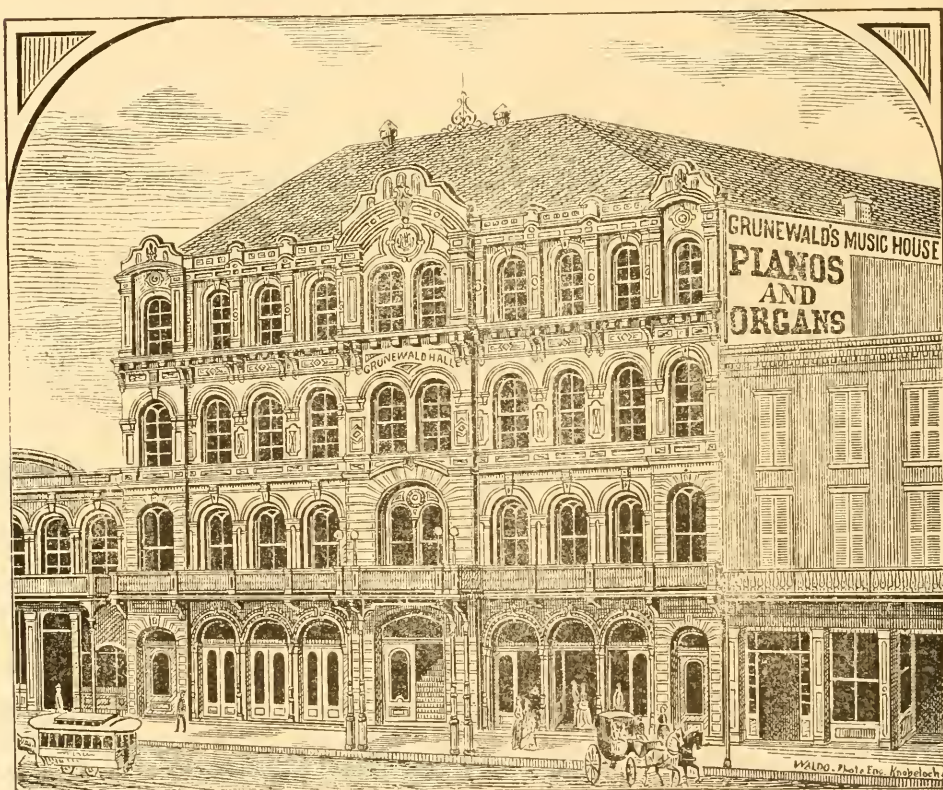
These edifices, which are three stories high and built of brick, at a cost of about \$200,000, are situated between St. Ann and Orleans streets, occupying 123 feet on each, and a space of 139 feet between them. They are two in number, divided by a wide passage way. The main building has its principal entrance on Orleans street, which is closed by strong iron doors. The lower story is used as offices and apartments of the jailor. The second and third stories are used for prisoners, and are divided into large rooms. The building is surmounted by a pavillion with an alarm bell.

GRUNEWALD HALL.

This palatial structure, one of the *happiest* designs of the deceased architect, Hillyer, is situated on Baronne, between Canal and Common streets, a central location which makes it convenient to the leading hotels of the city, and to all the street railway lines.

It is of extensive proportions, having a front on Baronne street of 103 feet by a depth of 160 feet, and was built by that prominent and enterprising merchant, Mr. Louis Grunewald, in 1873.

The entrance to the upper stories of the building is in the centre of the front, a spacious stairway of easy ascent leading to the vestibule, parlors, dressing-rooms, the now famous concert-hall, and other rooms. The walls throughout are finished in elegant style. Those of the principal hall, the concert room, a spacious apartment 100x54 feet, being superbly frescoed, and decorated with portraits of the ancient and modern leading musicians of the world. It has a seating capacity of 1000, and



Grunewald Hall.

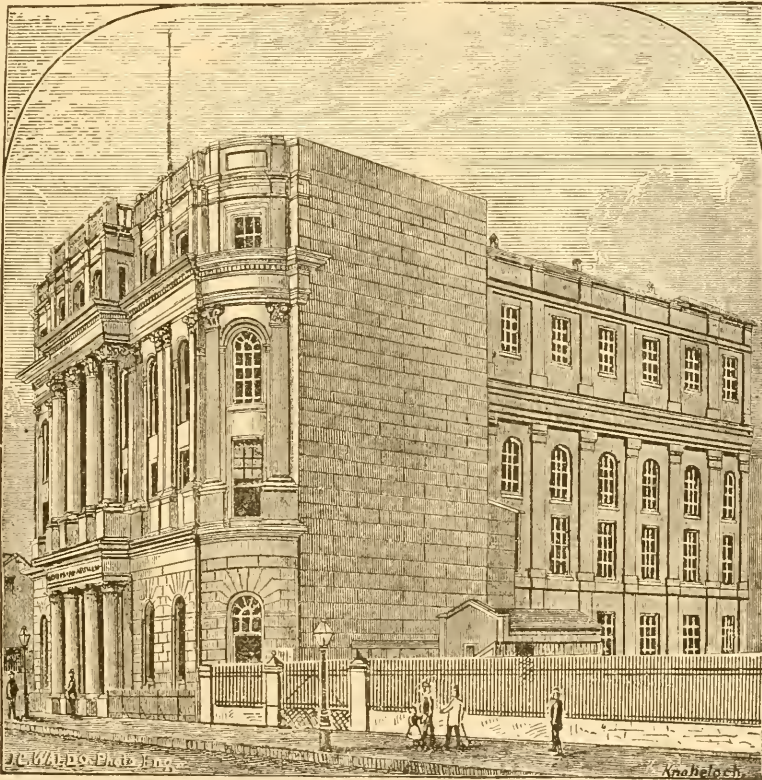
has been pronounced by De Murska, Wilhelmj, Hans von Bulow, and others competent to give an opinion, to have the most perfect acoustics of any hall in America.

The extensive lower floors, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, are occupied by the proprietor as a music store, and show rooms for his very large stock of pianos, organs, and wind and string musical instruments, and even this large space is often crowded, as Mr. Grunewald represents and has the exclusive general agency of

the renowned pianos of Steinway & Sons, W. Knabe & Co., and the great Paris manufacturers, Pleyel, Wolff & Co. Keeps all styles of parlor, cabinet, upright, and grand pianos of other celebrated makes, the organs of Clough & Warren, and Pelonbet, Pelton & Co., instruments which have taken the lead in the market for years. German and French accordeons, instruments for brass bands, banjos, guitars, flutes, clarionets, drums, music boxes, standard and popular sheet and bound music, and all and everything else which is comprised in a leading music emporium.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This substantial and stately building is on the east side of Dryades street, near Canal, and is one of the finest in the city. On the lower floor is the library



Mechanics' Institute,

and committee room of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society. It was in this edifice that the State Senate and House of Representatives, met previous to the selection of the St. Louis Hotel for a State House.

NEW ORLEANS GAS WORKS.

The first gas used in this city was in the Camp Street Theatre, owned by the late James H. Caldwell, to whose energy and enterprise New Orleans is much indebted. The first gas company was formed in 1829, but did not succeed, and

gas was not regularly introduced into the city until 1834, when, by Mr. Caldwell's efforts, a company was formed, which has ever since been one of the most prosperous corporations of our city.

The works, which are said to be the best constructed of their kind in this country, are about a mile from the river and occupy the whole of the square bounded by Gravier, Perdido, Magnolia and Locust streets.

The offices of the company are in the elegant building corner of Common and Baronne streets, one of the most costly and showy structures of which our city can boast.

The present officers of the company are: James Jackson, President; Theo. Forstall, General Superintendent; Victor Vallois, Secretary; F. E. Richmond, Treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

This building, on Camp, between Lafayette and Poydras, is, as its name indicates, the temple of the I. O. O. F., in our city, and is of national fame, on account of its use, and for the many brilliant assemblages that have graced its spacious

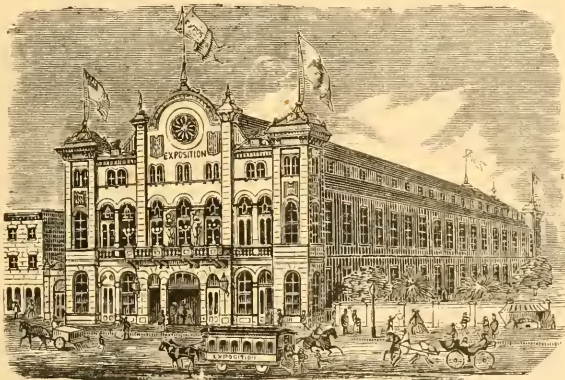


Odd Fellows' Hall.

and beautifully finished ball room. The Lodge rooms are said to be without equals for arrangements and appointments, and this rapidly increasing Order may well congratulate itself on giving to New Orleans one of the chief ornaments among the public buildings.



Gas Office, Corner of Baronne and Common Streets.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Exposition Building.

This elegant building, situated between Julia and Girod streets, has a front of 85 feet on both St. Charles and Carondelet streets, and runs through the square by straight lines 341 feet. Besides other large well finished rooms for various purposes, it has a concert hall 170x81, with a 41 foot ceiling, in which the King of the Carnival gives his receptions and balls on Mardi Gras. This is decidedly the handsomest room of the kind in the South.

DRIVES.

WE have no lofty mountains, towering in majestic proportions to the skies. no vales lingering between snow-capped hills, no musical streams meandering over rocks and cliffs to the ever surging sea. But we have broad savannas, and fertile plains bearing the richest wealth of the world. On these are the most exquisite foliage and most beautiful flowers, enriching the air with their perfume. The sweetest zephyrs float gently through the leaves bringing calm delight to all true lovers of the beautiful in nature.

The favorite drive for the majority of visitors is on the

SHELL ROAD

to the New Lake End, via Canal street. Another most enjoyable drive is by

WASHINGTON AVENUE,

going up St. Charles street, passing Lee Place, and some of the most palatial residences of the city, till the Avenue is reached.

CARROLLTON.

The route is directly up St. Charles street, through the pleasantest vicinities in the city. Another very pleasant drive to Carrollton is, to follow St. Charles street as far as Napoleon Avenue, through that street and up the river bank.

One of the most rural in surroundings of our drives, is that over the old

METAIRIE RIDGE ROAD,

Out Canal street to the Half-Way House; to the right, pass directly forward between the house and the Metairie Cemetery, down to the bridge. Here take the road towards the city, which leads through beautiful scenes to the rear of and above Carrollton. Down the river bank to Napoleon Avenue, thence to St. Charles street.

GENTILLY ROAD.

Canal to Claiborne street, down that street to Esplanade, thence to Gentilly Road and along the road for about three miles, passing the Fair Grounds and Jockey Club Park.

A most interesting drive is

DOWN THE RIVER BANK,

passing immense cotton presses, all in full working order. The United States Barracks and the Ursuline Convent can both be visited by this route. The student of history will naturally wish to visit the

BATTLE GROUND,

where glorious Old Hickory and his men, achieved their victory. Chalmette is about five and three quarter miles below the city, and a very pleasant method of reaching it is by a drive down the river bank.

Among the many ways of reaching the

FAIR GROUNDS,

is that of driving out Canal street to Broad, thence to Esplanade, and down the latter street to this delightful resort. Broad is a shell road and is in excellent condition, while Esplanade is one of the most spacious and elegant avenues in the city.

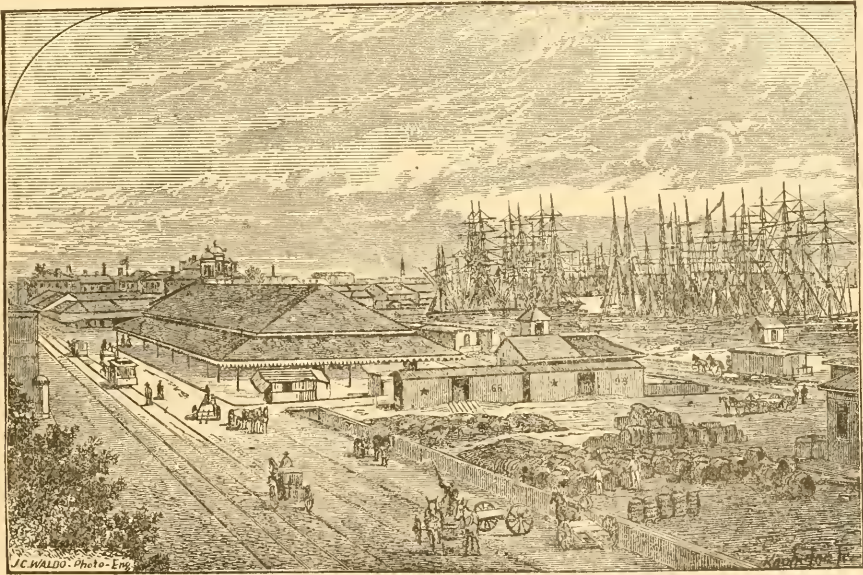
MARKET

THE markets of New Orleans form a distinctive feature in its customs, and the stranger who fails to visit them during hours of sale, misses a variety in trading that cannot be found elsewhere.

FRENCH MARKET.

This, the pioneer of public markets in New Orleans, was located during the Spanish supremacy. The first building, on the site of the present meat market, was destroyed by the hurricane of 1812. The present one was built in the following year, according to the designs of J. Piernas, City Surveyor, at a cost of about \$30,000.

The French Market, taken as a unity, is of an irregular ground plan, having been constructed at different periods, and may be described, in general terms, as a very plain specimen of the Roman Doric order, supported by brick pillars, plastered, and covered with a slate roof.



French Market.

There are three distinct and separate market places comprised in this one mart, the Meat Market, the Vegetable Markets, and between these, the Bazaar Market. The first is what its name implies, a place where meats are exposed for sale. In the second, vegetables of all kinds, and fish, game, fruit and flowers, have each their separate departments. while in the Bazaar, every possible article in the dry goods line may be procured. Each market is separated from the other by a street, and these spaces are, during market hours, literally covered with stands on which every conceivable me-nac is offered for sale. Then such a confusion of

tongues; French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, German, and scores of other foreign marchands, extolling, each in his native patois, the quality and cheapness of his article of trade, or, perhaps, in disgust at your ignorance of foreign dialects, trying to tell you the merits of their wares, in English that bids utter defiance to etymology.

To see the French Market in its glory one must go there on a Sunday morning between five and ten o'clock, and, if at all sensitive, put his corns in the best order, his temper ditto, then there is no fear. An hour spent in this modern Babel will furnish the visitor, particularly if he be a stranger, with odd sounds and scenes enough to supply subjects for speculation and amusement, for many a day at least. By all means visit the French Market.

POYDRAS MARKET.

This smaller and second edition of the old time markets, was built in 1837 on ground ceded by the Carrollton Railroad Company, "for the accommodation of the inhabitants in the rear of the second municipality." Now buildings extend for miles in the *rear* of the market, while in its immediate neighborhood are some of the best business locations in the city.

ST. MARY'S MARKET.

This market derived its name from the fact of having been built for the convenience of the residents of the "Suburb St. Mary" and was, for quite a number of years after its erection, considered very far up town. It is a very extensive building, but owing to the rapid spreading of the city in the up river direction, and the consequent removal of families, not over two-thirds of the space is now occupied; newer and more central markets taking the lead. Among these the

MAGAZINE STREET MARKET,

situated between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, Magazine and Old Camp streets, is one of the best supplied and patronized.

KELLER MARKET.

This building, the result of the private enterprise of the gentleman whose name it bears, is situated in the rear of the upper part of the Fourth District, between Felicity and St. Andrew, Locust and Magnolia streets, and is a great convenience to the residents of that locality.

Besides these leading market-places, there are many others; those of most importance are:

SECOND STREET MARKET.

Corner Dryades and Second streets.

NINTH STREET MARKET.

Magazine, between Ninth and Harmony.

CLAIBORNE MARKET.

Claiborne, between Gasquet and Common.

CARROLLTON MARKET.

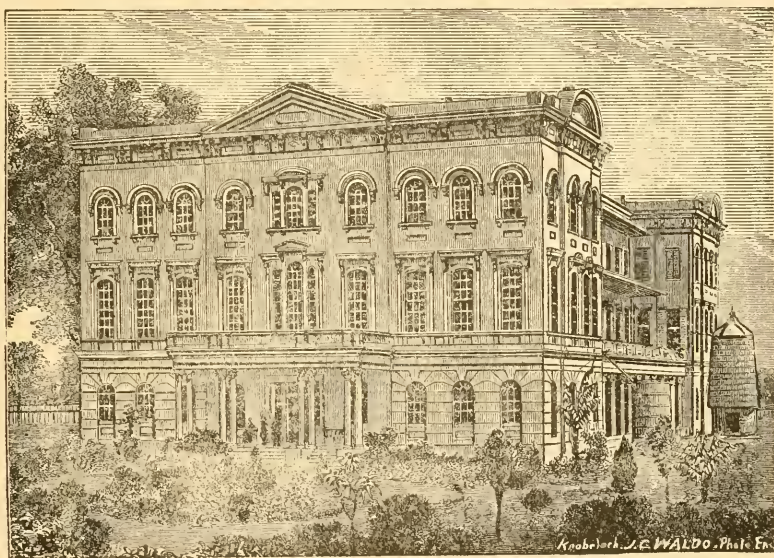
Dublin, corner Second, Seventh District.



ASYLUMS

HERE is not, perhaps, another city in the United States that has so many benevolent institutions as New Orleans, in proportion to its population. We are absolutely certain that it has not an equal on the face of the globe in charities supported by voluntary contributions. As there are nearly one hundred of these institutions, we can subjoin but a partial list.

The Poydras Female Orphan Asylum is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in New Orleans. Endowed by Julien Poydras, it possesses revenues from improved real estate and other sources.



Poydras Female Orphan Asylum.

Female Orphan Asylum, intersection of Camp and Prytania, directed by the Sisters of Charity, and supported entirely by the pew rents of St. Theresa's Church, and voluntary contributions. There are nearly three hundred children at present in the institution.

St. Elizabeth Asylum, Napoleon Avenue, corner Prytania, Sister Angelica, Superioress, for girls. In this Asylum the girls are taught trades; dressmaking, etc., needlework of all kinds, washing, ironing and cooking, and are thus enabled to earn a support after leaving the Institution.

Jewish Widows and Orphans Asylum, Jackson street, corner Chippewa, Levi Shoenburg, Superintendent. One of the best conducted and supported institutions in the city.

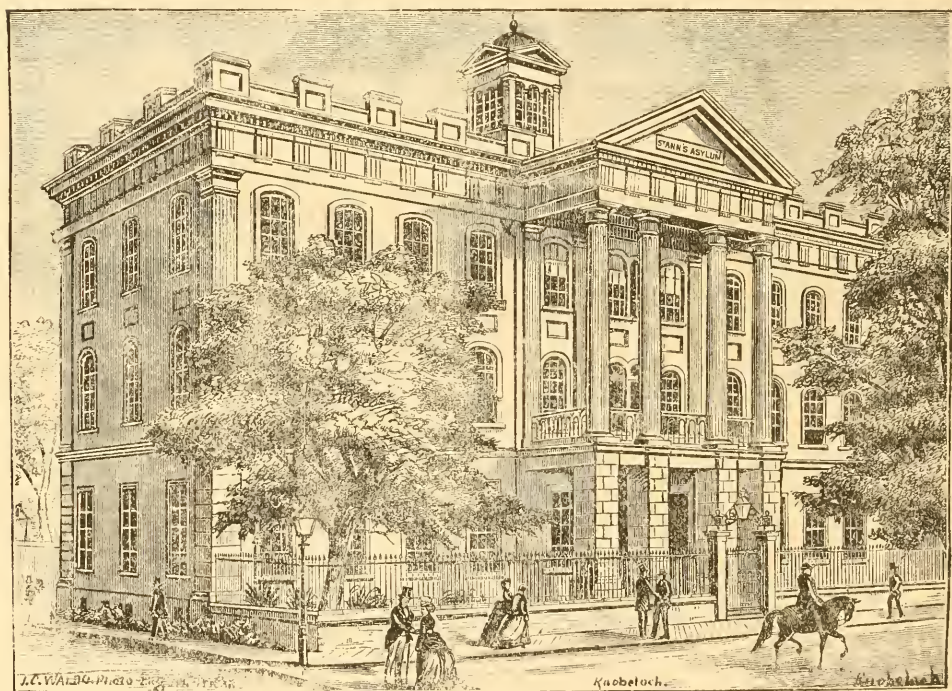
German Protestant Asylum, State, between Camp and Chestnut. A visit to this Asylum will afford pleasure to all who love to see evidences of health, contentment and industry.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Laharpe, between North Prieur and North Johnson, Sister Marie Claire, Superioress. This admirable institution is devoted to the care of the helpless aged and infirm of both sexes, and is one of the most deserving asylums in our midst, having for its wards those whom

"Age and want, oh! ill-matched pair,"

have left dependant on the charities of others.

Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bienville, near Broad, Sister Mary Rose, Superioress. This house of refuge is intended for those unfortunates who are, it would seem sometimes, alike disclaimed by heaven and earth. There are many industries practiced in the institution for the support of its inmates, and many contributions sent by the charitable, yet, owing to the large numbers that are received in the house, the means at disposal are not equal to the demand.



St. Anna's Asylum.

St. Ann's Asylum, for indigent females, corner St. Mary and Prytania streets.

Protestant Episcopal Church Home for Children, Jackson, between Chipewa and St. Thomas.

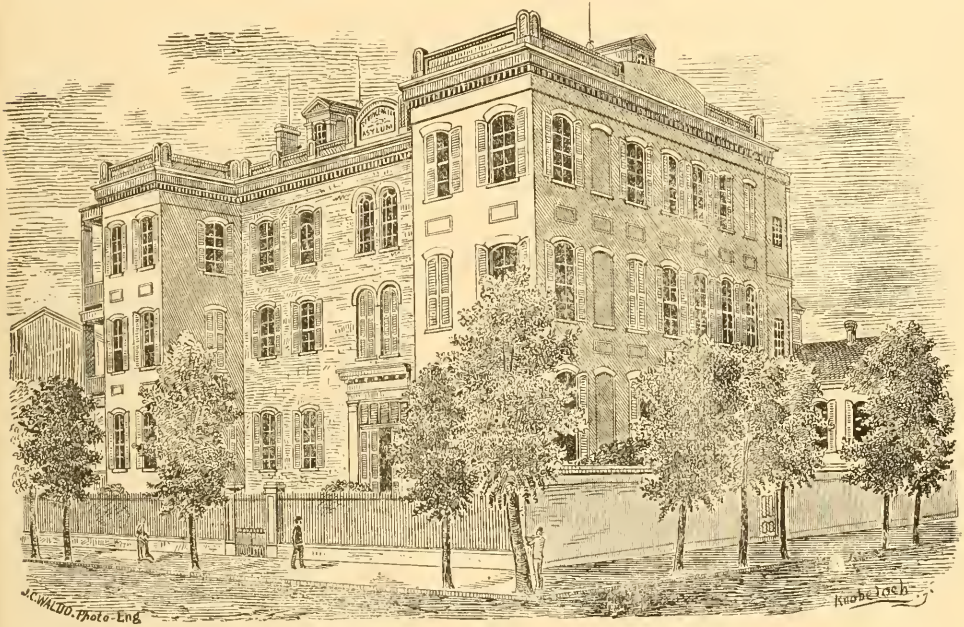
Industrial School and Model Farm of Our Lady of the Holy Cross, Refinery and Levee, near Convent.

Asylum for Destitute Orphan Boys, South side St. Charles, between Valmont and Dufossat, Sixth District.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children, Hospital, corner North Tonti.

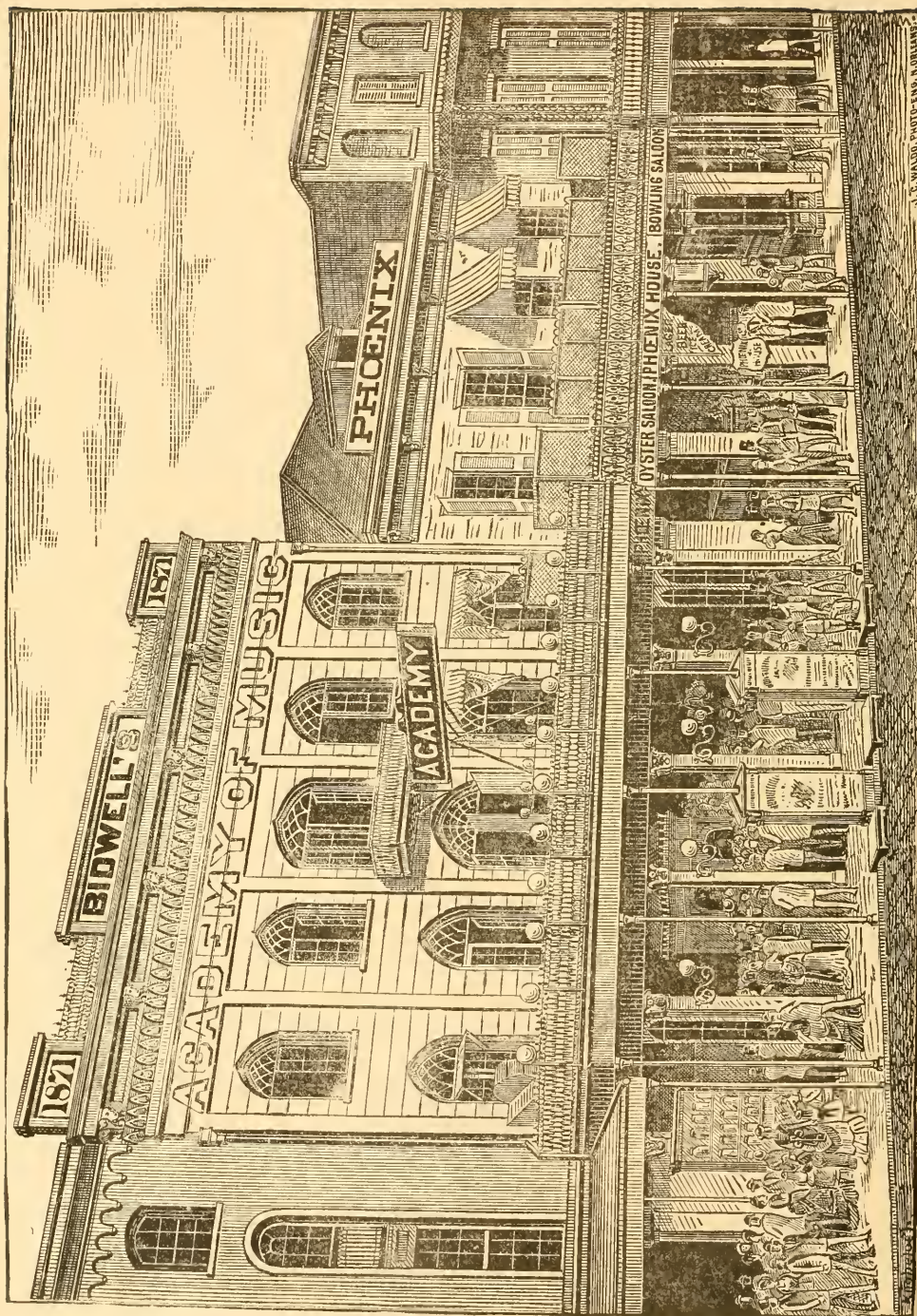
Home for the Aged and Infirm, Annunciation, southwest corner Callopie, Mrs. Eleanor Stokes, matron.

St. Vincent Asylum. This institution, better known as the "Baby Asylum," is situated at the corner of Race and Magazine streets. It is under the direction of Sisters of Charity, and is devoted to the care of little girls, wholly or partial orphans.



St. Vincent Asylum.





PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS place of amusement is deservedly popular with all who find themselves "within our gates." Its name is never mentioned by our citizens except with a smile and expectations of pleasure, and especially is this so with ladies and children, to whom the "Academy Matinees" are always enjoyable events.

The building was erected in 1853, by George C. Lawrason, Esq., for its present proprietor, Mr. David Bidwell, and was opened as an amphitheatre by the well-known circus man, Dan Rice.

In 1854 it was changed to a regular theatre, and as such has held a front rank ever since. The interior arrangements are admirable. Neat and convenient reception and dressing rooms are provided for ladies and children. An elaborate steam apparatus supplies the auditorium with hot or cold air, according to the season. The seats are comfortable and the decorations elegant and attractive. Every arrangement has been made for the safety and comfort of guests.

The past season, notwithstanding the cry of dull times, was one of the most prosperous in the story of this popular resort. Since the doors were closed on the overflowing house of the last night, the theatre has been thoroughly reconstructed. The entrance has been enlarged and beautified, the interior repainted, a new drop curtain adorns the front of the stage, and when, early in September, this veteran manager throws open his doors, everything will be new, pleasing and attractive.

Mr. Bidwell takes great pride in the profession, and superintends in person the entire business of his whole theatre.

A series of entertainments are given which embrace the leading artists in all departments of the histrionic art, presenting a round of amusements which never fail to draw crowded houses, and give entire satisfaction to the patrons of the theatre. From the arrangements made, we have no doubt the coming season will be one of the most brilliant ever known in the history of the Academy, and a visit there cannot fail to be productive of much pleasure and enjoyment.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

This gem of a theatre, on the north side of Canal street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, is the successor of the famed old Gaiety, afterwards Variety Theatre, which was situated on Gravier, between Carondelet and Baronne, where the elegant building of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange now stands. The old Variety was destroyed by fire in 1854, and again a few years ago, when the Association concluded to locate their new building in a more prominent position. The present site was selected, and soon the New Varieties Theatre sprang into existence.

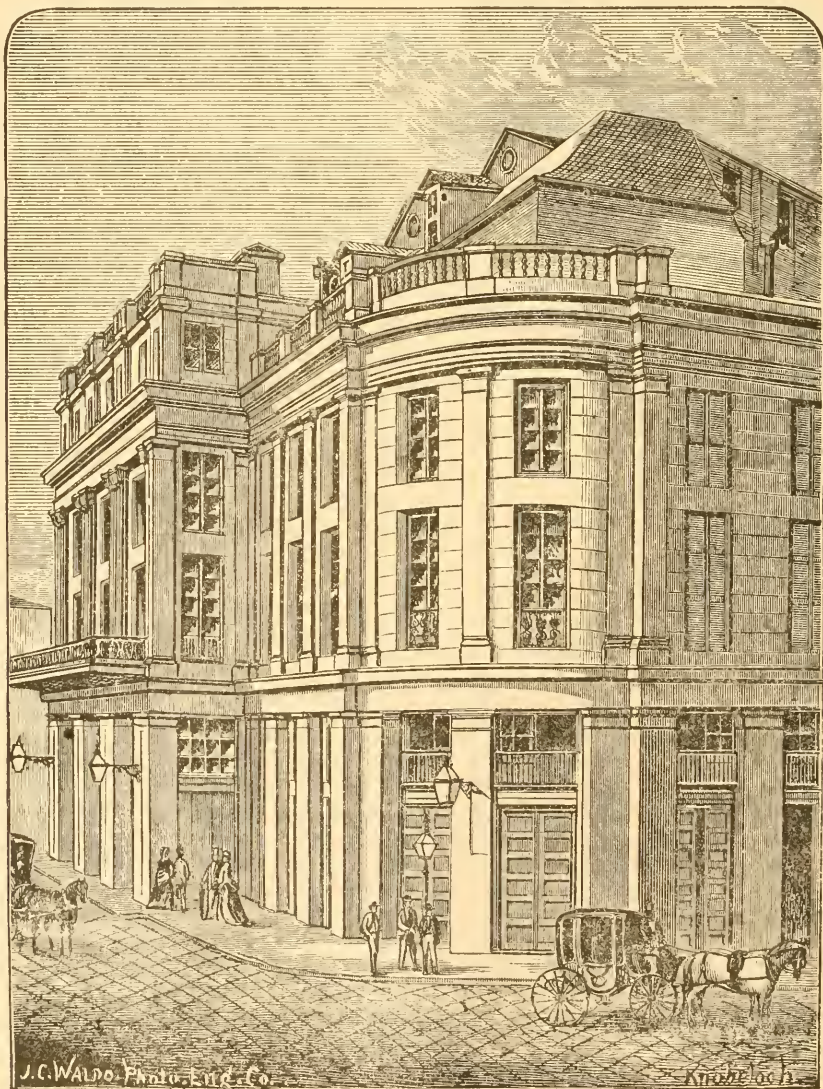
This Association, formed of the leading men of New Orleans, has spared no expense in the construction of this favorite place of amusement, which is elegant and complete in all its appointments, and has the finest entrance of any theatre on the continent. The Gaiety, under the management of Tom Placide, gained an extensive and enviable reputation, and it would seem as if the New Varieties was

to rival its predecessor in this respect, as it has, so far, been particularly favored in its representations and management.

Mr. Thos. A. Hall, who has been lessee and manager of the Varieties for the past two seasons, is one of the best directors of amusements in the country. His selections of combinations have given to the patrons of the Varieties, a series of entertainments which have firmly established him in the favor of our people. We understand that he has made arrangements for a brilliant season, which will probably commence about the 1st of October.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE,

St. Charles street, between Commercial Place and Poydras streets, is an old time landmark, and favorite with the people of New Orleans. It is a spacious and commodious building, well arranged, and has a national reputation as an histrionic temple.



Opera House.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

This spacious structure was erected in 1859, under the auspices of the Opera House Company.

It is situated on the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, having a very elegant front on the former, and is considered one of the finest buildings of the sort in the United States.

The interior is arranged and supplied with all the care and convenience required in a first class Temple of the Muses, the spacious stage, and scenic apparatus being particularly appreciated and noted by artists and visitors.

DAVID BIDWELL.

The subject of this sketch, whose name is familiar "from Maine to California," was born in June, 1821, in the town of Stuyvesant, on the Hudson river, in the State of New York.

His father commanded one of the magnificent steamers of the Hudson River Association, at that time the largest combination of steamboats in the world, and at the age of fourteen years young Bidwell accepted a berth on his father's boat. This life he followed for eight years, plying between New York and Albany or Troy. This was an excellent school for one who was destined to cater for the public, and his knowledge thus gained—for through it he met all classes, rich and poor, proud and lowly, the educated and refined, and the rough and ready—has served him in later years, enabling him to gather success in a business where so many have failed.

When he left the river Mr. Bidwell opened a restaurant on Nassau street, opposite the Post Office, in New York, which he conducted successfully for about eighteen months.

After this he fitted up the famous Empire House, named after a favorite steamboat of the day. This house became the headquarters of the celebrities of that time, and from it originated the Empire Club, of which Mr. Bidwell was first secretary, and to which was due, in a large measure, the election of President Polk.

Mr. Bidwell came to New Orleans in November, 1846, and engaged in the ship chandlery business, in the Triangle Buildings, with his brother Mr. Harry Bidwell, the firm being H. Bidwell & Co. The firm did a large and successful business, having, besides a good trade from ordinary sources, the supplying of the Government transports for the Mexican war. In 1850 they bought what is now so well known and widely popular as the Phoenix House, and in 1852 Mr. David Bidwell withdrew from the firm, and with the late Mr. John Daniels refitted and furnished the Phoenix. Mr. Daniels soon retired, and Mr. Bidwell continued the business alone. In 1855 he bought the property.

The original Academy of Music was built in 1853, and until 1855 was conducted as an amphitheatre, and then as a theatre, Mr. Bidwell always being the leading spirit connected with it. In 1856, Mr. Bidwell formed a copartnership with Dr. G. R. Spaulding and Mr. Charles J. Rogers, the firm being Spaulding, Rogers & Bidwell, and the Academy became one of the regular theatres of the city, soon winning its way to popularity under this excellent management. Mr. Rogers withdrew from the firm at the close of the war.

Messrs. Spaulding and Bidwell now bought the ground and built the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis, one of the finest theatres in the West, and having leased the theatres in Memphis and Mobile, they rebuilt and remodelled them. These four theatres—New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis and Mobile—made a circuit, and their companies played alternately, two or three weeks at a time in each place, making the first theatrical circuit ever established, and inaugurating the system of traveling combinations which has since become so popular throughout the country.

In 1867, three men, Mr. Bidwell, Dr. Spaulding and Mr. Avery Smith, projected one of the most extensive amusement enterprises ever undertaken. We refer to the great American Champion Circus, which went to the World's Exposition held in Paris in 1867, in the palmy days of the second Empire. Each partner contributed fifty thousand dollars, and Mr. Bidwell was chosen to accompany the "show" that was to astonish the Old World. Preparations were made on a grand scale. An immense amphitheatre was built in Albany, New York, to be transported across the water. The best talent in every line and the best horses were selected. Circus men everywhere in the country took an interest, not financially, but in spirit, in the enterprise, and they were given the pick and choice of everything in the business.

They chartered the steamship Guiding Star, and with the building, paraphernalia, over one hundred people, forty horses, the famous buffalo and other fine animals, Mr. Bidwell started for the French capital.

Here difficulties and disappointments awaited him. The site first assigned him was too small for his building, the second he was obliged to leave on account of the objections of some of the French nobility, and after several weeks of delay, during which the enormous expenses of the enterprise were running on, he located in the Theatre du Prince Imperial, which he was obliged to remodel at a great outlay of money. But for these obstructions and delays, the venture would have been an immense financial success. After the opening, for three months, the average daily attendance was over four thousand people. Paris was taken by storm. There was not room enough in the great theatre to accommodate the crowds. Everybody connected with the enterprise gained a satisfactory amount of glory. It was the champion circus, and the performers were all decorated with medals, testifying their superiority in their several specialties. They played ten months in Paris and then went to London where they appeared in the amphitheatre at Hoburn Hill. During the four months that they were there, there never was room enough in the house to hold all the people who wanted to attend. Here Mr. Bidwell met with more misfortune in the loss of health. He was sick for two months, during four weeks of which time his life was despaired of. This compelled the abandonment of the balance of their European tour, which undoubtedly would have been a round of grand successes. Mr. Bidwell returned home and resumed his management of our Academy.

At this time, 1867-'68, Messrs. Spaulding & Bidwell had six theatres—New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, Mobile, Paris and Havana—all in successful operation at the same time.

In 1871 the firm was dissolved and Mr. Bidwell in the division of property retained the Academy of Music in this city. This he has conducted with marked success and constantly increasing popularity, notwithstanding the depreciation in property and the depression in business.

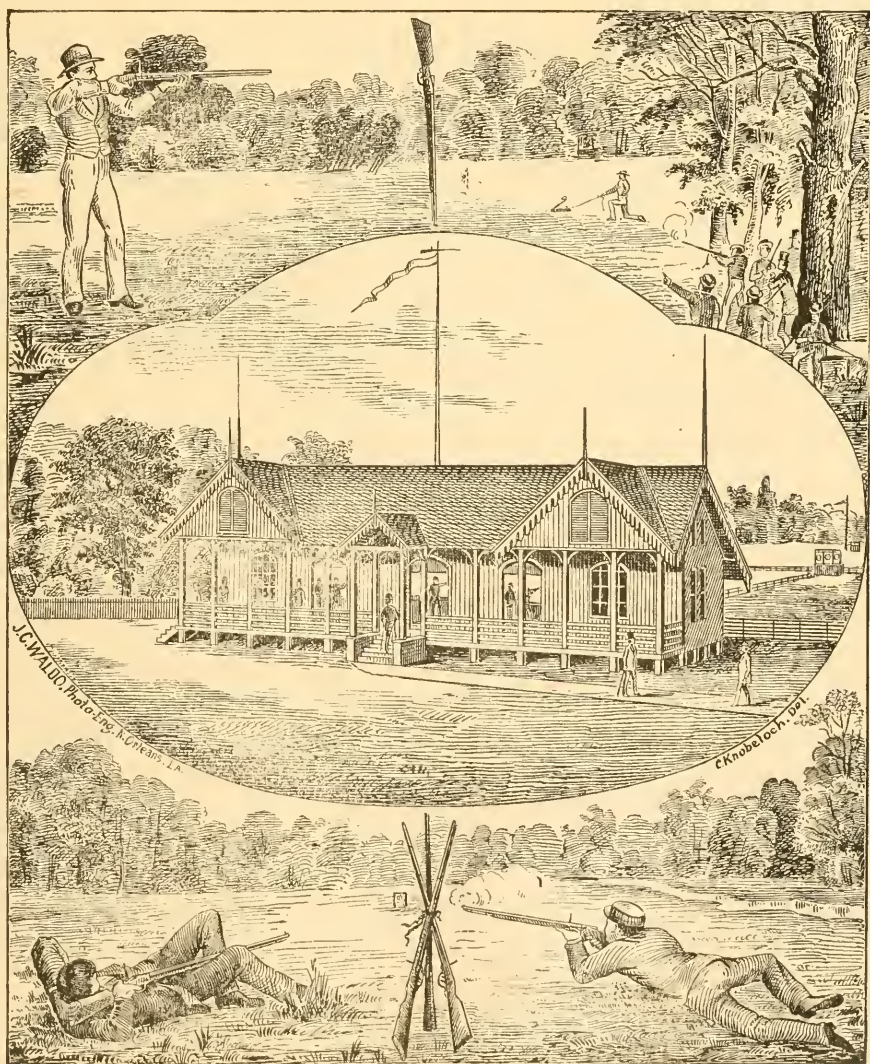
This success is due to the fact that he always gives the public "the worth of their money." His house, the first to open and last to close, is always supplied with the best of talent. He is enabled to present these attractions, because he has always acted justly and honorably with the companies who have appeared on his boards. This has given him a high stand in the profession, which enables him to pick and choose the combinations for each season.

Among his fellow-citizens, Mr. Bidwell is esteemed for integrity, liberality and enterprise. Socially he is the best of companions, and in business "his word is as good as his bond."



→ CRESCENT & CITY & RIFLE & CLUB. ←

AMONG the pastimes to which the gentlemen of our city devote their leisure hours, none is more popular than that of rifle shooting. A few years since a number of the admirers of this sport, wishing to have a place where long range practice could be had, resolved to form a new Rifle Club, and from this resolution sprang the Association whose name heads this article. The charter is dated 31st July, 1875, and recorded on the 21st of September following, the original



Crescent City Rifle Club

being signed by the following well known and popular gentlemen: William J. Behan, W. T. Vandry, John Glynn, Jr., Wm. H. Renaud, Samuel Mullen, R. M. Fanquier and James Buckley.

With their usual promptness and energy these gentlemen proceeded with the work of organization, securing and fitting up a park. The ground selected is on Bayou St. John, just beyond the long bridge, where ample room for any desired range is found. Here a handsome Club House was built, and supplied with all appurtenances for the enjoyment of this invigorating and healthful sport.

The Club has three batteries, two hundred, five hundred and one thousand yards each, the position of the batteries being well chosen, so as to give to the marksmen the best possible light for good practice. The park was formerly a plantation, one of the first under cultivation in our State. A legend is told to the effect that its ancient owner, to secure his treasures from the prying eyes of the world, buried a fabulous sum of gold, in a leather trunk, among the grand old cedars which fill the park on the left of the Club House. Whether this be true or not, the cedars are there, ranged in rows, and interspersed with full grown orange trees, making delightfully shaded avenues, just the place for a family pic-nic, or a quiet ramble in *good* company.

"Round and round the rowan tree, out upon the green,
Darting here and there about, merry spirits are seen.
What is that to you or I? None the wiser we,
If fairy elf, or fairy fay, sport upon the lea."

No spirituous or malt liquors are allowed on the grounds, and all betting is strictly prohibited.

The Club now numbers about two hundred members, among whom are some gentlemen who have been prominent as riflemen for twenty-five years. Wednesdays and Sundays are practice days, and on either of these days some excellent shooting may be witnessed.

Our visitors should not fail to take a trip to this delightful sylvan retreat, where they will be courteously received.

The officers of the Club are: W. J. Behan, President; W. T. Vandry, Vice President; Jno. Glynn, Jr., Secretary; J. K. Renaud, Treasurer.



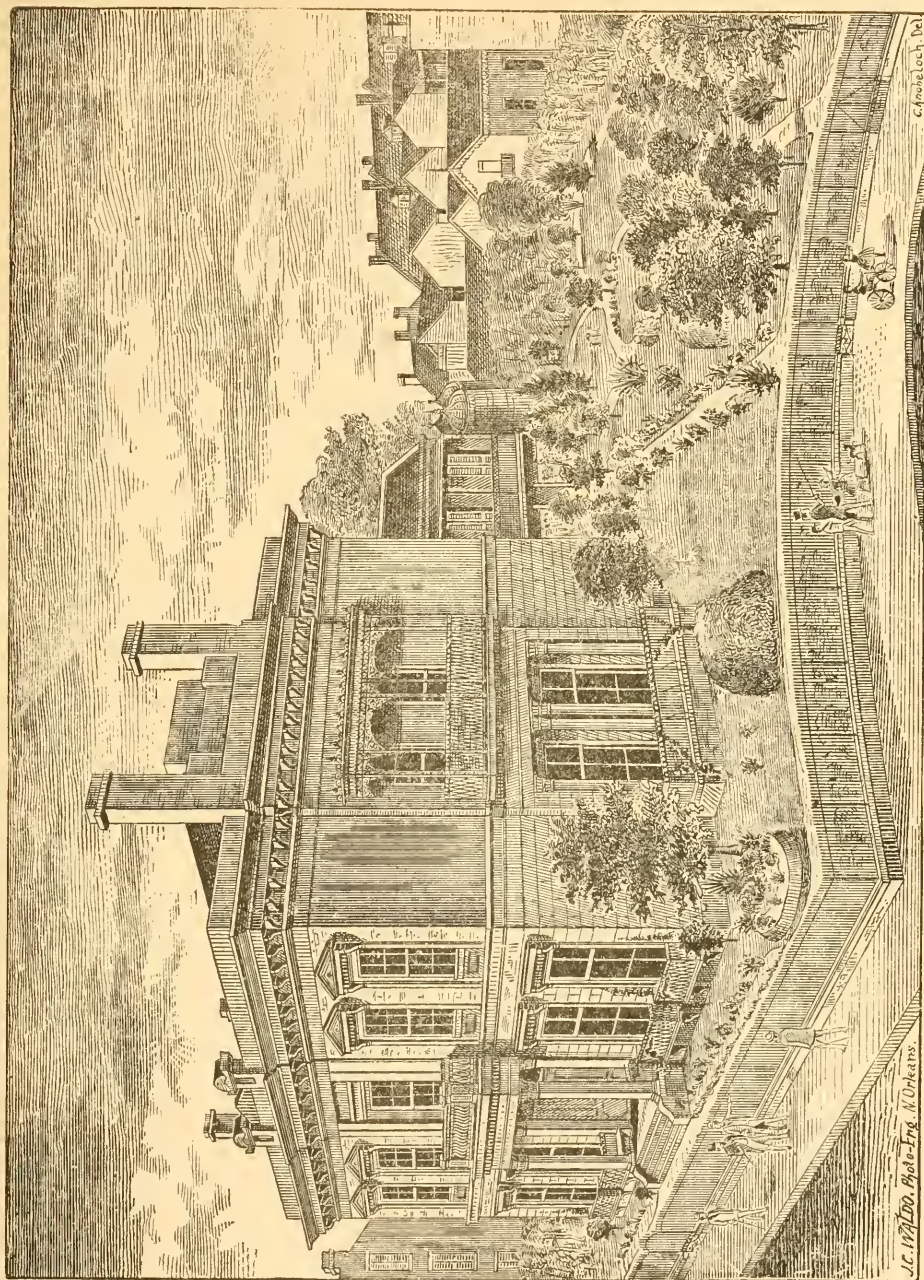
RESIDENCES.

THE homes of the Crescent City, although neither so lofty nor elegant in appearance as those in many other large cities, are, as a rule, spacious and convenient, well ventilated and thoroughly adapted to comfort, in a climate, where, flowers bloom all the year round in the gardens, and for nine months of the twelve, open windows and fans are necessities.

The houses are, generally, two stories high, with wide halls, high ceilings, large windows and extensive galleries or verandas, which are considered almost indispensable in this latitude.

There is a noticeable absence of that sameness in appearance so prevalent in the cities of colder localities, blocks or rows of houses all built according to the same plan, the number alone distinguishing one residence from another, are almost unknown in New Orleans. Few of the dwelling houses are without some space for a garden, a large majority have handsomely laid out grounds, many occupying a quarter, or half, and, among the wealthy, more frequently an entire square.

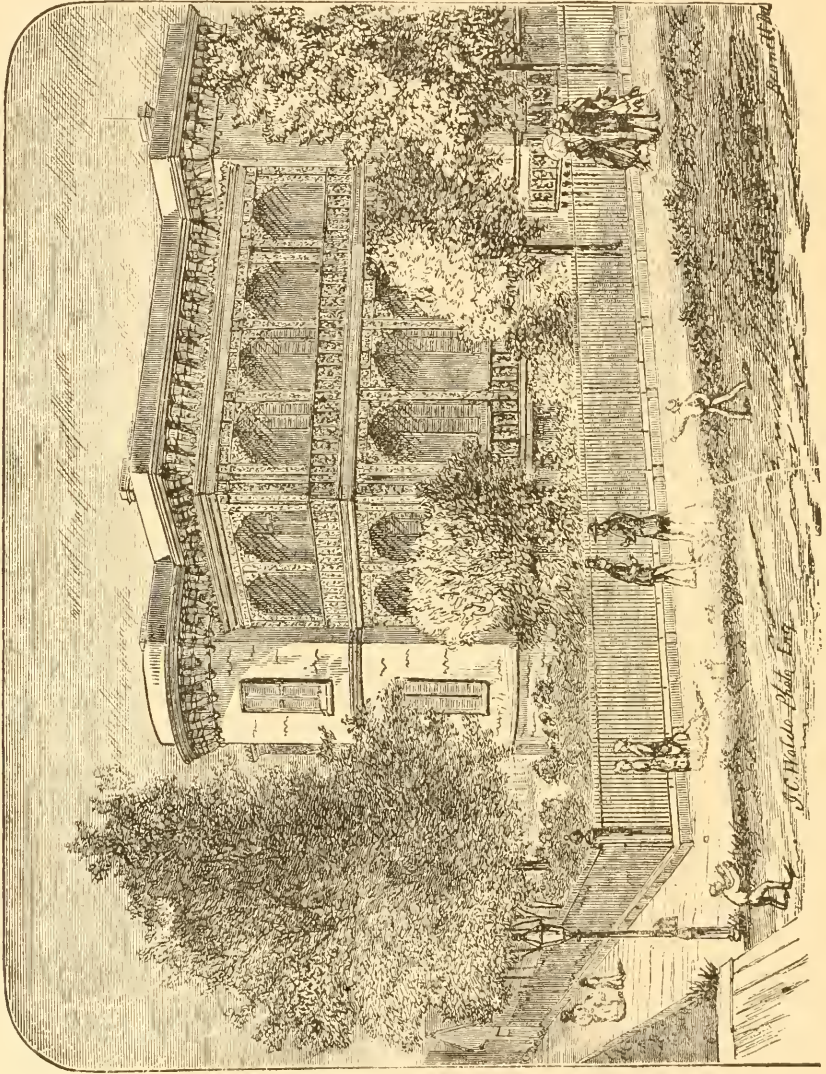
Statuary is not seen so often on the lawns, as in the North and West, but of rare flowers, at all seasons of the year, beautiful shrubbery and splendid shade



Residence of Col. A. H. May, No. 238 St. Charles Street.

trees there is an abundance. This separation of dwellings has often been commented on by strangers who have, at first, thought the resident portion of our city too "scattered" looking, while, on the other hand, Orleanians visiting Philadelphia, or other orderly cities, have been bewildered and oppressed by the, to them, seemingly endless stretches of fac-similies in brick and mortar, mortar and marble, windows all of a size, with shades of the same pattern and colors, and front doors of exactly the same type, with the same number of steps to each, precisely of the same design.

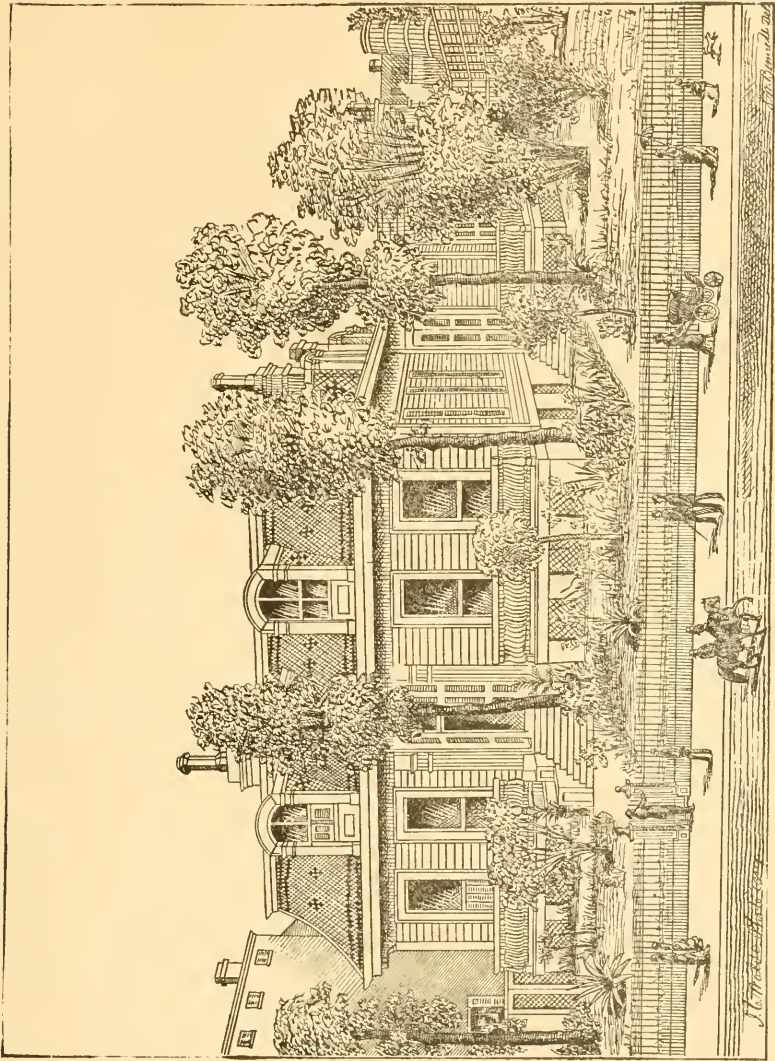
We have a semi-tropical climate, and require air, an unlimited, unobstructed supply of air, so move off from one another in order to secure it. Our cousins in colder latitudes are, hygienically, not so necessitously situated, and can live comfortably shoulder to shoulder with their neighbors, so we build differently to them, they to us.



Residence of W. B. Schmidt, Esq. Corner Coliseum and Felicity Streets.

While handsome dwellings may be found in all parts of our city, the streets considered the most desirable for residences are Coliseum street, Prytania street, St. Charles Avenue, Jackson and the surrounding streets, Esplanade and Rampart streets, and Canal street from Claiborne toward the swamp.

In all these avenues there are yet many desirable locations, that may be purchased by those who wish to establish themselves in the Crescent City.



Residence of Major E. A. Burke, No. 235 Camp Street.



HOME INDUSTRIES

AND THEIR PROJECTORS.

UNTHIL within the past few years, we did very little in manufacturing goods of any kind for home consumption, relying upon the products of our fertile soil and genial climate, for the sources of wealth and prosperity. Lately, however, much attention has been given to the manufacture, in New Orleans and throughout the State, of articles of necessity, ornament or luxury, and ere many years we shall, no doubt, hear the sounds made by thousands of operatives in every branch of this most desirable adjunct to the commercial power of any city, State or county.

Take the morning train by the Jackson Railroad if you wish to enjoy a pleasant excursion. In comfortable cars, over a smooth road, past the flourishing town of Kenner, through the long prairie swamp, over the splendid iron bridge at Manchac, and then out into the pine lands, sixty-seven miles from New Orleans, you will come to the station, which is put down on the Time Tables as

GULLETT'S.

Twelve years ago this was a plain forest, like the miles you have just passed, having very little in its appearance that was inviting, and giving no promise of the busy hum of industry, skill and enterprise that now mark it. The energy of one man has made a prosperous village here, built and furnished a large factory, turned the forest trees into valuable plantation machinery, and added tens of thousands of dollars to the manufactured values of our State.

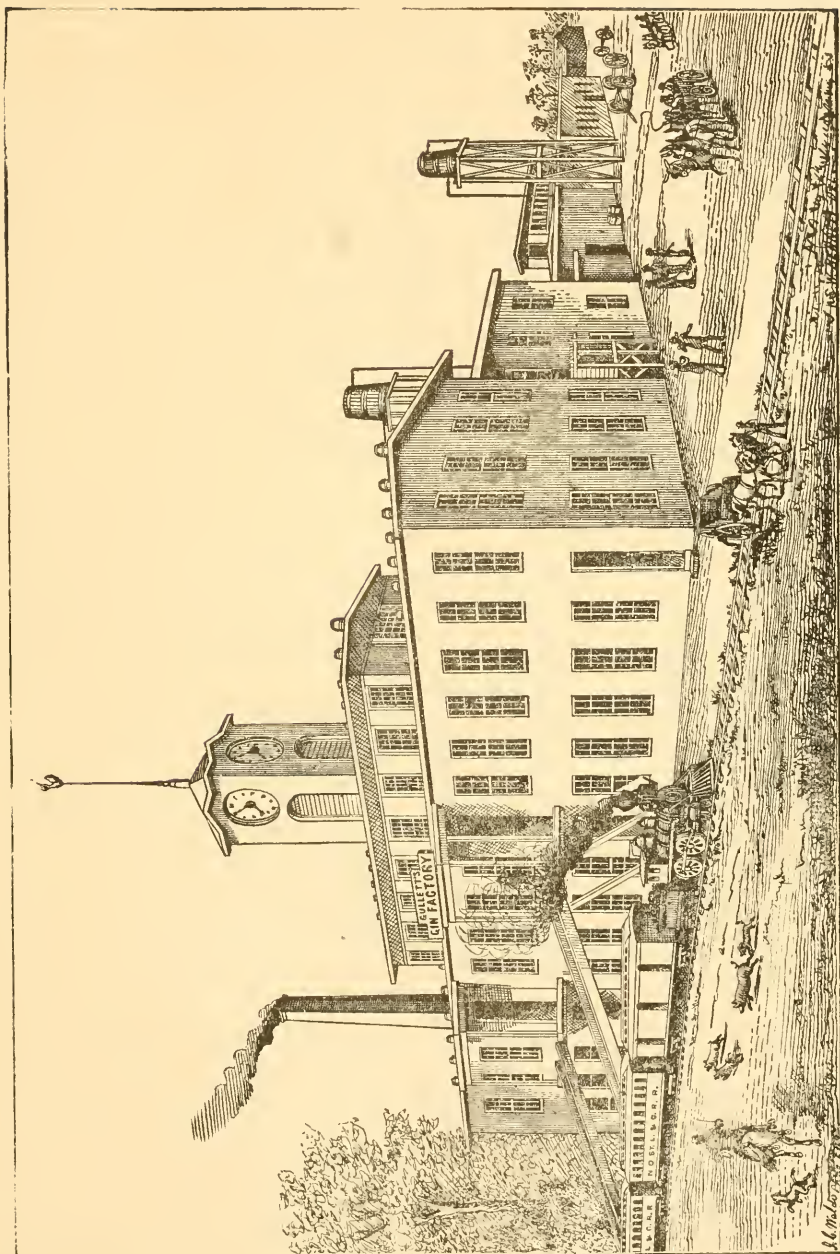
As you step off the cars, you see him standing there on the platform, one of the old time men, tall and firmly built, erect of form, with a kindly, pleasant face, hair and beard whitened with the toil of many winters. This is Mr. B. D. GULLETT, the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated Gullett Cotton Gin, Condenser and Feeder. You state that you have come to "visit the factory and look around," and are cordially received.

The first place that you enter is

GULLETT'S GIN FACTORY,

a view of which we present to our readers. The building is two stories high, with a skylight above, which we term the "Texas," an addition that gives to the factory both air and light, besides making a very handsome finish for the exterior view.

In the rear or ell of the factory is situated the foundry, for it must be remembered that Gullett's Gins, Feeders, Condensers and Presses, are *entirely home* made. In this foundry the castings for these machines are made from a superior iron obtained from the mines of Alabama and Georgia.



It will probably be a novelty to the visitor to see them make the saws. These are made from steel which is bought in sheets, cut into proper sizes, and then by a very simple but ingenious machine, while the steel revolves, the teeth are cut, and afterwards by another machine they are sharpened.

The lumber which composes the wood-work of the machines is of the native pine and magnolia which grow in sight of the works.

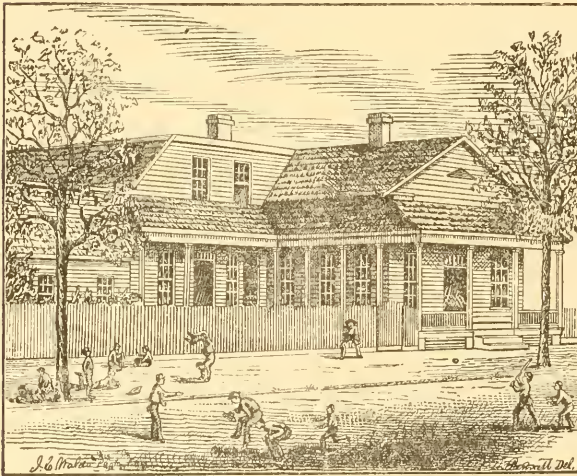
From eight to ten machines are made per day, the gins averaging about seventy saws each, and from eighty to one hundred hands are employed.

Gullett's Magnolia Gin, with its latest improved attachments, consisting of the Self Feeder and Condenser, has been tested by practical men in all the cotton growing States, and every where received the highest endorsements. It turns out smoother and cleaner cotton, with less nap and consequently worth more money, than any other gin known. That cotton is most valuable which can be spun with the least waste and trouble, and it is such cotton that the Gullett Gin turns out.

Planters should bear these facts in mind, and make money by saving money, that is, by using machinery which will enable them to send their cotton to market in the best possible condition.

Down the side street, about the distance of a long square in the city, stands

GULLETT'S SCHOOL HOUSE,



of which we here present a correct picture. It is well arranged for the purpose for which it was intended. Four rooms, supplied with convenient desks and all the necessary appliances for the instruction of the children of the neighborhood, are well lighted and ventilated, doors and windows being numerous. These rooms are comfortably filled, and the bright, happy faces of the children tell the story of a well regulated school, conducted with justice to all.

The school house was built and furnished by Mr. Gullett, who employs and pays the

competent teachers who conduct the institution.

As soon as his factory began to flourish, Mr. Gullett commenced this school for the benefit of the children of the workmen in his employ. As business developed and the number of employees increased, the number of scholars grew larger, and to these were added the children of such of the other citizens of the place, not employed in the factory, as saw fit to take advantage of the facilities for education offered by the school.

The number of children here instructed in all the leading branches of English is about one hundred and seventy.

"A flourishing school, Mr. Gullett," we remarked.

"Yes, it has grown wonderfully, and the children are making fine progress."

"It must be a heavy expense to you."

"Why, yes, it is," he replied, and then with a pleasant smile he added, "but, do you know of any better way in which I could spend the money?"

We acknowledged that we did not.

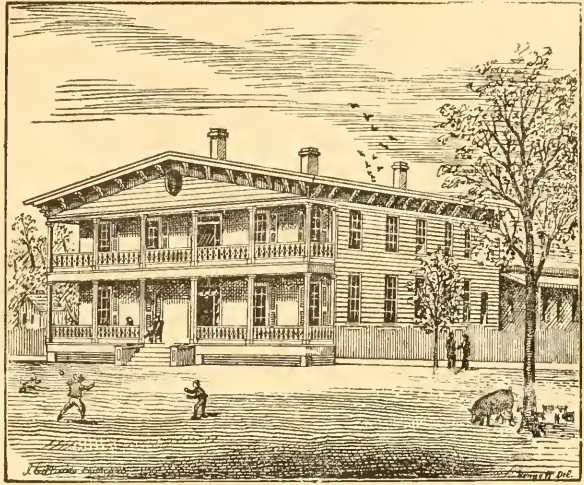
On this same side street, but nearer the depot—you can see it from the windows of the cars—stands

MR. GULLETT'S RESIDENCE,

a handsome structure, of which our artist has made an admirable illustration. The house is two stories, with a broad gallery in front, and a wide hall running through the centre, at the end of which is the spacious and well-arranged dining room.

As you enter, on the left, you are ushered into a large parlor, handsomely furnished, and containing evidences of cultivation and refined tastes.

It would be beyond our province to enter into a detailed description of the different apartments. The house is large and roomy, it has a comfortable, home-like atmosphere, and the inmates make a contented, happy family circle. Here Mr. Gullett, with his estimable wife and children, enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life. Their friends are cordially received and bountifully entertained, without ostentation or rigid ceremony, but with a quiet dignity and earnest courtesy which gives assurance that the invitation to "make yourself at home" comes from the heart, and is really what is meant.



B D Gullett

B. D. GULLETT.

In presenting a sketch of the life of this gentleman, the President of the "Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company," of Amite City, we do so because, through it, we trust to make evident the truth, as old as human energy itself, that a clear mind, a firm will, a business capacity of high order, marked by directness of purpose, and recognized integrity in all the relations of life—with a little seasoning of good luck—are bound, sooner or later, to win in the great struggle of the world.

B. D. Gullett possesses all these. In his success, he has proved what these qualities have been worth to make him what he is to-day.

He was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, on April 14th, 1815. When he was between five and six years of age, his father removed from Wilkes County to Georgia, in what is called the "Cherokee Nation." There he remained until he was nineteen, when there was another removal, this time to Green County, South Alabama. This was in 1835. Mr. Gullett speaks of this period of nine years as being the real commencement of his business life. It was during this time that he started—although so young a man—in the business of building. At that time he was a contractor for building a store-house, with five hands under him. What a contrast, now, in his sixty-fifth year, possessing an assured capital, with a high and extended reputation; with immense factories; with an army of workmen; and preparing machinery for the progressive cotton planters of the South, and, through such aids benefiting, more than indirectly, the highest interests of that section!

In 1843 Mr. Gullett removed to Aberdeen, Mississippi, where he followed the same business of building until 1851. But in that year he began to dream of the increased usefulness and wealth which the Future was to bring to him. For it was on October 9th that, at the same place, he established his Cotton Gin manufactory. In 1857 he removed to New Orleans, where he remained until the military fall of that city, in 1862. He was not among the lucky, because he was not among the prudent, of those dark days. Burdened with letters to Confederate officers from loving mothers, wives and sisters, he tried, one day in July, to pass the Federal lines. He was arrested; was tried; was sentenced to 12 months' hard labor, ball and chain, at Fort Jackson. Through the influence of his Masonic friends—he himself being a Mason—specially among whom was Captain Thornton, of the 12th Maine Regiment, he was favored with a new hearing, and was discharged.

When the war closed, Mr. Gullett settled at Amite City. His fortunes were broken. His earnings were gone. Not for this, however, did he lose heart. He had a family. That sharpened his energies. He set to hauling lumber from Dr. Taylor's mill to Amite City. His "capital" was not famous—it consisted of one wagon and two yoke of oxen. As was to be expected, this was not a paying occupation; and so Mr. Gullett went North, where his talents soon procured him the charge, as General Manager, of the Mystic River Hardware Manufacturing Company, at Mystic River, Connecticut. He returned in 1869 to Amite City—this time armed with such machinery as was destined to prove useful in the manufacturing of machinery, such as that which he is sending from his factory at this time. In his present business, Mr. Gullett can claim that he has started unaided by any capital save his own, supplemented by that strength of character which, in him, seems instructive, and which does not know how to recognize impediments.

We need but refer to the work which comes out of this establishment. It embraces all the varieties of cotton machinery—cotton gins, cotton gin feeders, cotton gin condensers, and cotton gin presses. His business has constantly been increasing. For the year 1878, which was a good one, the number of such machines turned out was 900. In 1879, up to June, the number actually delivered has amounted to 440, with 370 orders ahead—in other words, fully two months ahead of its immediate capacity to supply them.

To-day, a colony of workmen is employed in this factory. The control held over them is one which while being firm, is almost patriarchal in its kindness and

direct supervision. Mr. Gullett assists the majority of them in building good comfortable houses, which they now own.

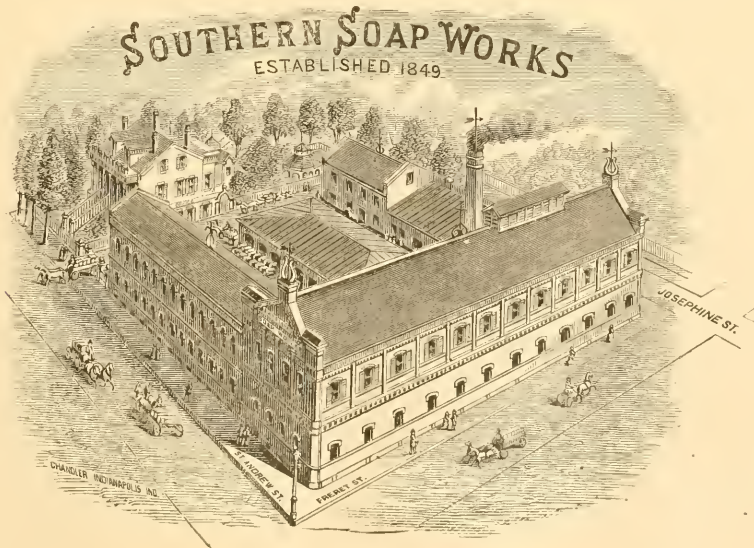
Twelve or fourteen tenements in a village, which might well be called, in the future, Gullettsville, are owned by him, and rented to the poorer laborers at moderate rates.

We have spoken of Mr. Gullett as a practical man. To this it may be well to add a few words of him as a friend of popular education, as a philanthropist in the truest sense. Seeing that the children of his workmen could not, about three years ago, secure any elementary instruction, he established a school for them. He appointed a capable lady teacher, Mrs. Aby, to whom he gave a salary of \$25 a month. He built a school house for the first comers. That did not long suffice for the children flocking to its desks. He built other school houses of varying dimensions to correspond with the increasing number of the applicants. Now, he proposes to build a school house of 40x70 feet, out of his own pocket. His expenses for 1879, for this school alone, have amounted to \$1,300.

If there be a counterpart to this noble record of a successful business man, out of his own means, affording school advantages to the children of his employes, we do not know of it.

It has thus been seen, that by a native energy, a thoughtful experience, an honesty beyond reproach, a wise administration of his own resources, and a comprehensive insight into the mechanical wants of southern planters, that Mr. Gullett has been able to change his humble beginnings into the broad system of which he is the director, sending out, splendid engines, with the imprint of his factory upon them, at once to his own honor, and to the prosperity of the State, of which he is one of the most useful and philanthropic citizens, whom in the present crisis of her fate, she can least afford to lose.

Another notable enterprise is that of Mr. KELLER, who has a wide-spread reputation as a manufacturer of soaps. The history of this energetic and liberal minded merchant, is an encouraging example of the results which may be won by perseverance, industry and strict integrity. Mr. Keller commenced making soaps in 1849, previous to which time, all good soap for the wholesale trade was imported from the North and Europe, and thus many hundred thousands of dollars were taken away from our city, which is now kept in circulation among our business men.



KELLER SOAP FACTORY,

is situated on the square bounded by Howard, Freret, Josephine and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans. The main building is situated on Freret, reaching from Josephine to St. Andrew, and is 152 feet long by 57 feet wide, and 33½ feet high, giving two high floors with large attic above. This building and its extensions, reaching 235 feet on Josephine street is covered with a fine slate roof, and is put upon a very well laid and substantial foundation, the whole constructed with the hardest paving brick, laid in water lime cement, giving the walls the strength of solid granite.

THE SMOKE STACK

is laid upon a separate foundation, and is seventeen by seventeen feet at its base, and eighty-five feet high, at its side stand two boilers, each twenty-eight feet long by forty-two inches in diameter, which are used to generate the steam necessary for boiling the soap, and furnish the power for the engine. At the side of each boiler stands a large wrought iron

WATER TANK,

which is thirty feet high, by six and a half feet in diameter, made of half-inch boiler iron, into which the pipes from the city water works are run, and thus is kept always full of water to supply the boilers. The escape pipes from the soap kettles are run into this cistern, to keep the water continually warm and ready to be at once injected into the boilers. Leading off from the main building is the

SOUTH WING

on Josephine street side, consisting of a one-story brick and wooden building, covered with sheet iron roof. This is sub-divided into five departments: the first one, and next to the boilers and water tank, is the wood house, then comes a store house, next a blacksmith shop, then the stables for the horses and mules, which is followed by the carriage house and granary. The building is about 200 feet long. Opposite this, and on the St. Andrew street side of the square, is the

NORTH WING,

which is a substantial one-story brick building covered with sheet iron roof, and is used for cutting, drying, boxing and storing soap. In the centre of the square is a very neat wooden structure, 45 by 90 feet, covered with a sheet iron roof, which gives shed room for the wagons and floats, used by the establishment in hauling material and soap to and from the factory. The northwest corner of this building has in it the carpenter shop, where all the boxes that are used, together with other woodwork needed in the factory, are manufactured. These buildings are, however, only auxiliaries to the main building, in which the process of manufacturing soap is carried on. An idea can be formed, from the following, of

THE CAPACITY OF THE FACTORY.

The largest of the three main kettles has a capacity of 175,000 pounds, the second of 120,000 pounds, and the third of 60,000 pounds; in which, after making a liberal allowance for swelling of material when in the process of boiling, something like a batch of 300,000 pounds of soap can be made at one time. Aside from these boilers, there are some six or eight smaller ones, ranging from 25,000 pounds down to 1000 pounds, some of which are used in remelting the scraps, and others for the use of Castile and Fancy soaps. The large kettles are from fourteen to eighteen feet high, and from twelve to sixteen feet in diameter. All are operated by steam, furnished by the boilers, which stand outside of the main building, and brought into the kettles by pipes, under the complete control of the operator.

THE VERY BEST MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS

only are used, embracing vegetable oil, pure tallow, rosin, etc. Formerly, Mr. Keller prepared his own tallow, but the great demand for his soap has obliged him to leave that branch to other parties, and occupy his whole space and force in the manufacture of soap.

After a batch of soap is boiled, a process that takes from three to six days, it is allowed to cool for awhile, when it is drawn off into large frames, having a capacity of 1200 pounds each, of which the factory has about 300, which are continually kept in use, as it takes from one to six days to cool a frame ready for cutting—according to the kind of frame and the state of the weather. Mr. Keller has recently invented, patented and manufactured, a very

VALUABLE SOAP FRAME,

that enables him to cool the soap in it in two days, while its advantages to the workman are from 100 to 200 per cent. over the old style.

THE CUTTING OF THE SOAP INTO BARS

is done very quickly and neatly. A large block of soap, the contents of a frame, which is fixed on rollers, is rolled from the main building into the north wing, where the frame is stripped from it, when the block is squared on top, and the process of cutting commenced. This is done by wires fixed into wooden frames, at the required distance to give the requisite thickness to the bars. The block is commenced on the top, a slab, say two inches in thickness, is cut off, which is carried to another cutting frame, where it receives the cross cut by a number of wires fixed at exact distances to give each bar a uniform breadth; and as the wires pass down through it, the bars drop on to a drying frame, upon which they are separated, so as to expose them to the air until

DRY ENOUGH TO BOX.

This process is also very rapid. The long bars are laid upon a table as wide as a bar of soap is long, one edge of which has a strip projecting above it, against which the square ends of the soap are placed; across the middle of the table is a frame high enough from the table to admit of a bar of soap passing under, the table forming a part of the frame. In this frame are two or more wires, the bars being stamped with the name of the factory, and thus slid along the table or through the bridge, which brings the soap in contact with the wires and cuts it into the desired length necessary for the boxes. Soap is generally put up in 45, 60, 75 and 90 bars to the box of 60 pounds—the capacity for cutting and boxing is from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds per day. As fast as the soap is boxed, it is nailed up and is ready for delivery to the consumer. The box supposed to contain 60 pounds generally contains more when the soap is fresh, so that it will be full weight when dry.

FANCY AND TOILET SOAPS.

Aside from the vast quantities of family soaps, embracing several qualities in variously-sized bars, there is attached to the factory a department for the manufacture of Castile, fancy and toilet soaps, which are made from the finest materials—embracing in their composition cocoa oil, palm oil, lard, tallow, vegetable oil, and the various essential oils used in perfuming them. The process of manufacturing is more of a chemical operation than the making of plain soap, and is done in much shorter time, from the fact that a batch is much smaller, as only one color or one flavor can be made at a time. The process of drying and cutting is the same as in the plain soap, but to give it the finishing touches, it is necessary that each cake be pressed into a mould, which imprints the name of the soap and that of the manufacturer, and gives a neat, finished shape and appearance to each cake, as well as making it hard and firm. Various sizes, dies, patterns, and presses are employed in this branch, as a very large variety and many styles are made, ranging from a five to a twenty-five cent cake.

Throughout the factory there are some thirty patentable improvements invented and applied to practical use in the various departments. These are the discoveries of Mr. Keller in his past twenty-eight years of active application to the business. The building has in it a hoisting elevator, run by steam, two stationary and movable platform scales, steam pipes running to every kettle—some twelve in number, and gas and water throughout.

Mr. Keller intends to build a second story to the north wing of the factory, for the purpose of adding

A CANDLE FACTORY

to his establishment, and then increase his working force, giving employment to many more hands, and so keep the material and money in this city which is now sent abroad.

On the west end of the square is the fine residence of the proprietor, in the basement of which is the chief office, which overlooks the whole factory, and the buildings are so constructed that nothing can come into or go out of the square, unless it passes right by the office door, and by day time from the office, and night time from his sleeping room, Mr. Keller always has a complete view of his whole works.

THE CITY OFFICE,

situated on the corner of Gravier street and Bank Place, is used for the reception and booking of all orders for city wholesale and retail houses, and country shipments; a small supply of soaps is also kept stored at this office for immediate filling of small orders—the heavy orders and shipments being made direct from the factory. The city office and factory are connected by telephone. This department is presided over by Mr. Henry Haag, son-in-law of Mr. Keller, who superintends the business affairs of the establishment, in which he is assisted by Mr. George Kostmeyer, a nephew of Mr. Keller's. Both of these gentlemen are well known to the merchants of New Orleans for their polite attention and business department, and relieve Mr. Keller from a great deal of labor, which enables him to give his whole attention to the factory and such other matters as may require his supervision.

Mr. D. E. Pursell is also connected with this establishment as traveling salesman. He visits all the neighboring stores, securing orders for all their various lines of goods, of which a large variety is made, from the commonest washing soap to the finest toilet.

J. H. KELLER.

This opulent and public-spirited citizen, a native of Zurich, Switzerland, came to our country and city a little over thirty years ago, then a mere youth, without money, friends, or possessions except that indomitable will, energy, and wholesome economy, possessed by the Swiss in general, but which qualities Mr. Keller seems to have inherited in a superior and extraordinary degree.

Among the mountains, and by the snug firesides of his native land, he had learned of the great Western World, far across the sea, and of its institutions, as a country where honesty, frugality and industry, were rewarded with esteem, wealth and position, and he determined to try his fortune in the sphere where so much was promised. He took passage on the ship Oregon, from Antwerp, and when, with many other emigrants, he landed on the levee of New Orleans in 1848, a stranger, and unfamiliar with the language of the country where he had determined to make his home, relying alone on his sincerity of purpose, and the strength and capacities with which nature had liberally endowed him, he at once began to look for work.

After some delay he obtained employment with a countryman of his, then engaged in the manufacture of soap in Freedow, now the Seventh District of the

city, with whom he remained for several months, and where he probably formed the plans which he has since so successfully carried out.

Mr. Keller then went into another establishment in the same business, on this side of the river, and applying himself to master the trade he had engaged in, he soon became thoroughly acquainted with it in every branch and detail.

At no other period of his life, perhaps, has the ardent, hopeful and persevering spirit which has always marked Mr. Keller's character, asserted itself with greater force than at this interval, when, avoiding all the temptations and inducements to dissipation ever open to the young man, he pursued his upward way, steadily gaining each day respect, and a better opinion from his employers and fellow-workmen, and laying the foundation of future prosperity and wealth.

In 1850, having saved a considerable sum of money, he bought a small tract of land, near where Felicity Road and Magnolia street cross, in what was then an unhealthy and unsightly swamp, but which is now, owing chiefly to Mr. Keller, one of the most populous, flourishing and progressive sections of the city.

Here he commenced business for himself, and struggled and toiled unhelped and unaided. But each year added to his store, spread the fame of his goods farther and farther, and procured a ready market for them. The unpretentious manufactory in a short time became inadequate to supply the demand for Keller's Soaps, and a new one was built of large dimensions and capacities. A splendid residence took the place of the humbler one; grounds were laid out and planted with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers; a large and beautiful market was built entirely at Mr. Keller's expense; houses singly and in rows were put up near it for the accommodation of the market marchands, and the many families employed by Mr. Keller, or those who, for other reasons, were fast seeking homes in the neighborhood; and what had been but a dreary swamp a few years before, was through the energy of one man, converted into a perfect garden of loveliness, and an active business locality.

The city, too, drew nearer to the Keller Settlement, spread around it and beyond, till now Mr. Keller's spacious and well-appointed mansion, factory and market, lie far inside the line of city limits.

Mr. Keller is still in the very prime of life, and as active in mind and body as when he began his clearing in the swamp nearly thirty years ago. His industry and perseverance never flags, nor does the great wealth he has amassed make him less a friend to the working man than when he, too, toiled for daily bread.

Rich through his own exertions, he enjoys the good things of life with a zest born of independence; is ever among the first in advancing or carrying out any project for the common benefit, particularly in that section of the city he has been so signally instrumental in improving; and lives in princely style, surrounded by his estimable and refined family circle, beloved, honored and respected.

THE MORSE COTTON COMPRESS.

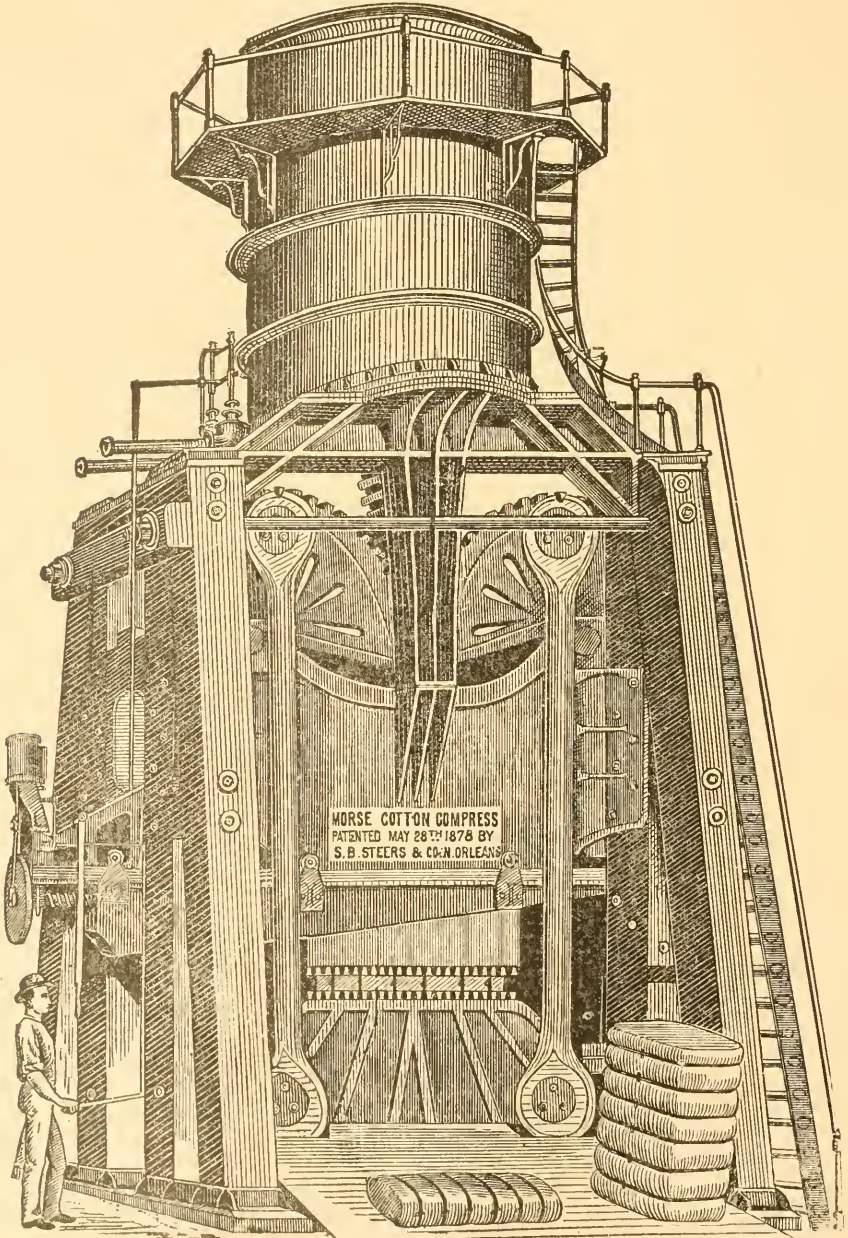
We present an excellent view of this marvel of strength, rapidity and simplicity.

It is the largest and most powerful cotton press in the world, and has steam cylinders of eighty to ninety inches in diameter. Much time and study has been spent on its mechanism, and it has been perfected to meet every requirement. It can be constructed with capacity for "doubling bales," and has compressed without the advantage of the "hand-puller" 1100 pounds of cotton into twenty-eight cubic feet, measured out of the press. Fifteen of these presses have been put into operation in the last few months. They may be seen in the following warehouses in this city: Orleans, Factors', Woods, Penn's, Louisiana, Planters, Liverpool; and in the cities of Galveston, Houston, Memphis, Mobile, Wilmington, N. C., Rome, Ga., Vicksburg and Shreveport.

They have the endorsement of the best mechanical engineers and pressmen, as wonders of power, simplicity, strength, durability and economy.

They have the capacity to load $4\frac{1}{2}$ bales of single bale compressing and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 bales of "double bales" to each ton of ship measurement.

About 400,000 pounds of iron, of the first quality known, are used in each of these presses. They have a speed of 60 to 90 bales per hour. They are built to last for fifty years. No business in the country is so safe and profitable as compressing cotton with a Morse Press. A handsome income has been realized where even as much as 20,000 bales have been secured. Those who wish full particulars in regard to this important invention, should address Messrs. S. B. STEERS & Co., No. 185 Gravier street, New Orleans.

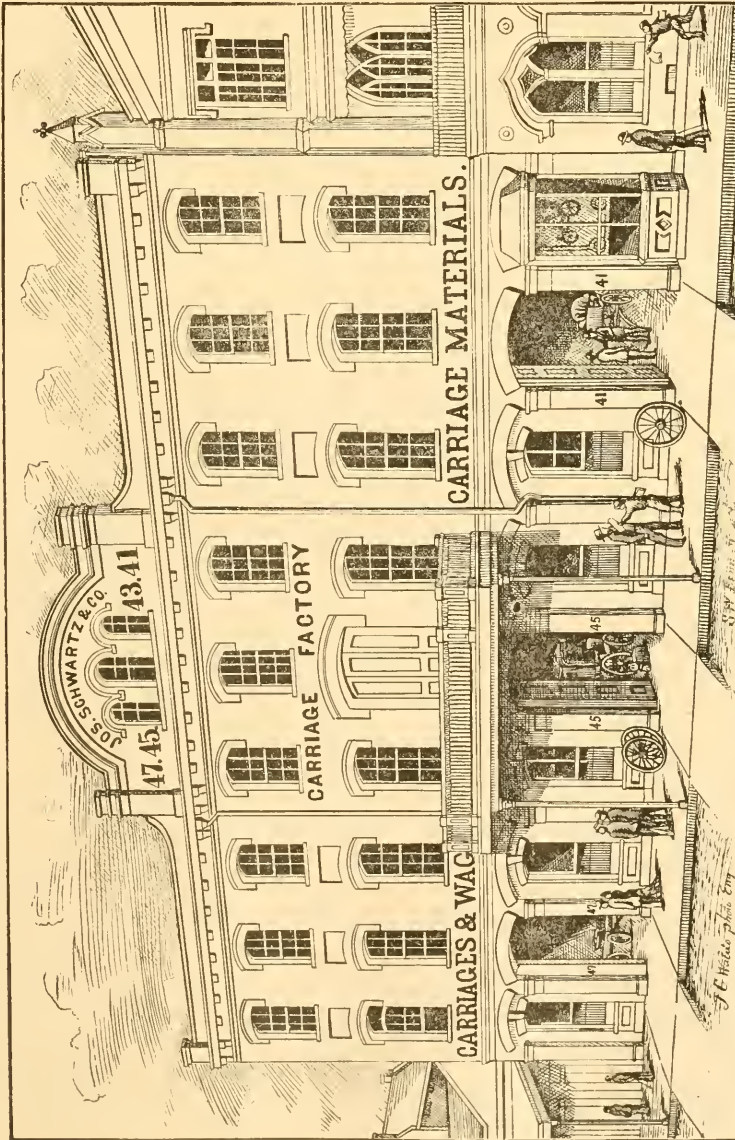


Morse Cotton Compress.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ & CO.

This is one of the pioneer houses in the manufacturing business of our city, having been established twenty-eight years ago. The firm is composed of Messrs. Joseph Schwartz and Owen E. Sullivan, both of whom have had long practical experience in their business. The carriage manufacturing interest has taken rapid strides in our city within the past few years, and much of this is due to the energy and enterprise of Messrs. Joseph Schwartz & Co.

Their extensive factory is situated at Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 47 Perdido street, and is a handsome structure, of which our artist has presented a very correct picture. They manufacture family carriages and buggies equal to any made in the United States. Their spring wagons are in use by many of the largest houses in this city, Shreveport, Galveston, Mobile and other places, and are everywhere



pronounced marvels of beauty, strength and lightness. They have all the latest improvements for the rapid and satisfactory conduct of their business, and in their factory employ about sixty skilled workmen. In addition to their manufacturing of all wheeled vehicles, they carry a large stock of wagon, carriage and cart materials, and do an extensive trade in supplying other makers with such articles as they require.

In all their relations they enjoy an enviable reputation for high integrity, ability and liberality—qualities that have brought them an extensive and constantly increasing business.

BROOM MANUFACTORY.

Among the industries that have assumed importance during the past few years, the manufacture of Brooms may be mentioned. We have quite a number of establishments devoted to this business, one of the most successful of which is that of

DUNCAN McSTRAVICK,

No. 105 Tchoupitoulas street. Mr. McStravick has been many years in the business, and has learned its every detail by practical experience. At his well ordered factory he keeps a large number of hands in constant employment, and turns out brooms of all styles, superior in quality and at lower prices than can be obtained in Northern and Western Markets. He is a young man of energy and perseverance, and we are glad to chronicle that his efforts are meeting with success. Many of the largest dealers in this and adjacent cities, now procure their entire supply of him.

CISTERN MAKING.

In this important branch of home manufacture, Mr. P. A. Murray, No. 191 Magazine street, is the leading spirit. His factory is supplied with every convenience for the business, and a full corps of competent and experienced hands are always employed. Mr. Murray is himself a practical workman, and understanding his business thoroughly is able to turn out work that will stand the test of time. Mr. Murray has prepared a very comprehensive circular and price list, which he will send to any address on application made to him.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN.

This gentleman, who was born in this city in 1845, is one of the most enterprising and public spirited young business men of New Orleans.

When only sixteen, he enlisted as a private in the Washington Artillery, Gen. Lee's Army, and served honorably during the entire war, till Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

His father, the late Willis P. Coleman, was the inventor of the celebrated Coleman's Undulatory Corn and Flouring Mills, for the manufacturing of which he commenced an establishment in this city in 1850.

Mr. H. Dudley Coleman worked in his father's factory, before and after the war, and succeeded to the business, on the death of the latter, in 1868.

Eight years afterwards he associated with himself, his brother, Mr. Will. H. Coleman, the firm then becoming H. Dudley Coleman & Bro.

Their father had confined himself to the manufacture of Corn and Wheat Mills, but the sons added to the productions of the factory, by making Saw Mills and Presses for the baling of cotton, hay, moss and hides.

Appreciating the importance and advantages of being able to supply customers with complete outfits in machinery, they have gradually, and step by step, developed into the general machinery business, for the sale of portable and stationary steam engines and boilers, cotton gins, shafting, pulleys, and such other articles of machinery as are used for ginning, grinding, or sawing by steam, water, or animal power.

To those interested in the improvement of machinery, or who may feel a pride in the progress of home industries, a visit to the general depot of the Coleman Brothers, No. 12 Union street, their extensive warerooms, No. 9 Perdido street, or to their extensive factory (recently purchased) corner Magnolia and Erato streets, will afford entertainment and satisfaction.

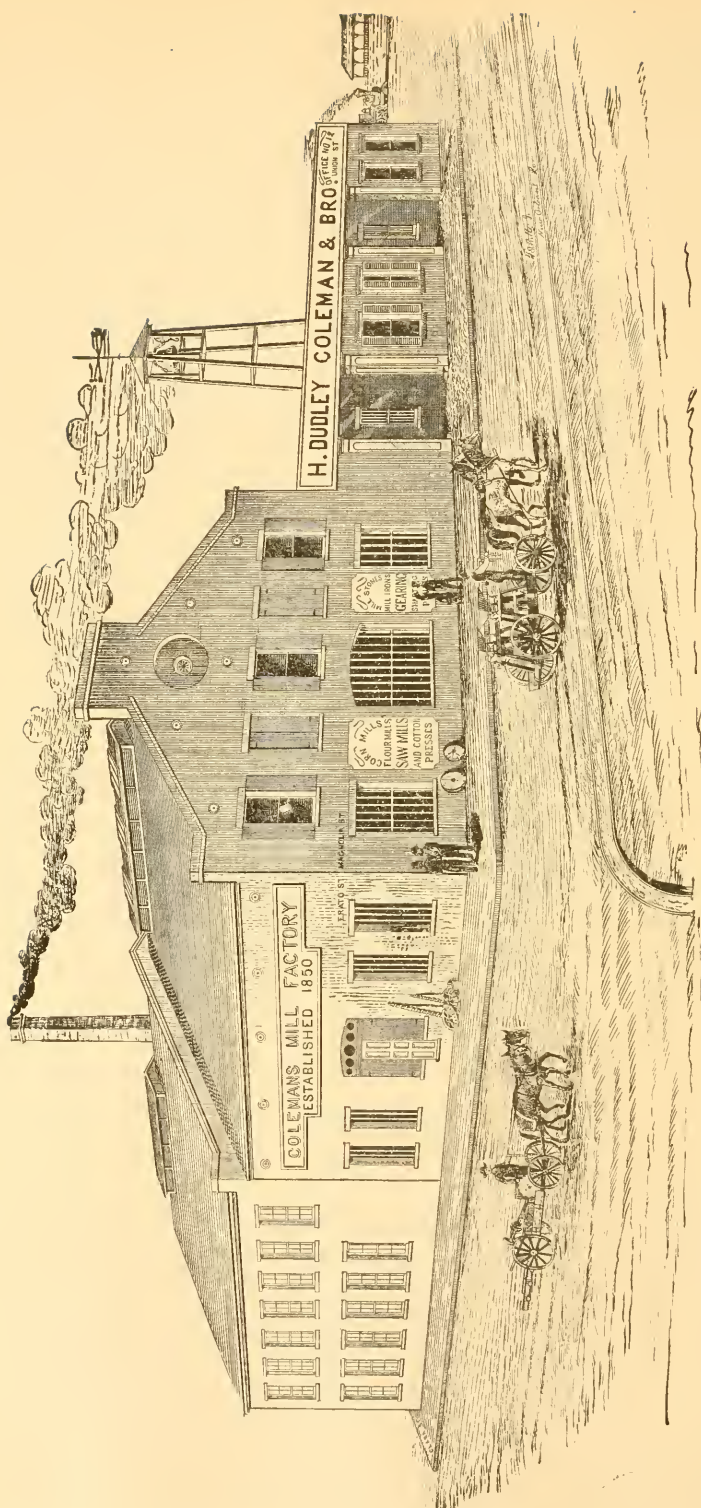


It is a noticeable and encouraging fact to these young men, that their firm has progressed steadily during all the panics, epidemics and other depressing vicissitudes, through which the people of Louisiana have passed in the last ten years, a result secured alone by the closest application to business and unflagging, persevering energy.

Mr. H. Dudley Coleman is the inventor and patentee of several valuable improvements relating to his work, and is an intelligent, close observer and student, of the practical requirements of the business in which he is engaged.

In the reorganization of the Washington Artillery he took an active part, and is now a member of the *veteran corps* of that famous and esteemed command.

Through habits of economy and industry, he has secured for himself a pleasant and tasteful residence, where, when the labors of the day are over, he enjoys the pleasures of a happy home, where loving hearts and childrens' prattle comfort by their pleasing contrast with the fatigues of a busy day's toil.



In all relations of life, Mr. H. Dudley Coleman is highly esteemed for his urbane and courteous manners, and fine social qualities, which united to his talent as a recitationist, often shown in private and at public entertainments for charitable purposes, make him a favorite wherever he goes.

COLEMAN'S NEW FACTORY.

The growth of their business, the result of the superior merits of their manufactures, and their enterprise, courtesy and high integrity combined, required that Messrs. H. Dudley Coleman & Brother should have more room and additional facilities at their factory. To secure these points, they have purchased the property corner of Erato and Magnolia streets, formerly the foundry of Messrs. Bennett & Lurgess.

Here they have ample room, and will make their own castings, as well as the wood-work, of their celebrated Corn and Wheat Mills, Cotton Presses, and other important plantation machinery.

Their office is No. 9 Perdido street.

Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory.

Nos. 299 to 307 GRAVIER STREET.

This is one of the most important manufacturing establishments in our city, doing a large and widely extended business, and turning out work, which in quality, is not only satisfactory to their many customers, but creditable to the taste and skill of the mechanics of our State.

The factory was started in 1856 by Mr. Robert Roberts, in connection with James A. Bass and William Waterman, under the firm name of Waterman & Co. In 1859 Mr. Bass retired from the firm, and Mr. John Brownlee was admitted, thus consolidating the oldest and youngest factories in the city. Mr. Brownlee died in 1860 and Mr. Waterman in 1865.

This brought about the formation of the present widely known and highly esteemed firm of Roberts & Co., composed of Mr. Robert Roberts and the widows of his late partners, who retain the interests of their deceased husbands, in the business.

Mr. Roberts has conducted his concerns with marked success, and has made his factory one of the largest of the kind in the South.

At all our State Fairs he has carried off the highest premiums for the superior excellence of his work. Visitors to these exhibitions cannot have failed to admire the displays made by this firm, and especially the elegant work produced from Louisiana woods.

Not satisfied with these triumphs at home, Mr. Roberts has exhibited at foreign fairs, meeting there the same high praise as at the industrial exhibitions in his own city.

At the great Paris Exposition in 1867, this factory furnished all the material for the celebrated "Louisiana Cottage," to which was awarded, to the United States a silver medal, and a bronze medal to the State of Louisiana.

Their doors, newels, &c., made of Louisiana cypress, were one of the principal features of attention from the United States at the Hamburg and Altoona (Germany) Exhibitions in September, 1869, they being the only exhibitors in their line from this country. They also received honorable mention at the Paris Exhibition held in 1878, for their display of cypress doors, newels, balusters, &c.

Messrs. Roberts & Co. well deserve the praise thus bestowed upon them, as they are prompt and correct in all business transactions, and are always amongst the first in energy, enterprise and industry.

The great forests of fine woods so common throughout almost every section of our State, and the facilities which exist for getting their products to market, invite intelligent labor and give large returns to well directed capital. No man has done more to demonstrate these facts, and make them known to the public, than Mr. Robert Roberts.

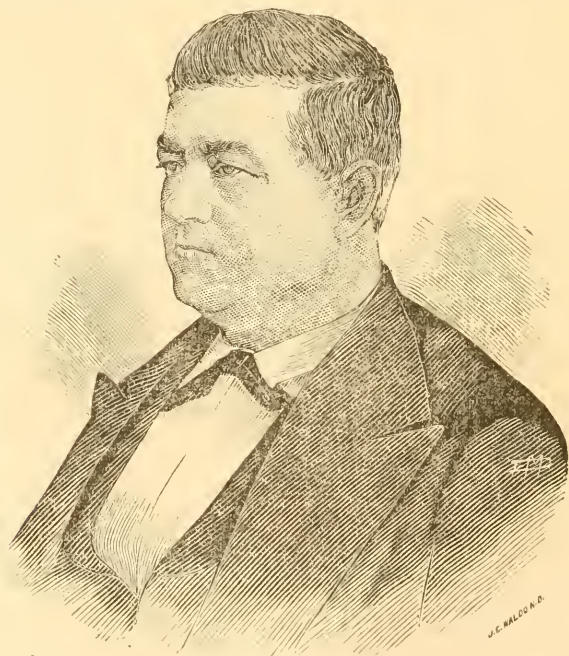
Mr. Thomas H. Jones, a gentleman widely known for his energy and business capacity, has been connected with Roberts & Co. for several years. His promptness and courtesy have made him a host of friends throughout our city and adjacent country, and contributed largely to the popularity of the Louisiana Sash Factory.

The building, or rather, buildings of the Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory, occupy an entire square of ground, and in the establishment, which is furnished with all the latest improvements and appliances, about one hundred persons find employment. Orders for home consumption and shipment to distant places are received constantly, and executed with such promptness and care, that the close of each twelve months sees the business more extended and prosperous than it was at the beginning of the year.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

This gentleman, who is one of the pioneers in the manufacturing interests of our city, was born in Liverpool, on the 16th of August, 1823, and came to this country when but eight years of age, landing first in Charleston, and afterwards living for five or six years in New York State.

He arrived in New Orleans in 1839. He commenced life here as a house carpenter, working in the Bienville Iron Works as a pattern maker, and afterwards with James A. Bass, as a ship joiner, and with whom he subsequently formed a co-partnership and established a Steam Planing and Sawing Mill.



Robert Roberts

In 1861 Mr. Roberts married Miss Eliza Hammond, of Algiers. His residence, corner of St. Charles and Conery streets, is one of the handsomest places in the Fourth District, a section of our city justly famed for the number of its elegant homes.

Mr. Roberts has labored zealously for the increase and development of the manufacturing resources of our State. As President of the Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, and a Director in the Mechanics' Society, he has been active and energetic in promoting the interests and enlarging the sphere of usefulness of those societies.

In 1851 he organized the "Pelican," the first fire company in Algiers. Besides being one of the oldest members of the fire department of the city, Mr. Roberts is also a Mason and an Odd-Fellow. Mr. Roberts is the head of that staunch and reputed firm Roberts & Co., proprietors of the Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory, Nos. 299 to 307 Gravier street.

Mr. Roberts is a man of liberal views, highly esteemed in social life for his many excellent qualities. Kind and generous in nature, he is ever willing to help in good works. Being now but in the mid-day of life, we may hope that a long and bright future awaits this useful and enterprising citizen.

HORACE T. HILL.

This gentleman, who is one of our oldest merchants and manufacturers, was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, in 1825.

At the age of twenty years he left his home, and going to New Bedford, Conn., from where he shipped on a whaling vessel, on which he cruised about Behring's Straits, the Sandwich Islands and other points. He left this ship at the Sandwich Islands, and joined a free trader to go up Behring's Straits.



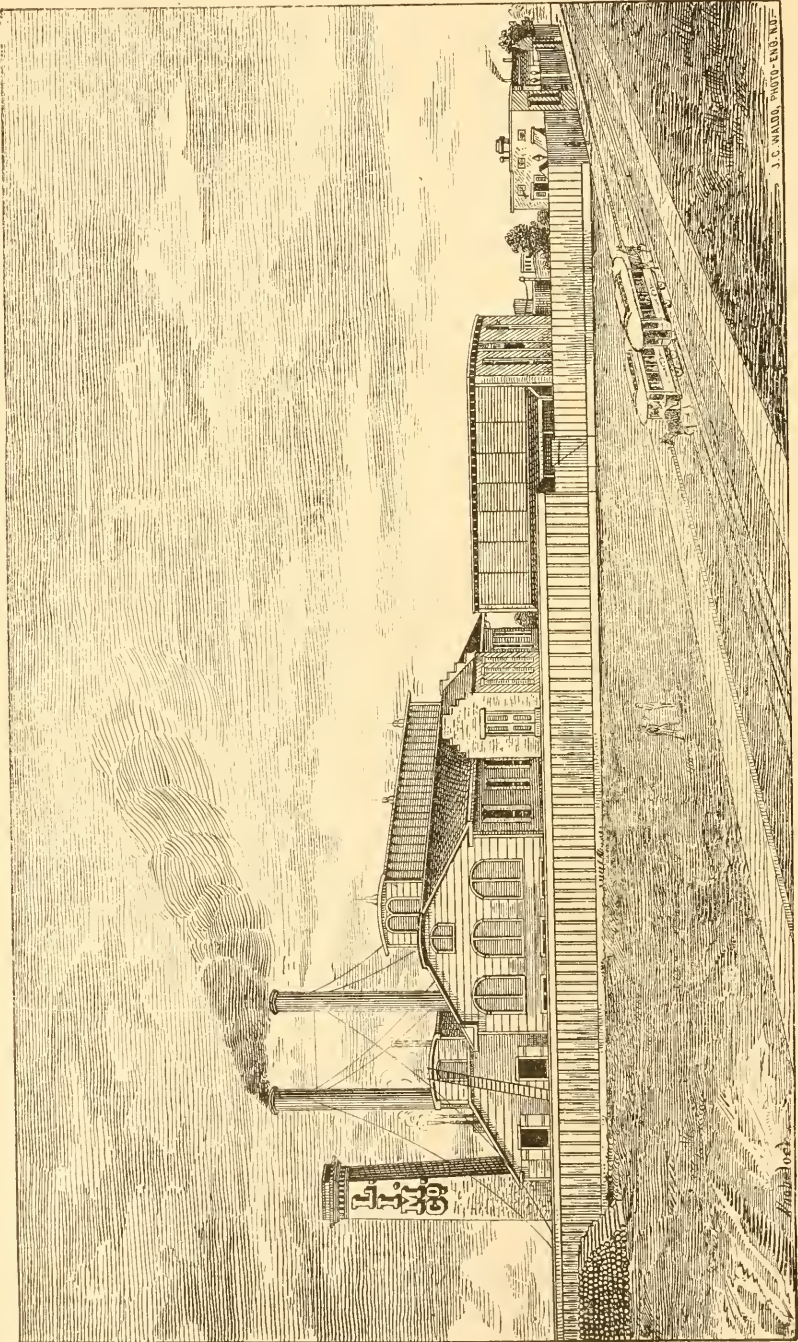
After this he joined the United State Marine Service, and was on board the frigate Constitution, under Captain John Percival. The frigate returned to the Charlestown Navy Yard in 1847, when young Hill left the service, and at once came to New Orleans.

On his arrival here Mr. Hill entered the establishment of Mr. F. A. Conant, who was, at that time, the leading manufacturer of soda water, mead, etc.

After six years of service Mr. Hill succeeded Mr. Conant in the business, which he has since carried on for his own account. About this time, 1853, Mr. Hill married Miss Mary A. Weaver.

Through all the ups and downs of business in our city, Mr. Hill has quietly, but energetically and perseveringly, continued in the manufacture of Soda Water,

Mead, and the popular Mineral Waters, increasing his business by his courtesy and fair dealing, recognized by all as a useful and worthy citizen. He now occupies the handsome premises, which was the arsenal of that famous corps, the Washington Artillery, before the war, on Girod street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.



Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company.

LOUISIANA ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In our climate, ice may be classed among the necessary articles of life. From May to November, with the poor as well as the rich, the healthy as well as the invalid, ice is an important article of daily consumption.

For many years it was imported from the cold climate of the North, and any extra demand for it was sure to create a heavy advance in price, and often a complete famine. During the epidemic of 1853 the scarcity of this commodity was severely felt, and for many weeks it was almost impossible to obtain it at any price. When these facts are considered, the great boon conferred upon this community, by the enterprise so successfully conducted by the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company, will at once be seen. At their extensive factory, on Tchoupitoulas street near Louisiana Avenue, ice is manufactured equal in quality to that produced by nature. A visit to the works will repay the trouble.



LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB PARK.

ADJOINING the Fair Grounds, is the fine property belonging to this now famous club, which they purchased from Mr. Luling for \$60,000. It has a front of 500 feet on Esplanade street, by a depth of 2,500; an area of about 30 acres, situated on the Metairie Ridge, and consequently exempt from overflow. The grounds are planted in choice shrubbery, and well arranged in all respects. The family mansion, which has been converted into a club house, is a handsome three story brick edifice, with a gallery around each story, and is exclusively for the social enjoyment of the members of the club. The rooms are lofty, large and airy; all handsomely furnished, and employed as restaurants, billiard and dining rooms, parlors, library, reading and reception rooms. On the premises are also a bowling alley, kitchen, etc., and fine stables, with room for a large number of horses.

The gardens contain a rare and extensive collection of plants. In the centre of the park is a lake surrounding a miniature island.

The Club was chartered in May, 1871, with the purpose of establishing a race course for the promotion of racing, and improvement of the breed of horses. By agreement with the Fair Grounds Association, the Club has the exclusive use of the race course during their Spring and Fall Meetings for twenty years, for which privilege they erected the public stand, which is to revert to the Association, without incumbrance, at the expiration of the lease.

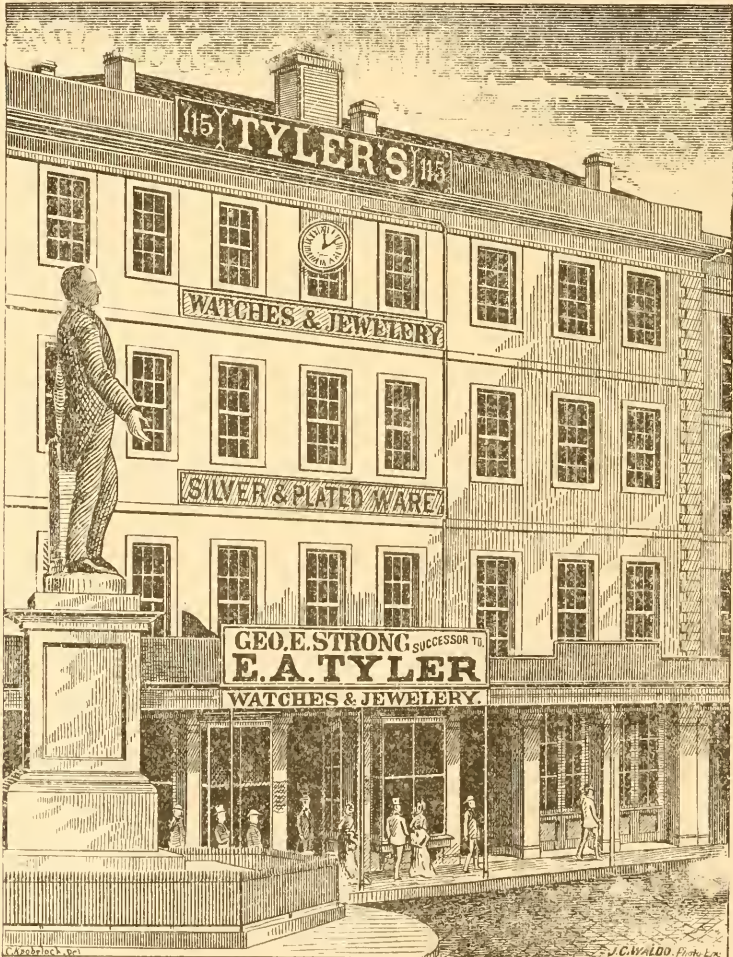
For the information of visitors to our city, we copy the following from the "Rules of the Club House," Article 13: "The President, the Vice-Presidents and Board of Directors, by vote, may extend to any distinguished stranger the privilege of the Club House during his stay in the city.

"Any member of the Club may invite to the privileges of the Club House, any *non-resident*, for one day only, to be accompanied at all times by the member."

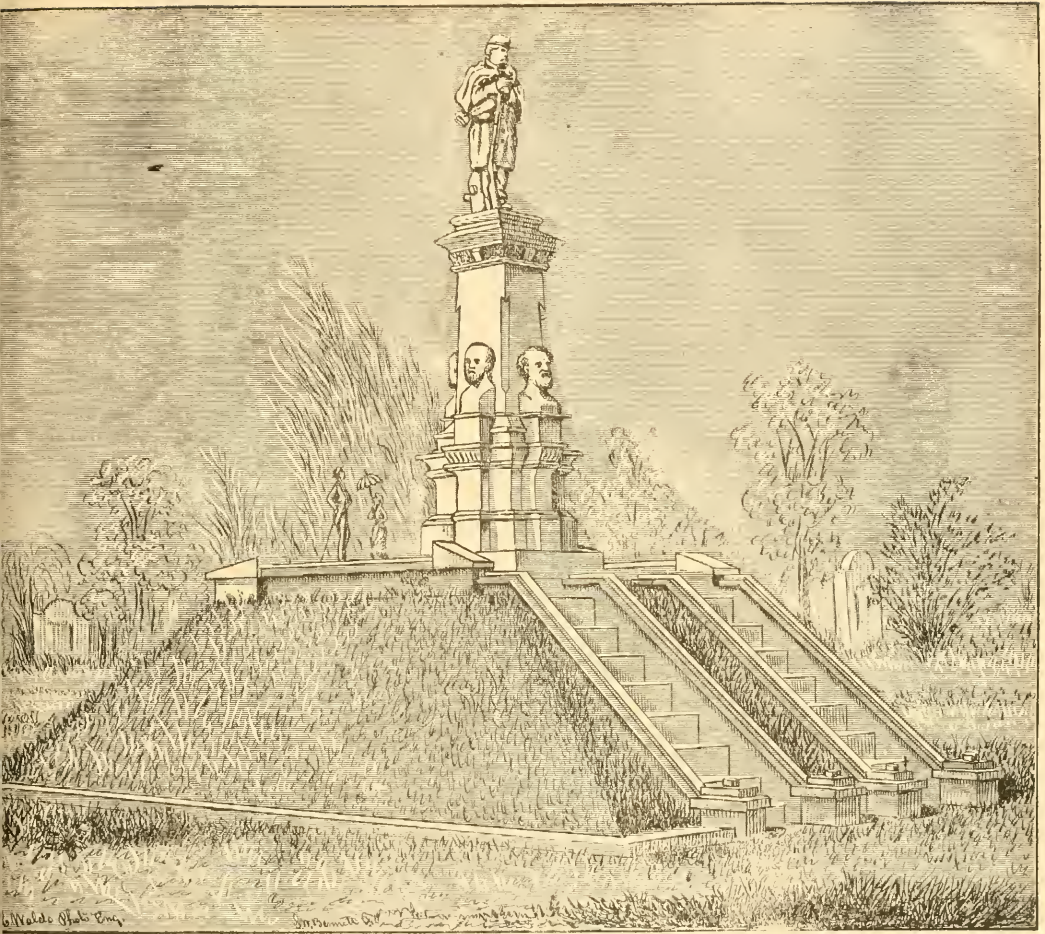
CLAY STATUE.

OWING to its central location and its artistic merits, this is one of the most familiar sights of New Orleans. Canal street is the great artery of the city, through which the crowd of business men, pleasure seekers and fashionable promenaders circulate, and Clay Statue, standing in the most prominent part of this popular avenue, is naturally a point of interest and rendezvous.

The statue was uncovered on the 12th of April, 1856, during the administration of Gerard Stith, as Mayor of our city. Col. J. B. Walton, of Washington Artillery fame, was Grand Marshal on the occasion, and Col. J. O. Nixon, First Assistant Marshal. The artist, Joel T. Hart, of Kentucky, was present; Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., was orator of the day, and J. Q. A. Fellows, Esq., as Grand Master, led the Masonic bodies. The inauguration occasioned one of the largest and most enthusiastic public gatherings ever witnessed in our city. It was at the base of this statue that the people met on the now historic "Fourteenth of September," 1874, and called upon the usurpers to surrender the places and power they had so long held by force. Like the "Tea Party" of Boston, this action struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of freemen everywhere, and made the Clay Statue of New Orleans a point of interest throughout the civilized world.



Clay Statue.



Confederate Monument.

CEMETERIES.

OWING to the extreme moisture of the ground in and around the city, all excavations beyond two or three feet in depth are soon filled with water. On this account it is not practicable to bury under the ground in most localities and the dead are, therefore, generally enclosed in vaults or tombs.

We do not think it necessary to give a list of all the cemeteries and their locations, but will refer strangers to those containing tombs which are of general interest.

WASHINGTON CEMETERY,

corner of Prytania street and Washington avenue, contains many beautiful souvenirs of the Confederate dead, and the monument erected *by the people* of Louisiana in memory of their beloved friend and Governor, HENRY W. ALLEN.

FIREMEN'S.

one of the Metairie Ridge Cemeteries, at the end of Canal street. Contains a monument of Irad Ferry, the first fireman of this city who was killed while discharging his duty at a fire; the society tombs of many of the fire companies, and other beautiful crypts.

GREENWOOD,

At the end of Canal street. Here is located the Confederate Monument, erected by the ladies of New Orleans in memory of the

"Brave who fought and fell."

A magnificent work of love, which the sculptor has aided by his finest efforts.

METAIRIE RIDGE.

At the head of Canal street, across the canal. This burial ground has been laid out but a few years, yet contains many fine tombs, and splendid walks and drives.

OLD ST. LOUIS,

Between Conti and St. Louis streets. The burial ground of our oldest creole families. It contains many beautiful tombs and is the oldest cemetery in the city.

ST. LOUIS, 1, 2 AND 3,

Between Customhouse and St. Louis streets. Contains some magnificent mausoleums. No. 2 holds the monument of John Milne, "The friend of the Orphan." No. 1 is exclusively for colored persons.

The Protestant Episcopal (Girod Street), at the foot of Girod street, on Liberty. The oldest Protestant burial ground in the city. Has many fine tombs.

CHALMETTE.

The National Cemetery at Chalmette is in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Major H. W. Fowler, Superintendent.

This beautiful resting place of the dead, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, a little over one mile below the Jackson Barracks. The ground was donated by the city in 1865, and was laid out by Captain Chas. Barnard.

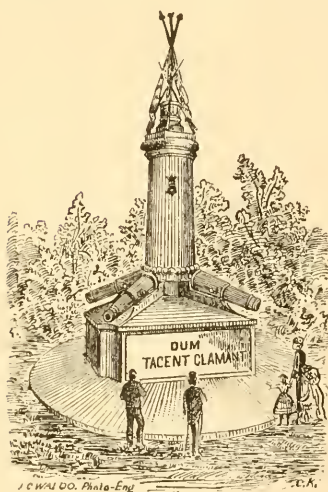
There are 12,192 graves—6,913 of these are classed as Known, and 5,279 are marked "Unknown."

The following named States—twenty-three in number—have contributed their quota to swell the grand aggregate: Maine 631, New Hampshire 120, Vermont 294, Massachusetts 446, Rhode Island 69, Connecticut 223, New York 626, New Jersey 8, Pennsylvania 41, Maryland 24, Ohio 108, Indiana 265, Illinois 293, Iowa 149, Michigan 226, Wisconsin 240, Minnesota 14, Kentucky 22, Tennessee 14, Missouri 151, Kansas 3, Louisiana 330, and Texas 19.

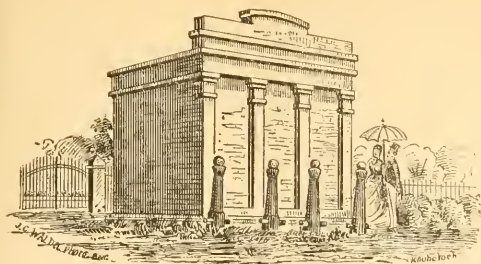
The Regular Army 396, Navy 233, Quartermaster's Department 64, Commissioned Officers 67, U. S. Army 1,670, colored, Miscellaneous Known 167.

The Monument in course of construction is a gift from the Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, G. A. R., Department of Louisiana. The Building Committee being Col. Wm. Wright, Col. Wm. Roy, and Major James R. Howell.

The beautiful custom of decorating the Soldiers' Graves, takes place annually on the 30th day of May.



Proposed Monument at Chalmette.



Receiving Vault at Chalmette Cemetery.

The last decoration brought to life a spirit of friendship of a true soldierly character—the blue and the gray comingling.

The Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Orleans Battalion of Artillery and the Continental Guards, presented with the Veterans of Mexico, a soldiers' tribute to the memory of the dead Heroes, who rest beneath the green mounds of Jackson's celebrated battle-field.

OUR HOLIDAYS.

WE have often heard it remarked, by those who devote all their time and energies to the acquirement of the almighty dollar, that "New Orleans has more holidays than any other city in the Union." This is very true, and they might as truthfully add: "And its people enter into their observance with a greater vim and zest, than would any other community on the continent."

If ever any of our celebrations have lacked in enthusiasm, or been postponed or omitted altogether, business has not seemed to gain any by the circumstance, and soon, even the most matter of fact of our citizens, began to reason that there "is a time for laughter," which should be improved and enjoyed—proving that

"A little folly, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

The greatest of our fetes—the one that has attracted most attention at home and abroad—is that one best known by its French name,

MARDI GRAS,

or Fat Tuesday, the day preceding Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent—a season which is kept very strictly by our Catholic and Episcopalian citizens, and is, in some degree, observed by certain other Christian denominations.

This ancient holiday is now famous throughout the length and breadth of the land. Its observance in New Orleans, as a day of "masking and making gay," is a custom we owe to the chivalrous knights and gentlemen who founded our city; and to the real Orleanian, it is dear as one of the most cherished usages of his ancestors.

It would be impossible, in a work like this, to give even a faint idea of how Mardi Gras is kept in the Crescent City. It is a day of general hilarity, pomp, pleasure and display; the culmination of months of thought and planning; of

artists working and inventing; modistes' thoughtful ingenuity and devising; of grown-up people's wildest dreams of mirth, and the children's realization of fun and frolic. Crowds of maskers throng the streets from an early hour, and are finally marshalled in the procession of his Majesty Rex, the King of the Carnival, and form the rear-guard of that most imposing display, which has of late years been grand artistic, elegant, refined, and gorgeous beyond description; the subjects chosen for illustration being the conceptions of genius, embellished by art,



Throne Room.—His Majesty Receives His Loyal Subjects.

WALDO, PHOTO-ENG.

and are the results of consultation, time, money and labor, expended by gentlemen of taste and ability, in order to present a pageant worthy of the occasion.

After the King's procession, the maskers go about the streets in whatever order or disorder they please, but are, of course, subject to restrictions and the law, as on other days.

"To portray half the characters seen on this day,
Fantastic, grotesque, classic, solemn or gay,
Would be just such a hopeless and intricate task,
As to-tell who the persons are under the masks.

Here are kings, queens and princess in gorgeous attire,
Knights, pages, and Cupids with hearts all a fire;
And birds of the air, and fish of the deep,
Prosperines, Plutos, Robin Hoods, and Bo-Peeps.
Pompous Sambos and Dinahs without stint or limit,
Ugly imps with long tails, which they whisk every minute
Round somebody's limbs, and then laugh in their glee,
As the Fates or the Fairies in wonderment flee.
There are Tantalus, Minoture, Cerberus, Charon,
Chinese with long cues, and the Pride of the Harem,
Gods, mortals and angels, monks, nuns and Minervas,
Immediately followed by hosts of infernals.
Boys in petticoats mimicing pert little belles,
Girls in pants, whose bold strutting their sex at once tells,
Dear old Mother Goose with her silly son Jack,
And the Man of the Moon with the sticks on his back,
Evening Stars, and Auroras, Hate, Hope and Hypocrisy,
And a cod's head burlesques the Fish Aristocracy.
Indeed there is nothing the mind can invent,
From above or below, that they don't represent;
And in groups or processions, one by one or in dozens,
They pass and astonish our dear country cousins,
Who've come in on a visit, in crowds not a few,
To see all the shows, and the grand Mistick Krewe,
Which for long years has been to the sight of this day,
The crown and the glory of pageants, all gay;
And whether they represent history or chance,
The Vices or Virtues, common facts or romance,
Their tastes and conceptions are faultless and true;
And there's only one drawback—between me and you—
To their festivals, chaste as fire worshippers' flames;
None know where they come from, and none know their names;
And whither they go we cannot even guess;
But there is a sly rumor 'mong "members of press,"
That they're not men at all, but wonderful sprites
Who visit us yearly on MARDI GRAS nights,
To show us how even a masquerade rout
May be polished, by those who know what they're about.
We do not pretend to dispute with these sages,
As newspaper men have been truthful for ages,
And laid down to people WHAT SHOULD BE THE LAW,
And of course tney are posted about Mardi Gras."

At night the far-famed Mistick Krewe of Comus give a torch-light procession, illustrating some well chosen subject, making a spectacle which a leading Boston journal pronounced "worth crossing a continent to see." The festivities end with a grand ball by the Krewe, and a State reception and ball by the King, which are attended by brilliant assemblies, and generally last until the gray dawn of day. The next Mardi Gras comes on the 10th of February, 1880, and the most elaborate

preparations are now being made for its celebration. We append a table showing the dates on which this festival occurs up to the year 1890:

1880....Feb'y 10	1884....Feb'y 26	1888....Feb'y 14
1881....March 1	1885....Feb'y 17	1889....March 5
1882....Feb'y 21	1886....March 9	1890....Feb'y 18
1883....Feb'y 6	1887....Feb'y 22	

The Thursday previous to Mardi Gras, will be marked by the grand procession of

THE KNIGHTS OF MOMUS,

which was formerly held on the night of the 31st of December, but has been changed to the Thursday before Mardi Gras, to give additional attractions to visitors who come to enjoy that festival. These pageants, like those of the Krewe's, take place at night, are brilliantly illuminated, and arranged with consummate skill and taste. Of course, we cannot give the subject of the approaching display, but our readers may rest assured that it will be well worthy of the festal time, and of the fame of Momus and his followers.

FOURTH OF MARCH,

the anniversary of our gallant Fire Department. On this day each company appears, with every man in ranks, engines burnished until they shine like gold and silver, and decorated with ribbons in the most profuse and artistic arrangement, each society vying with the other, in friendly rivalry, in their efforts to delight the crowds of people who throng the streets to witness their turn-out.

We are proud of our Fire Department, and those who have ever witnessed their daring and self-devotion while on duty, or their gallant bearing when on parade, celebrating the Fourth of March, will acknowledge that we have just cause for our pride. The day closes with banquets, balls and other festivities, at which mirth and good fellowship reign supreme. The great American holiday, the

FOURTH OF JULY

coming, as it does, during our summer solstice, is not marked by that uproarious demonstration which characterizes it in some other cities of the Union. Yet it is generally observed, and is a day which thousands of our citizens devote to recreation and amusement. The grand festivals of that worthy organization, the Clerks' Benevolent Association, given on the Fair Grounds, always occur on the Fourth of July, and are attended by an immense number of our citizens. They are now so much a part of the day's entertainment that anything which might take place to prevent them, would cause serious disappointment to thousands of our people.

CHRISTMAS

is with us a home day, a day when all the family gather around the fireside, and enjoy the spirit of love and charity which is so appropriate to the season. It has of late years received new charms, for the children of New Orleans, from the matinees given at the Academy of Music, at which that genial gentleman and jovial friend of the young, David Bidwell, Esq., enacts the role of Santa Claus, and gives each little visitor a Christmas present.

NEW YEARS' DAY

is very generally observed by the gentlemen in making calls upon their lady friends, who keep "open house," and receive them with that graceful hospitality for which the ladies of New Orleans are so justly celebrated.

GOOD FRIDAY

is a church holiday, and by the laws of our State, a *dies non*. It is very rigidly kept by the Episcopalians and Catholics, and is observed in a greater or less degree by other Christian denominations. The ceremony among Catholics of visiting the churches, which is very generally participated in, forms an interesting feature of the day.

FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

On this day the several cemeteries are visited and the tombs decorated with garlands, evergreens and floral offerings. It is observed by nearly all our people, of every religious denomination, and the "cities of the dead" are thronged from early morning until night. A beautiful custom which marks the day, is the giving of alms in aid of the different Orphan Asylums, to receive which, delegations from these institutions sit at the different cemetery gates, and attract the attention of visitors by their continuous rapping on their collection plates. Many elegant tombs are to be seen in our burying grounds, which are, on this day, especially worthy of a visit.

There are other holidays, of recent creation, but they would present few interesting features to strangers.



CHURCHES

HERE are few cities in the Union that can boast of so great a number of magnificent churches as New Orleans.

All denominations of Christians vie with each other in their efforts to make their houses of worship beautiful, stately edifices, worthy of their sacred purposes, while those of the faith of Abraham, show their devotion to the ancient religion of their fathers, in the profuse and chaste ornamentation of its temples.

Settled under the auspices of Catholics, the first church ever erected within the limits of Louisiana was a Catholic church, the old

CATHEDRAL ST. LOUIS.

Fronting on Jackson Square, this ancient, sacred edifice stands a link between the far past and the present time, an object alike of veneration and curiosity. This famous building is the third erected on the same site. The first Cathedral, a wooden and adobe structure, was built sometime between the years 1718, the date of the establishment of New Orleans, and 1723, as in the latter year, the fearful hurricane that swept over the city spreading desolation in its path, destroyed the "Cathedral and many other buildings of great worth and value."

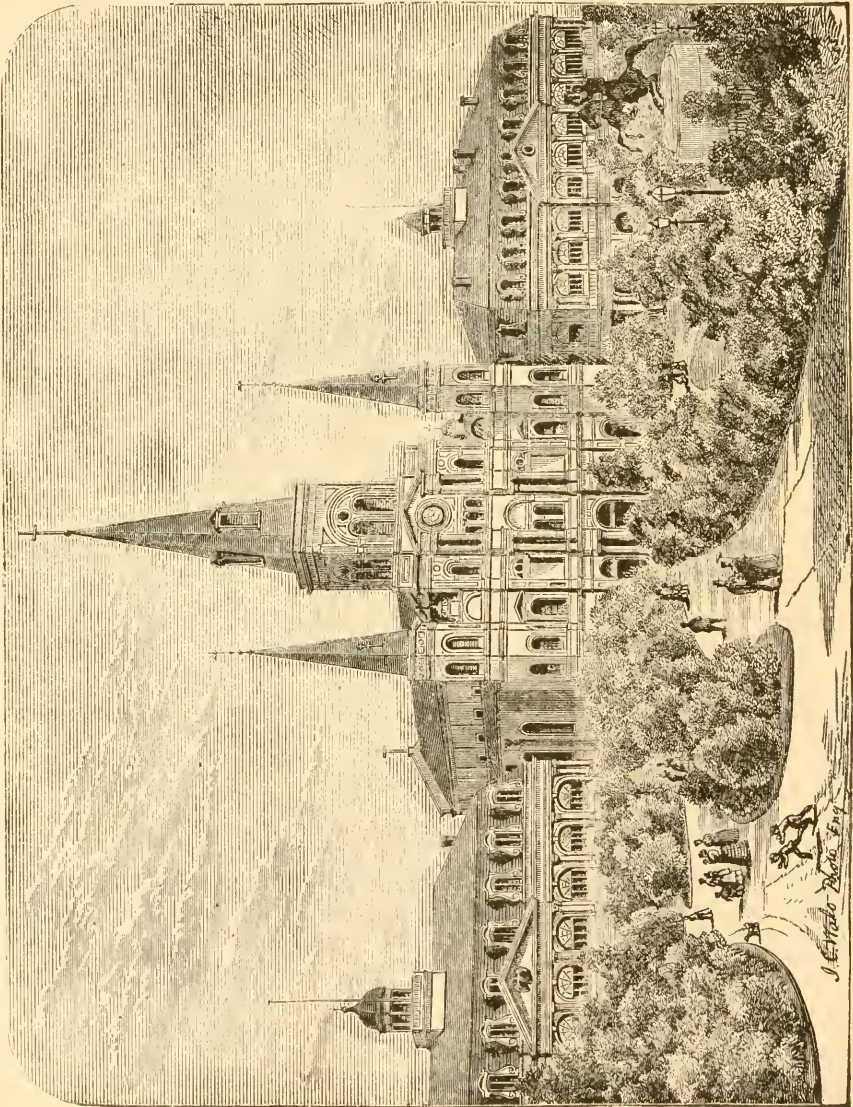
The second edifice was built of brick about 1724 or '25, and was the place where the worshippers gathered till 1788. On Good Friday, March 21st, of that year, the sacred house was again destroyed; this time by fire. As in the former

case, the Cathedral fell amid the almost general ruin of the city, for the conflagration which reduced it to ashes, destroyed nearly nine hundred houses, residences and public buildings, almost the entire city of New Orleans.

For many months mass was celebrated in a temporary building erected for the purpose, and, as during this time no steps were taken toward the reconstruction of the church, we infer that the unfortunate circumstances of the fire, must have reduced the priests and the majority of the people, to the very verge of extreme poverty.

To Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, a Spanish noble and colonel of the provincial troops, New Orleans is indebted for the resurrection of their favorite church, as at the personal expense of that gentleman, the present massive structure was erected in 1794, as were also a little later, the two buildings which stand one on either side of the Cathedral, now occupied by the courts, but originally intended for the use of the priests of this Church of St. Louis.

Although of irregular architecture, the exterior of the Cathedral is of majestic



Cathedral St. Louis.

appearance, while the interior is at once grand, solemn, rich and artistic in its construction and adornments.

The altars, three in number, the main altar, the altar of Our Lady of Lourdes, and that of St. Francis, of Assisi, are masterpieces of religious expression in their design, and are, particularly the main altar, enriched and beautified with the gifts of generations, and that chaste taste in arrangement of color and shade, that has ever distinguished the creoles of this city. The ceiling is frescoed in the highest artistic style. The centre picture represents the Transfiguration, and around it at either side, and at the ends, are the Evangelists, the Holy Family, and scenes illustrative of different passages in the Apocalypse.

Behind and above the main altar, is a grand semi-historical picture of large dimensions and exquisite coloring, which at once rivets the attention of all who pass the massive doors of this church. It is a most artistic and poetic representation of St. Louis counselling the first Crusaders, and presenting them with "the blessed banner of the cross," every figure and face in which is most beautifully defined and expressive, and speaks highly in praise of the young artist, Bumbrecht, who executed it.

In front of the shrine of St. Francis, in a vault beneath the marble pavement, the founder of the church lies buried; a marble slab, set on the level of the floor, bears the following inscription in Spanish:

"Here rests the body of Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, a native of Mayrena, in the Kingdom of Andalusia, died in the city of New Orleans, on the 26th of April, 1798, at the age of 74 years. Cavalier of the distinguished order of Charles the Third, of Spain, Colonel of the militia of the provincial Spanish Troops; founder and donator of this church and of the St. Charles Hospital; founder of the Hospital of the Lazarines; founder of the Ursuline Convent; founder of the Girl's School, and founder of the Presbetary, all of which he built in this city at his expense. Rest in Peace." In front of the altar of Our Lady of Lourdes lie three of the Marigny de Mandeville family, and set in the walls, to the left side of the main altar, are memorial tablets, on which are inscribed the names of some of the Bishops who have ruled over the Diocese of New Orleans, among them that of Archbishop Blanc, the memory of whose good deeds and kind manner, are still fresh in the minds of many in New Orleans. Indeed, connected with the St. Louis Cathedral are numberless recollections, which, like its beauties, are indescribable. Here, for generations, have chimed been rung for marriages and funerals; hope, joy, woe, victory, defeat, have all had their celebrations within this venerable pile. Before its altars fair brides have knelt on the very spot where their mothers and grandmothers had pledged their vows, and were in time carried to receive the last rites of the church. Here that stannch old hero, General Andrew Jackson, bowed the head and bent the knee amid his veterans, as the *Te Deum* ascended in thanksgiving for the victory of our country over a foreign foe. Here, in our own day, banners have been blessed, which, although they were furled in defeat, were never dishonored by the grasp of a coward, or stained by the disgrace of an avoidable surrender. Here, later day heroes assembled in commemoration of dead comrades, whose blood was shed for our liberties. Indeed, the Cathedral seems to be the House of Prayer which all denominations, irrespective of religious prejudice, choose as a place in which to offer public petition or hymn of praise, in all cases where common calamities or successes, constrain devotion to the Great Director of human affairs.

NAPOLEON JOSEPH PERCHÉ,

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.

This venerable and honored dignitary of the Catholic church, was born at Angers, the capital of the Department of Maerie-et-Soire, formerly called Anjou, on the 10th of January, 1805.

He was educated in the city of his birth and in the colleges of the vicinity.

The development of his powerful intellect was begun at a very early period of his life. At the age of four years, he read the French language with facility. At fifteen, he studied philosophy with so much enthusiasm and success, that at eighteen he was promoted to a professorship of it, and wore its mantle with the same grace and humility which he shows in his Bishop's robes.

He was ordained a priest in 1829; came to the United States in 1837; was four years in the Missions of Kentucky; came to New Orleans in January, 1842; was Chaplain to the Ursuline Nuns till 1870, when he was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Odin, *cum jure successionis*; was consecrated on the 1st of May of the same year, and succeeded to the Archbishopric on the death of the good Archbishop Odin.

He received the *pallium* from his Holiness, Pope Pius IX, in December, 1870.



+ N. J. Perche'
Archbishop of New Orleans

Though a Frenchman by nativity, he is thoroughly identified and sympathetic with America and American institutions, and has attained a pure, forcible and elegant English style, which places him in the front rank of American writers. Nothing can be more finished than the Archiepiscopal letters, which he from time to time, communicates to the parishes of his diocese, and which, by all liberal and discriminating men outside of the Catholic church, as well as those within its circles, are nearly equally admired, not only for their literary execution, but for the genial, benevolent and apostolic tone which pervades them.

We do not know for which to admire this unostentatious great man most, the paternal love which he displays in the sphere of parochial and diocesan duties, or the zeal he exhibits in the conduct of his theological arguments. The characteristic traits of his genius are amenity and force.

He thinks for a whole community, and his affections are as diffusive as his thoughts.

He understands the power exerted, in a free country, by the press as well as the pulpit, and has, for many years, been at the head of a Catholic press in this city, *Le Propagateur Catholique*, which is his own property, and which has exerted immense influence.

He is a charming conversationalist, always bringing wit, learning, good humor, a knowledge of the world, and a varied experience to embellish his discourse.

In looking through the annals of this time-honored church for representative men, we find that there is one individual whom Archbishop Perch  strongly resembles—we allude to Pope Leo Tenth, who, to the manner and refinement of a polished gentleman, added the impressive carriage of a dignified ecclesiastic, equally cognizant of the affairs of the world and of the Church.

His Grace is on terms of excellent understanding with Leo Thirteenth, the Catholic head of Christendom, whom he visited at Rome lately, and there is no Bishop of the Church in the United States in whom his Holiness places more entire confidence for upholding its integrity, maintaining its honor unsullied, and securing its triumphs over all obstacles and enemies, than Archbishop Perch .

His Grace is in France at present, on business connected with the church, and to visit his native city.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This pioneer of Protestant churches in New Orleans is situated on the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, facing on Canal, and is one of the most imposing and elegant structures in the city. It is built of brick, stuccoed and painted to imitate stone, and is of the Gothic style in architecture. Approaching the city from any direction, the high graceful spire of this edifice is among the first to meet the eye.

A brief history of this church may prove interesting to some of our visitors. We regret that space forbids our tracing in detail its success from its beginning till the present hour. In January, 1805, the Protestant citizens of New Orleans, feeling the need of a church in which to hold Divine service, met in the house of Madame Fourage, with a view of taking preliminary steps to obtain the ministrations of a Protestant clergyman, and to secure a suitable site on which to erect a house of worship. A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions, etc.

On the 9th and 16th of the June following, meetings were held, at which the report of the committee above referred to was received. At the meeting of June 16th, an election to decide the denomination of the clergyman was held, and resulted in a majority for the Episcopalians. The ballot was as follows: Episcopalians, 45 votes; Presbyterians, 7; Methodist, 1. Total, 53 votes. On November 16th of the same year, a meeting was held, at which two wardens and thirteen vestrymen were elected, and a salary of two thousand dollars a year voted to the Rev. Philander Chase, who, at the recommendation of the Right Rev. Bishop Moore and others, had come to take charge of this germ congregation.

By resolutions passed at a meeting held April 2d, 1806, the Rector was placed under the ecclesiastical government of the Bishop and convention of New York, until a diocese should be organized in the Territory of Louisiana.

Mr. Chase resigned in 1811, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. F. Hull, not then an ordained minister, who officiated till the December of 1832, having taken orders about 1816. When Mr. Hull retired, a stipend of twelve hundred dollars per year was settled on him during his life.

This revered and beloved clergyman died in June, 1833.

Rev. Mr. Barlow served as rector for a short time.

During the winter of 1834, Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, officiated, as also during the winters of 1836 and 1837. In January, 1835, a new church was commenced on the north side of Canal street, corner of Bourbon, and a fine building of ionic form, costing \$48,000, was erected, and consecrated by Bishop Brownell on the 26th of March, 1837. On April 20th, 1838, Rev. Dr. Wheaton assumed the duties of Rector of Christ Church, and officiated till May, 1844, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Ramsey, in the summer of the same year. In 1845, Dr. Francis L. Hawkes was tendered the rectorship, which he accepted, entering on his pastoral duty, January 7th, 1845.

The rapid influx of the Americans into the city, and consequent increase of Protestants, compelled the erection of a larger church by the Episcopalians. In



Christ Church.

May, 1846, the present church, corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, was commenced under the direction of Mr. James Galier, and the noble structure which is such an ornament to our city, soon

“Raised its graceful spire on high.”

In December, 1847, James Grimshaw, Esq., presented a beautiful Baptismal Fount to the church, and it is pleasant to record that the venerable gentleman lived to see the children of the children who were first carried to this fount for baptism.

In 1849, Dr. Hawkes resigned, and arrangements were made with the Rev. Dr. Camp to officiate temporarily.

In 1850, Dr. Neville assumed the rectorship, and served till April, 1852, when he resigned.

In June, 1852, the Rev. Dr. Leacock was invited to the rectorship, which he accepted, took charge in the fall of that year, and still continues his labors in Christ Church.

This venerable and highly esteemed gentleman is now “old and full of days,” having begun life in the first days of this present century; yet is still an earnest and zealous worker in the cause to which he, early in life, devoted his energies.

His appearance is venerable and commanding, his manner a touching blending of fatherly kindness and becoming dignity; his style logical, laconic, suggestive and persuasive; his sermons are a most happy combination of the sympathetic and intellectual, and appeal to the head and to the heart; his influence is unbounded in the circle in which he moves; and daily prayers ascend, that when the Rector of Christ's Church will, “by reason of more strength,” have attained “four score years,” that many days may still be added to his life of usefulness.

McGEHEE CHURCH,

Methodist Episcopal. The first church belonging to this congregation was situated at the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, but fell in the disastrous fire of January, 1851. Almost immediately after its destruction, the work of erecting a successor commenced, and soon this beautiful structure was completed. The McGehee church, located on Carondelet street, between Lafayette and Girod streets, a little south of the old church site, is of the Grecian Doric order, bold and original in design, combining great grandeur of beauty, with simplicity and elegance in arrangement. This is the oldest Methodist congregation in the city, and one of the most refined and influential of all the denominations of Christians.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Is a beautiful large Gothic structure, situated to the south of Lafayette Square, on South street, between Camp and St. Charles streets. It is one of the most graceful and time honored in our city.

It is a brick edifice 75 x 90 feet, and 42 feet in ceiling. The tower and steeple from foundation to pinnacle, together measure 219 feet. The body of the church is admirably arranged, and capable of seating 1311 persons. There are also lofty and commodious galleries on a level with the organ loft.

The pulpit is slightly raised above the pews on the first floor, and is elegantly designed and finished.

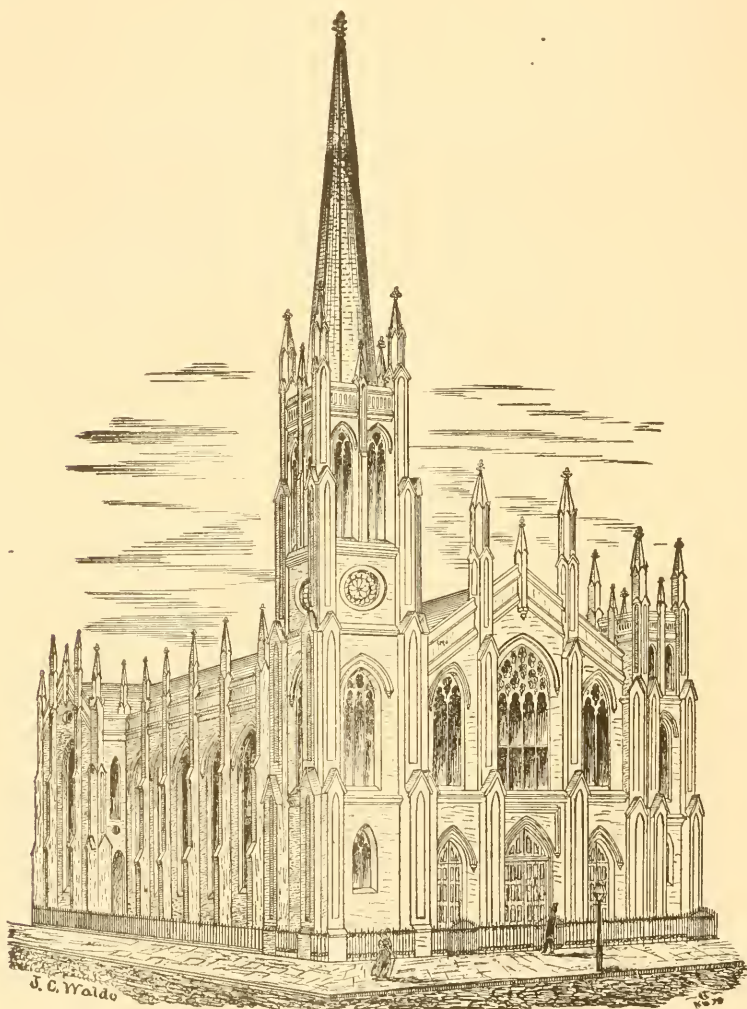
Throughout the entire church, great taste and care are shown in all the furnishings, which are rich, but in strict accordance with the grave and impressive worship of the Presbyterian Church.

Attached to the church is a lecture room 75 x 25 feet, with lofty ceiling and every convenience for the purposes to which the room is dedicated. There is also a school room of the same size as the lecture room, and a library and two session rooms.

The first Presbyterian pastor in this city was the Rev. Sylvester Larned, who died on the 31st of August, 1820, at the early age of 24 years, much and deservedly

regretted. The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church seems to have been the special favorite of eloquence and erudition from its dedication, as the ministers who have in succession held it, have all been wonderfully gifted as public speakers, and men of most liberal education.

The present pastor, Benjamin Morgan Palmer, D.D., LL.D., took charge in 1856, and is conceded by all to be one of the most eloquent men on the Continent, as well as one of the most profound scholars in theological and secular lore. His large, wealthy and intelligent congregation, regard him with the most enthusiastic devotion.



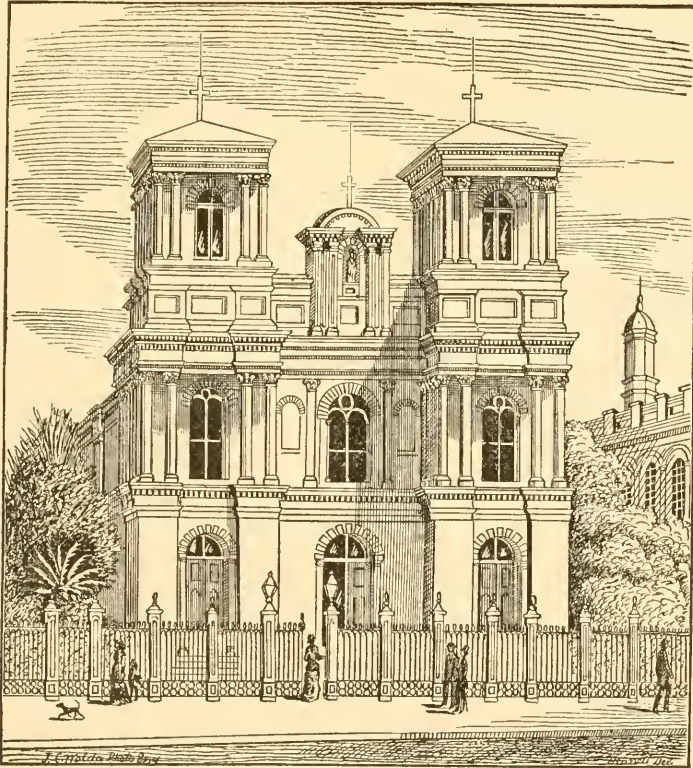
First Presbyterian Church.

ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH,

Is situated on Constance street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, Fourth District, one square from the Jackson and Baronne street cars, and two from the Annunciation street line. It is built in the Renaissance style and is exceedingly spacious and elegant in design; 70 x 150 feet, and capable of seating 2,500 persons. The front is very beautiful, having two lofty towers, on which it is intended to raise steeples. The interior of the church is especially rich and elaborate, having

three magnificent altars, carved by Mr. Boucher, of Chicago, and costing \$8,000. The pulpit and altar rails are also of wood richly carved, and of most exquisite workmanship. There is, behind the main altar, a very chaste picture, executed in Rome, representing the patron saint of the church, in life size, which judges pronounce a gem of art.

The ceiling and wall are frescoed and gilded in the most elaborate and artistic manner by Canova, a nephew of the celebrated sculptor. The frescoes on the ceiling represent the Holy Family, the Twelve Apostles, the Evangelist, the Mysteries of Religion, the Ascension of our Lord, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and the Coronation of St. Alphonsus in Heaven, all admired as rare masterpieces. A deep toned, beautifully built organ, of German manufacture, graces the organ loft; indeed the whole church is complete in all its appointments; artistic in finish and loveliness; and is justly an object of veneration and pride to its large and devoted congregation.



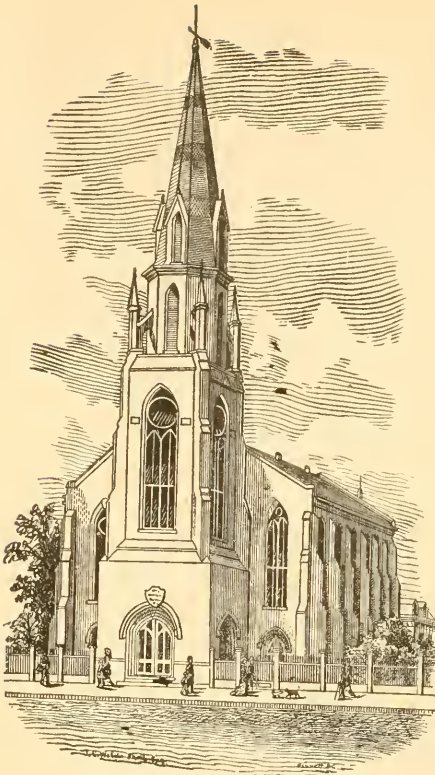
St. Alphonsus Church.

The building was commenced April 21st, 1855, blessed August 2d, 1857, consecrated April 25th, 1858, and the interior finished 1866-67.

The first pastors were the Rev. Father McGrane, who still lives, and the Rev. Father Duffy, who died a few years ago, and rests in front of the altar where he officiated for so many seasons. His memory is loved and cherished in the hearts of thousands, to whom he was, father, counsellor, friend.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is situated corner of Canal and Derbigny streets, and is a handsome frame building which was completed last spring. It is very neatly finished, and will seat between four and five hundred persons. The seats are free.



Coliseum Place Baptist Church.

COLISEUM PLACE CHURCH,

Baptist. This fine church, situated at the corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets, facing Coliseum Square, is a beautiful edifice, well located, and has a very large, devout and intelligent congregation.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

This church, which is one of the most elegant edifices of the kind in the city, was built, on St. Charles street near Julia, in 1854-5, to replace the one formerly used by the congregation, which was destroyed by fire in 1851, and which was known as Dr. Clapp's church. The congregation, for years one of the most influential and extensive in the city, is the only one of the Unitarian denomination in New Orleans.

DISPERSED OF JUDEA.

A beautiful synagogue, on Carondelet street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. It is the immediate successor of the oldest Jewish house of worship in New Orleans. The first temple, formerly a church edifice, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, was presented to the congregation by the late Judah Touro, in, we believe, 1847. A few years later, the building needing extensive repairs, it was determined to pull it down

and build further up town. In pursuance of this resolution, this edifice was built.

The mode of service is according to the Shephardic ritual somewhat modernized. Rev. Joseph H. M. Chumaceiro, Rabbi.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Episcopalian. This edifice, corner Jackson and Coliseum streets, Fourth District, is one of the most graceful buildings in the country, and noted far and wide for the chaste beauty of its adornments, particularly its beautiful chancel, and chancel window. The impressions imparted to the beholder on entering this church are those of simple grandeur and beauty of finish, which charm the senses and exalt the imagination. The antique, magnificent memorial window, "Erected for the glory of God, and in memory of Leonidas Polk, D. D., first Bishop of Louisiana, by the Ladies of the Bishop Polk Society," is the only one of the kind on the Continent. The art of producing such work as this window was known in the Middle Ages, but lost for centuries, and has but quite recently been restored. We have neither the information nor the space to do more than briefly refer to this surpassingly beautiful creation of art and genius.

Two scenes from the passion of our Saviour, and one of His triumphs are represented. The Last Supper, The Crucifixion, and The Ascension. In the first named scene, the Lord is represented, as usual, in the act of breaking and distributing the bread of life to his disciples, "John, the beloved," leaning on his blessed Master, the other apostles sitting or reclining in reverently attentive positions, each face expressing in its own style wonder, love, devotion; the "apostate" only showing fear. The Crucifixion tells the wonderful tale that can only be told in one way. The cross and victim, the soldiers, the three Marys, and the "multitude afar off." The Ascension shows the Glorified ascending from "their midst" into

heaven, surrounded by angelic forms. These scenes have all been represented, times innumerable, in paintings, painted *on* glass, and all other ways of representation, and in the mediæval ages, as they are here, in *stained* glass; glass into which the colors have been wrought. This is the art secret of the work, and when we contemplate the wonderful coloring, equaling the finest of the old masters; the clear and correct outlines of every figure; the different expressions of love, hate, fear, agony, tenderness, compassion, sympathy, suffering, or glory delineated on the different faces in the pictures, and reflect that it is wrought by combinations made by the hand *in glass*, a *faint idea* of the artistic excellence, and the beauty of this master-piece of creative art and ingenuity may be arrived at.

As the church is open many hours of each day, and any one permitted to enter, visitors will find no difficulty in seeing this quaint and surprising production of human skill. The Baronne and Jackson street cars pass the church on their way up or down.

TEMPLE SINAI.

Jewish. This graceful and most imposing structure is situated on Carondelet, between Delord and Calliope streets, and is, without doubt, the most beautiful edifice of the kind in the United States, combining grandeur with simplicity, so appropriately that the beholder is at once charmed and edified. The temples of these ancient "chosen people" have always given testimony of their devotion to the faith of their fathers by the liberality and richness of their decorations, and the Temple Sinai shows that they still delight in honoring God by beautifying



Temple Sinai.

"His holy places." The interior appointments of the church are a blending of the same characteristics as mark the exterior, simple grandeur, accuracy of proportion and beauty of finish. The forms of worship are those adopted by the Reformed Jews, to which body this temple belongs. Rev. J. K. Gutheim, Rabbi.

NOTRE DAME DE BON SECOURS,

French. This gem of a chapel is on Jackson street, near Constance, and is also under the care of the Redemptorists. It was built in 1858.

It seems to many in New Orleans, but as yesterday, since the places now occupied by the churches, schools and convents of St. Alphonsus parish was a waste of marshy, unimproved ground, uninviting and unpleasing to the eye, giving no promise of its present beauty or value.

So great is the change effected in a quarter of a century, that the mind is almost bewildered at its proportions, and dazzled by its magnificence. To the unswerving efforts, and persevering labors of the Redemptorist priests, the Fourth District is largely indebted for many of its most beautiful and valuable improvements.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

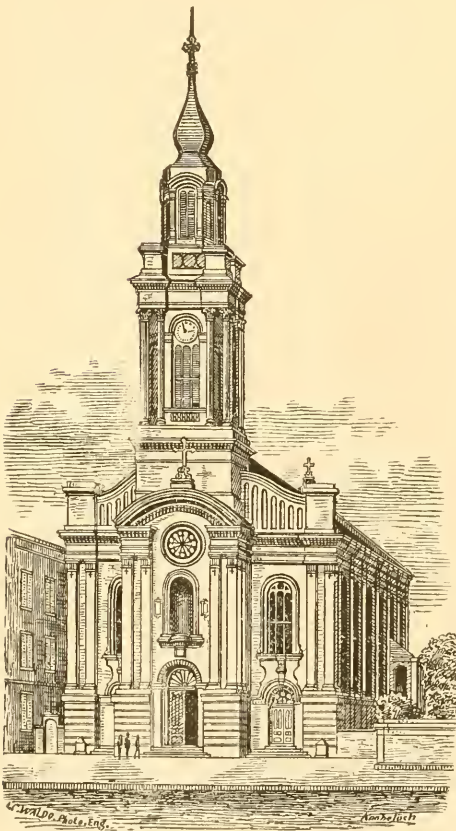
This superb church, situated on Dryades street, between Clio and Calliope streets, is built in the Renaissance style, and is of imposing grandeur, and lofty proportions, measuring 172 x 75 feet. The ceiling, grained and arched, is fifty-five feet in height from the floor, the groins supported by massive and graceful columns. The pews, 186 in number, are built of black walnut with mahogany trimmings. The organ was made in New York, and is of powerful and rich tone.

All the decorations of the church are in the beautiful Renaissance style, but are not yet quite completed. The altars are to be of pure white Italian, and green and gold Irish marble. All of the surroundings of this magnificent church are of simple yet elegant grandeur, and call forth the most exalted and tender emotions of the beholder.

The corner stone was laid in October, 1869, and the church dedicated in January, 1872.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

This old time church, situated on Camp street, between Julia and Girod streets, is a triumph worthy of the genius of Gothic Architecture, whether the dimensions or the splendor of the structure be considered. The style, taken from the famed York Minster Cathedral, is lofty and imposing, and is regarded as the finest effort in this style of architecture in the United States. It is built of brick, roughcast, and colored brown, giving the idea of uncut stone. Exteriorly the building is impressive and solemn; the tower massive, lofty and majestic, is considered one of the most beautiful on the Continent,



St. John's Church.

and being of great height from its summit, which is accessible by a spiral stairway in the interior, commands a complete view of the city, and suburbs for miles around. In grave and quiet grandeur, the inside of the church is in perfect accord with its outward appearance; the altars and their appointments being rich and elegant, but not showy. Behind the main altar is a very large and speaking picture of the Transfiguration; at the right side, of the same altar, there is one of St. Peter walking on the waves to meet his indulgent Master, who is represented in life size, extending his right hand to the doubting apostle, when, his faith failing, he exclaimed, "Lord save me." To the left side is one representing St. Patrick baptizing the Queens of Ireland in the famed Halls of Tara. In



St. Patrick's Church.

delineating this historic scene, the inspirations of the painter were most glowing, and powerfully descriptive, seeming to have imparted the coloring and expression of life to his touch. Every figure is a study, every face a history of the voluntary submission of the haughty Pagan soul to the self-denying, yet ennobling doctrine of Christianity. These pictures, as works of art, have received hundreds of complimentary criticisms from strangers of all lands and religious creeds, who have sojourned among us from time to time ; but to the children of the "old country," this one picture of the Royal Baptisms is more than a work of art ; it is a touching recital of the days when their sea-girt home was emancipated from the power of oppressing heathenism, through the teaching of their patron saint, and recalls whole volumes of the history of their nation in its early glory,

"Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger."

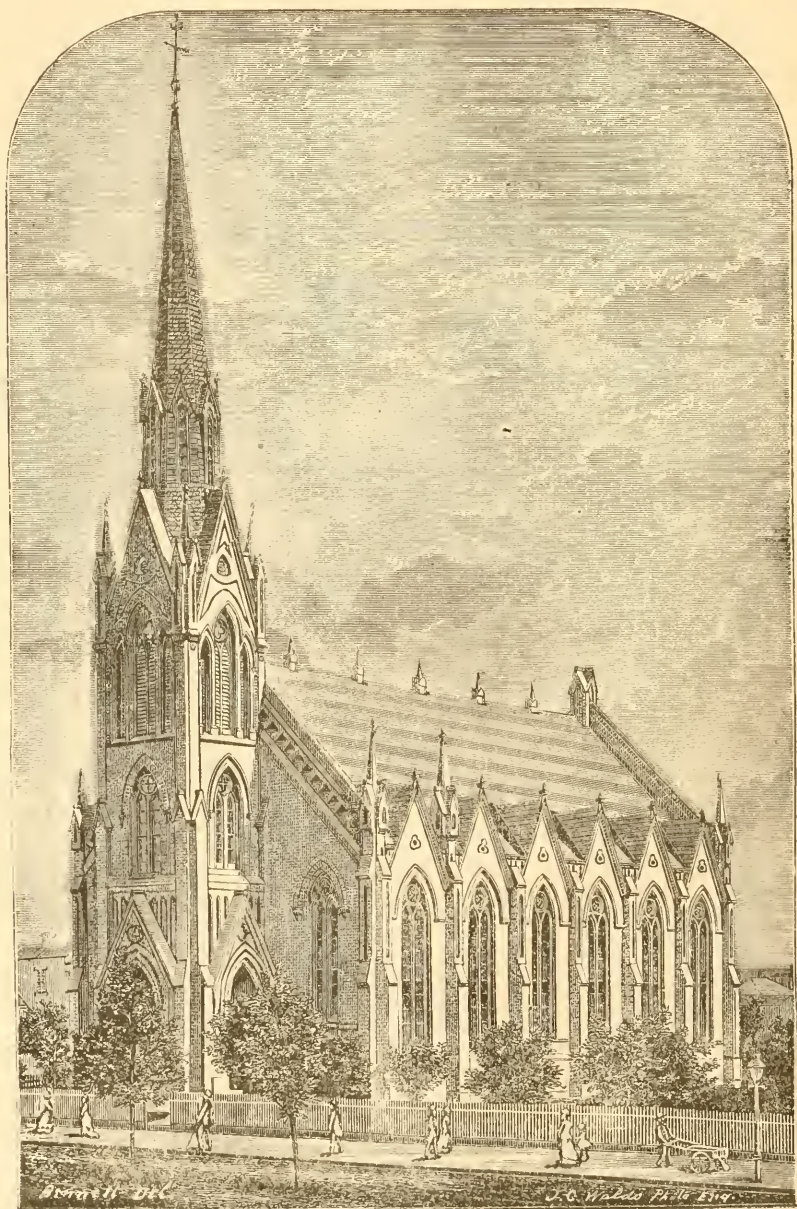
ST. MARY'S OF THE ASSUMPTION.

German. This elegant structure, in the Renaissance style, 130 x 75 feet, is situated corner of Josephine and Constance streets, nearly opposite St. Alphonsus Church.

of which it, in elegance and finish, is an almost equal rival. It was built in 1860. The ceiling, beautifully arched, is considered by many without a rival in America, for simple grandeur and beauty. The altars were imported from Munich, at a cost of \$10,000; and a tower in the rear contains four bells, brought from France, which are noted for their sweetness and purity of tone. The statuary of this church is conceded to be among the finest on the Continent.

ST. CHARLES AVENUE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This beautiful place of Divine worship was built in 1875, mainly through the energy and liberality of the late Mr. R. W. Rayne. Rev. John Matthews at present occupies the pulpit of this church.



St. Charles Avenue M. E. Church South.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

This elegant church, which is situated on the east side of Baronne street, near Canal, and under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, is one of the most noted in New Orleans, for its beauty of architecture and quaintness of design, and has for years enjoyed the distinction of having one of the best choirs in the country, always employing first class artists as organists and singers; while the reputation of its pastors, for eloquence and learning is national.

The Jackson and Baronne cars pass the church.



NEW ORLEANS FIRE DEPARTMENT



HOLDS a conspicuous place among the honored institutions of our city. Inaugurated in 1834, it has steadily enlarged its resources, and now stands unrivaled in its sphere of usefulness, practice and experience combining with the jealous enthusiasm of its members to render it the most complete and effective Fire Department extant, and a living monument to the credit of its gentlemanly and efficient officers.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION,

Office No. 24, City Hall. I. N. Marks, President; Geo. H. Braughn, Vice-President; Leon Bertoli, Secretary; W. J. Chevallier, Treasurer.

OFFICERS:

Thos. O'Connor, Chief Engineer; M. Ray, 1st Assistant; M. Muller, 2nd Assistant; J. Boyce, 3rd Assistant; P. Carroll, 4th Assistant.

The companies are located as follows:

Volunteer, No. 1—Steam.—Hunter street, between St. Peter and Tchoupitoulas.

Milneburg, No. 1—Hand.—Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Milneburg.

St. Bernard, No. 1—Steam.—N. Peters street, near city limits.

Lafayette Hook and Ladder No. 1.—Jackson between St. Thomas and Rousseau streets.

Mississippi, No. 2—Steam.—Magazine, between Lafayette and Girod streets.

American Hook and Ladder No. 2.—Girod, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Vigilant, No. 3—Steam.—Esplanade, corner North Galvez street.

Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3.—Corner North Peters and Marigny streets.

Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4.—No. 77½ North Basin street.

Columbia, No. 5—Steam.—Girod, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Mechanics, No. 6—Steam.—Corner St. Joseph and Commerce streets.

Louisiana Hose Company—Steam.—Corner Perdido and Carondelet streets.

Eagle, No. 7—Steam.—Dauphine, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

Phoenix, No. 8—Steam.—Decatur, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

Creole, No. 9—Steam.—Esplanade, between Decatur and Frenchman streets.

Louisiana, No. 10—Steam.—Dumaine, between North Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Irish Ferry, No. 12—Steam.—Tchoupitoulas, between Race and Orange streets.

Perseverance, No. 13—Steam.—No. 12 Perdido street.

Philadelphia, No. 14—Steam.—Common, between Liberty and Howard streets.

Jackson, No. 18—Steam.—Calliope, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.
Washington, No. 20—Steam.—Thalia, between Baronne and Dryades streets.
Orleans, No. 21—Steam.—Corner St. Peter and North Claiborne streets.
Jefferson, No. 22—Steam.—No. 783 Tchoupitoulas street.
Chalmette, No. 23—Steam.—Washington, between Camp and Magazine streets.
Crescent, No. 24—Steam.—Dauphine, near Port street.

FIFTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

Daniel Hartnett, President; L. J. Peterson, Secretary; Timothy Daly, Jr., Chief Engineer.

Pelican, No. 1—Steam.—Corner Peter and Lavergne streets.
Washington Hook and Ladder, No. 1.—Corner Alix and Verret streets.
Brooklyn, No. 2—Steam.—Bourmy, near Peter street.
Morgan, No. 3—Steam.—Thayre street, near Atlantic Avenue.

SIXTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

Office, Pioneer Hall, Magazine, between Milan and Berlin streets. Eugene May, President; R. W. Young, Vice-President; Geo. Weiss, Treasurer; John Pertsdorff, Secretary; H. P. Philips, Chief Engineer.

Pioneer, No. 1—Steam.—Magazine, between Berlin and Milan streets.
Home Hook and Ladder, No. 1.—Marengo, near Magazine street.
Protector, No. 2—Steam.—Corner Pitt street and Napoleon Avenue.
Young America, No. 3—Hand.—Magazine, near Cadiz street.

SEVENTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

P. Mitchel, President; G. Hurley, Vice President; George Geier, Secretary; H. Lochte, Treasurer; J. Piper, Chief Engineer.

Carrollton, No. 1—Dublin, between Second and Hampson streets.
Star Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1—Madison, between Hampson and Second streets.
Independent Company, No. 2—Leonidas, between Burthe and Third streets.
Vigilant Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2—Hampson, between Adams and Burdette streets.
Friendship Company, No. 3—Hampson, between Adams and Burdette streets.

UNDERWRITERS' CORPS.

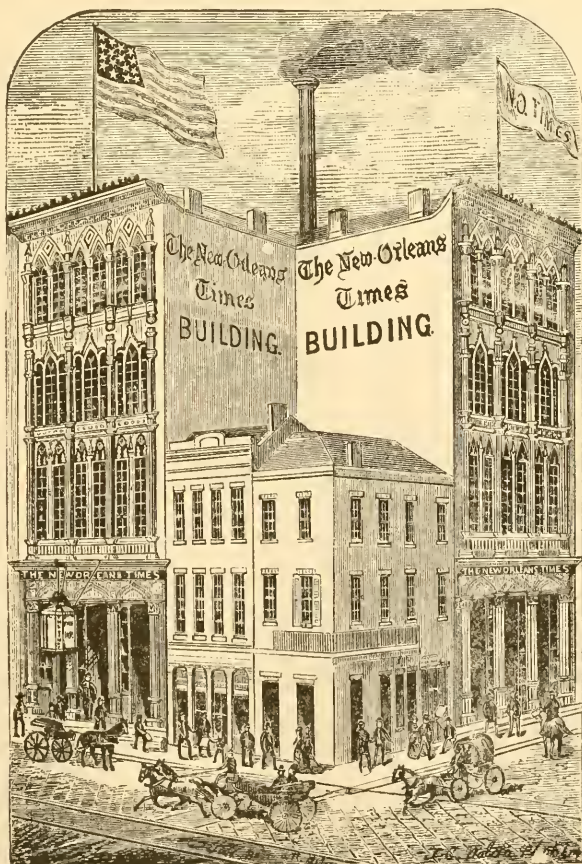
C. W. Grandjean, Captain of Babcocks; Ed. Ryan, Assistant; Office: 11 South Rampart street.

First District Babcock Engine—11 South Rampart street.
Second District Babcock Engine—Claiborne, corner Toulouse street.
Third District Babcock Engine—Washington, between Royal and Dauphine streets.
Fourth District Babcock Engine—First, between Magazine and Camp streets.
Fifth District Babcock Engine—Lapeyrouse, corner Claiborne street.
Sixth District Babcock Engine—Magazine, between Jena and Cadiz streets.
Salvage Station No. 1—162 Julia street. A. Kalinski, Captain.
Salvage Station No. 2—Louisa, between Royal and Moreau streets. Joseph Bulger, Captain.

THE PRESS



NEW ORLEANS has a number of ably-conducted newspapers and periodicals. Like all other branches of business life, the Press has its ups and downs, its strong points, and its failures; but as a rule, no city in the Union can boast of a more enterprising, fearless and honorable journalistic corps than the Crescent City. For the information of our readers, we here append a list of the publications which we can cordially recommend to both readers and advertisers.



Price Current.

Semi-weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays—Louis J. Bright & Co., editors and proprietors. This journal is devoted to the commercial interests of New Orleans, and on all questions relating to its special department, is acknowledged throughout the country as a thoroughly reliable and competent authority. It was established in 1822, and its present proprietors maintain the high reputation which this journal has always borne. The typographical appearance of the paper is as creditable as its contents, and the *tout ensemble* presented is justly popular with a wide circle of patrons.

L'Abeille de Nouvelle Orleans.

(THE BEE.)

Every Morning except Monday, and weekly, Saturdays—Dufour & Limet, editors and publishers. Was established in 1827, and is the oldest paper in the State; is conducted with a consistent adherence to principles which command the esteem of all classes. It is Democratic in politics, and being published in French, it is very naturally the accepted organ of the French and Creole classes of the population. It has four pages 29 x 43.



Picayune.

Every morning, and weekly, Saturday—Established in 1836. Nicholson & Co., proprietors. The oldest English journal in the State. Conservative in politics, employs a corps of talented writers and is a favorite family paper, having a wide circulation in New Orleans, and throughout the South and Southwest.

German Gazette---Deutscher Zeitung.

Every day except Monday, and weekly, Thursdays. This ably conducted German paper was established in 1847, and is very popular with the large and influential class of our people who speak that language. Jacob Hassinger is editor and proprietor.

Christian Advocate.

Weekly, Thursday; the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Established in 1851. Has a large circulation throughout the South and Southwest. G. T. Lathrop, publisher, 112 Camp street.

Times.

Every morning, and weekly, Saturdays—Stontemeyer & Judson, proprietors. A live, progressive and ably conducted newspaper, conservative in politics, and discussing with ability all leading topics of the day. Its wide circulation, popularity and influence, may very justly be a matter of pride to all connected with it.

Propagateur Catholique.

Weekly, Saturdays—Is a large and ably conducted journal in French, devoted to the interests of the Catholic faith. A. Lutton is editor and publisher.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

Weekly, Sundays—The only English Catholic journal in the city. Contains the latest foreign and domestic religious and secular news. Is highly esteemed as a family newspaper, and enjoys a wide circulation both in our own and neighboring States.

New Orleans Democrat.

Daily and Weekly—The official organ of the democratic party in Louisiana, and an acknowledged authority throughout the South. Holds as high rank as a commercial and family paper. E. A. Burke, editor.

Daily City Item.

Published every evening. A sprightly, readable paper, having a large circulation, and an especial favorite in families. M. F. Bigney, editor, 39 Natchez street.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

Weekly—Rev. J. C. Hartzell, editor, 39 Natchez street.

Southwestern Presbyterian.

Weekly, Thursdays—Established in 1869. Subscription \$2 50. Rev. Henry M. Smith, editor.

The Evangelist.

Semi-monthly—Rev. A. M. Newman, editor, 70 Gravier street.

Familien Freund

Bi-weekly, German. Published at \$1 a year, by J. B. A. Ahrens.

Kinderfreund.

Monthly, German—Published by J. B. A. Ahrens. Subscription 25 cents.

The Jewish South.

Established October 1st, 1877. Published at New Orleans, La., and at Atlanta, Ga. Eight pages, weekly; price \$2 per annum. Jewish South Publishing Company, proprietors. Rev. J. H. Chumaceiro, Hon. Ch. Wessolowsky, Herman Jacobs, editors.

Louisianian.

Weekly, Saturdays—Republican in politics. P. B. S. Pinchback, editor and proprietor. Is the organ of the colored Republicans of the city.

Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to the cause of temperance—weekly. J. Bennett Hinton, editor and proprietor, 12 Commercial Place.

Royal Herald.

Official Journal of Carnival Court. Published as an *avant courier* of the Carnival, the first number being issued in November and the last on Mardi Gras day. J. Curtis Waldo, publisher, 26 Camp street.

The Country Visitor.

A weekly journal in English and French, devoted to the interests of both farmers and merchants. Conducted with accuracy and energy. A. Meynier, Jr., editor and proprietor, 77 Decatur street.

New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.

A monthly magazine of one hundred pages. It is under the editorial management of Drs. S. M. Bemiss, W. H. Watkins and S. S. Herrick. The magazine presents a neat typographical appearance, and contains scientific and literary articles of the highest order of merit. Subscription, \$5. L. Graham is the publisher.

New Orleans City Directory.

Annual—L. Soards & Co., publishers, 5 Commercial Place.

Louisiana Sugar Report.

Annual. Alcee Bouchereau, proprietor. 30 Decatur street.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide.

D. Webster, proprietor. A handsomely gotten up pamphlet; issued in January and July.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

FERRIES.

First District.—New Orleans and Algiers Ferry landing, Canal street.

Second District.—New Orleans and Algiers Ferry landing, St. Ann street.

Third District.—New Orleans and Algiers Ferry landing, Elysian Fields street.

Fourth District.—New Orleans and Gretna Ferry landing, Jackson street.

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad Ferry—from foot of St. Ann street to railroad depot, Algiers.

Slaughterhouse Company's Ferry—from and to Slaughterhouse, Algiers.

Louisiana Avenue Ferry—to Harvey's Canal; starts from foot of Louisiana Avenue.

Upper Line Ferry—from foot of Upper Line street to Gretna.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Southern Express Company.—164 Gravier and 15 Union, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. Thomas M. Wescoat, Manager.

Baldwin's American and European Express.—169 Gravier street. L. A. Fournier, Agent.

Morris' European Express.—185 Gravier street. Minor & Pinckard, Agents.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

American District Telegraph Company.—47 Camp street. W. H. Bofinger, President; W. W. Huck, Secretary and Treasurer.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.—St. Charles street, southwest corner Common. E. Leloup, Manager.

Gold and Stock Telegraph Company.—Office, room 4, No. 187 Gravier street.

Good Intent Telegraph (formerly Belize).—35 Carondelet street.

New Orleans Local Telegraph Company.—47 Camp street.

Western Union Telegraph Company.—51 St. Charles street. J. T. Allen, Manager.

RAILROAD OFFICES.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R.—Great Jackson Route—Main Office, 226 St. Charles street. Ticket Office, 22 Camp street; J. C. Clarke, Vice President and Manager; F. Chandler, General Passenger Agent; A. D. Sheldon, Ticket Agent.

New Orleans and Mobile R. R.—Office and Freight Depot, foot of Girod street. Ticket Office, 24 Camp street.

New Orleans and Texas R. R.—31 Camp street.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and S. S. Company.—Office, Magazine street, southwest corner Natchez.

New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.—20 Camp street. E. B. Wheelock, President; E. L. Ranlett, Secretary.

Post Office.—In Customhouse Building, Decatur street, between Canal and Customhouse.

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.—120 Common street.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange.—187 Gravier street.

New Orleans School of Medicine.—Corner Common and Villere streets.

University Buildings.—Corner Common and Baronne streets.

Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange.—Corner St. Charles and Gravier streets.

CRESCENT CITY POLICE.

Central Department.—Davidson's Court, Carondelet street, between Poydras and Lafayette. Thomas N. Boylan, Chief.



THE GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.



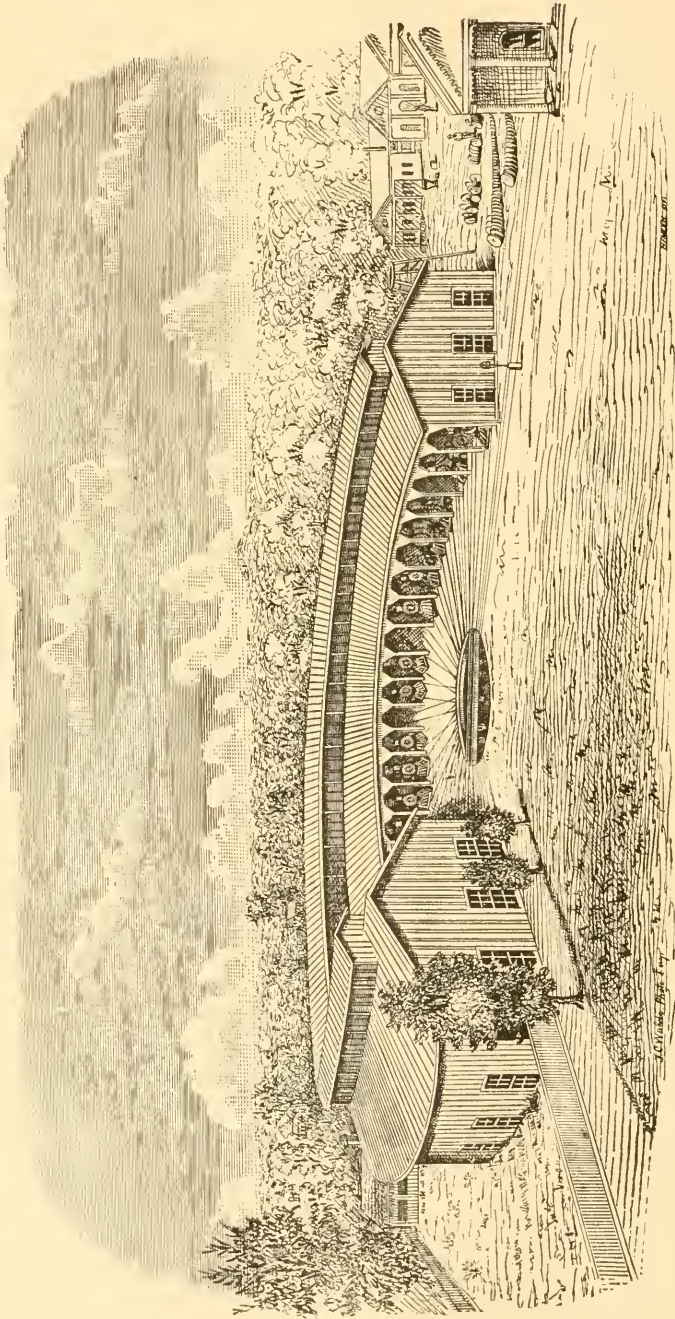
HE first important railroad constructed from this point was the CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS, which has always been popularly known as the GREAT JACKSON ROUTE, forming a direct line from New Orleans to Cairo, Illinois, and thence to all of the great cities and rich granaries, orchards and manufactories of the West and North.

The road was built in 1859, and with its many connections and branches is of incalculable value to the commerce of our city. Now equipped with new and powerful locomotives, the latest improvements in freight cars, and elegant coaches for passenger travel, every effort is made to increase its popularity and extend its usefulness. The track has recently been almost entirely relaid—mostly with steel rails—and the new iron draw bridge at Pass Manchac, will long stand an evidence of the enterprise and public spirit of the managers of the route.

The work shops at McComb City give employment to hundreds of hands, and make a Southern industry, and keeps thousands of dollars at home, which would otherwise be sent abroad.

The road has been greatly improved in all particulars during the past year and is now inferior to none in the south. 35,000 tons of steel rails and 250,000 new ties have been put in the track, besides rebuilding bridges, and the entire equipment thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt. The passenger trains are fitted with all the modern inventions for safety and comfort. Faster time than ever is now made to all northern points.

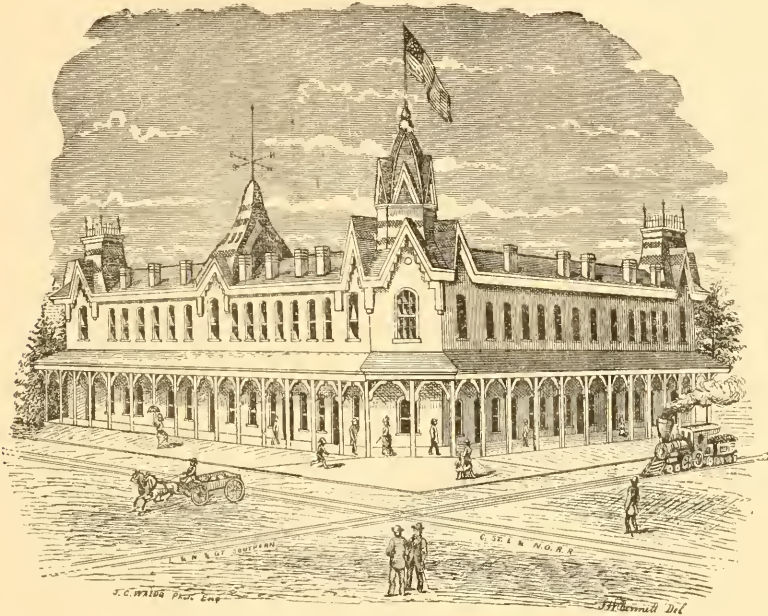
The lands along the road are adapted to cotton, sugar, fruit, grapes and vegetables. For the transportation of these to market, every facility is provided by the Great Jackson Route. In the culture of early and choice vegetables alone,



Roundhouse at McComb City.

any industrious farmer who settles on this line, will find, not only independence, but a sure road to fortune, while on the lands near the road we have seen as fine sugar cane as could be found anywhere in the State. This road annually moves

about 950,000,000 pounds of freight, and carries 350,000 passengers. As a great highway for passenger traffic it is the leading road of the South; the transit being rapid, safe and comfortable, the coaches sumptuous, the conductors and other attaches prompt, courteous and thoroughly capable. At Water Valley and Milan, where trains stop for meals, the dining halls are large and conveniently located, and the cooking exceptionally good. A new and costly hotel for the accommodation of passengers has been built at Milan, the junction of the L. & N. & G. S. R. R.



Milan Hotel.

The connections made by this Great Trunk Line are of vast importance to our business community. It is crossed at Jackson, Miss., by the Vicksburg and Meridian Road; it has a branch from Durant to Kosciusko, Miss.; at Grenada, Miss., it connects with the Mississippi and Tennessee Road to Memphis, a distance of 100 miles; at Grand Junction it is crossed by the Memphis and Charleston Road; at Jackson, Tenn., it is crossed by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; at Milan it is crossed by the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, running southwest to Memphis, 93 miles, and east to Nashville, via McKenzie, 139 miles; and northeast to Louisville, 284 miles.

Recent arrangements made with the LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN LINE, makes the GREAT JACKSON the favorite route to the

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

giving the quickest and most delightful trip to the mountains of Alabama and Tennessee. This is the only line on which the new style Palace Sleepers is run. The great advantage of these sleepers is that there are no upper berths, a peculiarity that will be appreciated by the traveling public, and make them the favorite coaches, especially during the heated summer term. Another favorable point is the fact that on the return trip these sleepers start from Lynchburg, in the heart of the Virginia Mountains, and berths can be secured there, while by other lines, the

sojourner at the Virginia Springs, must engage his berth hundreds of miles north or run the risk of not getting accommodations, when the train reaches his starting point.

At Cincinnati the Great Jackson connects with the

GREAT PAN HANDLE ROUTE,

pronounced by travelers to be the most comfortable and most delightful route between the Empire City and the Queen City of the West.

This popular and celebrated fast Mail Line to Columbus, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, *via* Cincinnati from the South, is not only the safest but the speediest to all points designated.

Every train or car is supplied with all the new approved appliances for safety and comfort. The double tracks are laid with steel rail on scientific principles, which obviates the jarring and swinging motion, which is a source of suffering to many. Drawing Room and Pullman Palace cars on all trains.

Passengers leaving New Orleans, and other Southern cities, have but one change to Philadelphia or New York, and that is made in daylight in the depot at Columbus, O. There are no omnibus transfers as by other lines, and trains reach Philadelphia or New York hours in advance of all rivals.

The Great Jackson Route is crossed at Fulton, Ky., by the Paducah and Memphis Road, 50 miles to Paducah; at Martin, Tenn., it is crossed by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road, 142 miles southeast to Nashville, and at Cairo, Illinois, it connects with the

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS SHORT LINE,

thus making the Great Trunk Line between the North, South and West, run almost due North and South, and land passengers in St. Louis without detention. Sumptuous Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run from our city to St. Louis without change or delay. The Cairo Short Line is skirted by flourishing farms, dotted with many prosperous villages, which give to it a traffic requiring a large number of trains daily, both for freight and passengers. By recent arrangements, prompt and close connections are made, thus saving much time and annoyance to travelers.

At the same point, Cairo, Ill., the Great Jackson Route connects with the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,

running almost due North to Chicago, 365 miles, with innumerable connections, forming a net-work of rails, reaching out in every direction. The Illinois Central has always been famed for the energy, foresight and enterprise of its management, which has made it one of the most successful, as well as most popular corporations on this side of the Atlantic. Passengers from New Orleans can take the Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to Chicago without change, and travel surrounded by all the comforts of a well appointed home.

In the summer, the Great Jackson Route has on sale Excursion Tickets over the Illinois Central Railroad to the justly famous watering places and resorts of the Northwest—Waukesha, renowned for its health-giving springs; Oconomowoc, the centre of the beautiful Lake District of Wisconsin; Green Lake, St. Paul, Grand Haven, Niagara Falls, Put-in-Bay, and numerous other points, all most delightful places to spend the months in which the heat is most irksome in the South.

It is said that "corporations have no souls," but during the epidemic of 1878 it was proved that the Great Jackson Route was under the management of liberal,

public spirited, *whole-souled* men. Besides large contributions in money to the fund for the aid of the sick, they furnished car load after car load of lime to our city authorities to aid in cleansing and disinfecting our city, and carried free of charge, physicians, nurses, medicines and supplies, from point to point as they were needed. Their generous aid, spontaneously given, will not soon be forgotten. It proved that they had sentiments and feelings above the pursuit of the almighty dollar, and were worthy of the hearty support of the people all along their extensive lines.



→ Prominent Business Houses ←



IN the commerce of the country, New Orleans occupies a prominent position. Her cotton, rice and sugar make an immense business in themselves, while her position as the natural depot of the great Mississippi Valley, gives her a vast importance to the rapidly developing country of the West.

Railroad communication with Texas, now assured within the coming six months, will not only restore the greater portion of the trade of that section now diverted to other cities, but will open up fresh fields and bring new connections, that will ere long place our city in the foremost rank of the commercial cities of the world.

We have many old and influential firms that have a national fame, and many others, younger in years, who are worthy of note for their energy, enterprise and high integrity. Among the honored names that have place in the commercial history of New Orleans, none hold a higher rank, at home and abroad, than that of

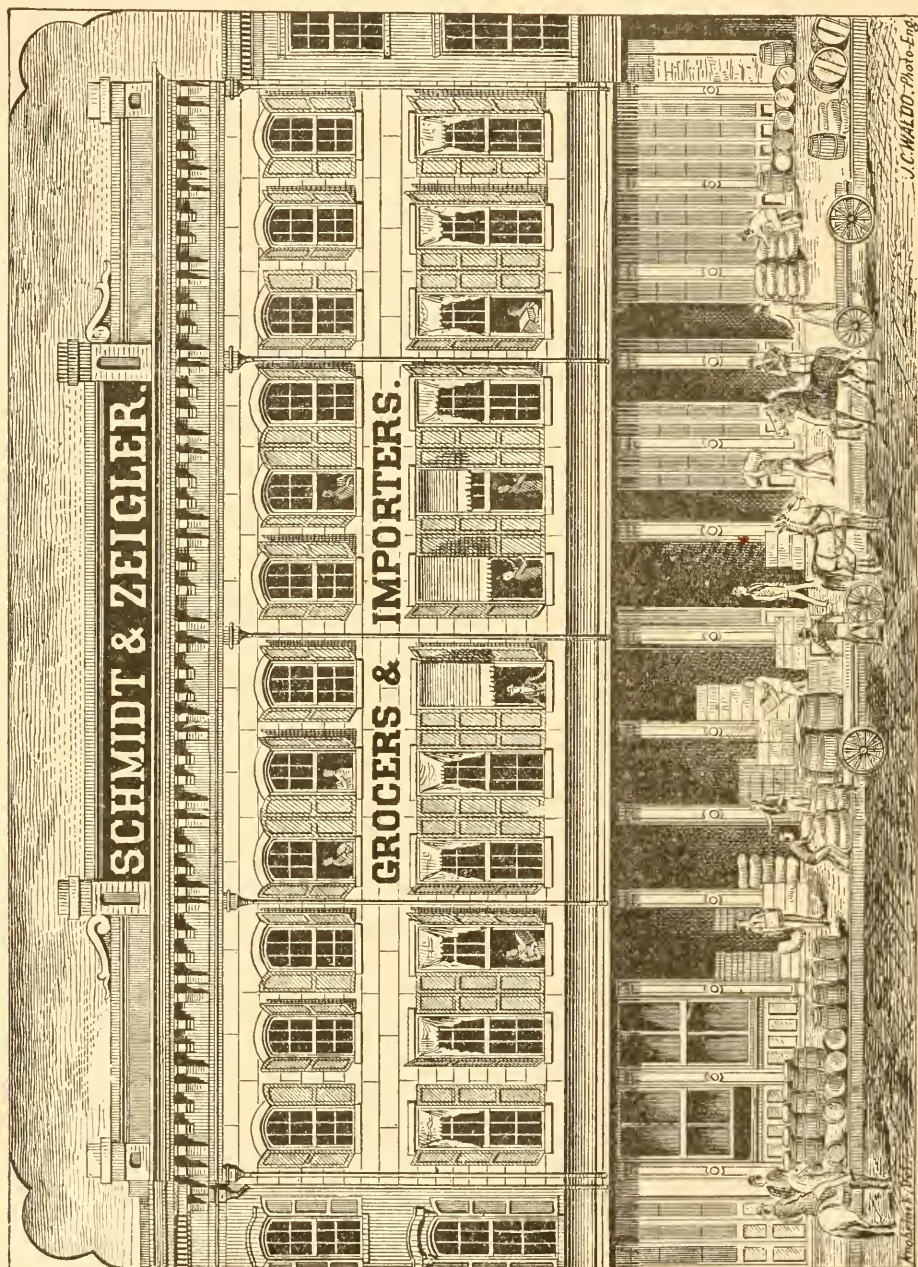
SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER,

of whose extensive establishment, Nos. 49, 51, 53 and 55 South Peters street, our artist has presented an animated view. The house is one of the oldest in our city, having been established in 1845. Energy and ability marked its youngest days: long before the war it had an established name and reputation: and the years as they have rolled on, have brought it more prominently before the people of the South and Southwest, gathering friends and extending its influence. The seniors of the firm, Messrs. Wm. B. Schmidt and F. M. Ziegler, are everywhere known for their enlightened views, liberality, enterprise and public spirit. Every movement for the benefit of our city, for the development of her resources, or the extension of her commerce, is certain of their support in both time and money. Their name is a tower of strength, and is always sure to be on the side of enterprise and advancement.

The spacious buildings occupied by them are filled with an immense stock embracing every article known to the Wholesale Grocery business. They employ in every department men of known ability, all of them prompt, reliable and courteous.

Their orders come from the city and all sections of the neighboring States, and keep their large corps of employes busy packing, marking and shipping. It is dull times, indeed, when the store of Schmidt & Ziegler does not resemble a bee hive in its bustle and activity. They handle immense quantities of sugar, molasses and rice, and buy and sell coffee by the cargo. They are sole agents for

the State of Louisiana for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagnes, Freminet's Tisane de Champagne, Orard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandies, Seignouret Freres Fine Wines, Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandies, Marie Brizard & Roger's Cordials, and Benedictine Cordial. They handle also a large stock of the oldest and purest whis-

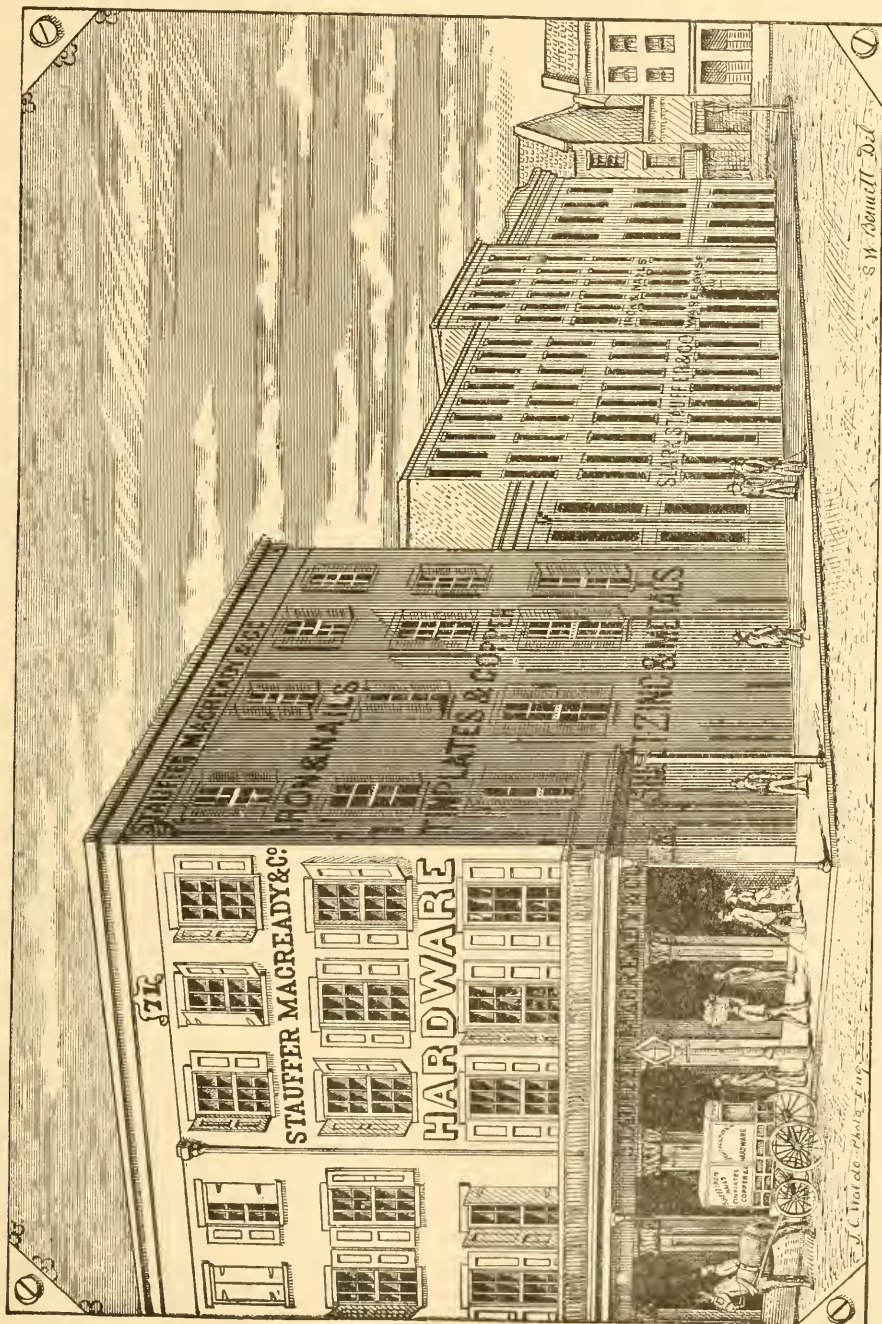


kies, and receive direct from San Francisco large quantities of pure wines, red and white, and fruits in cans, in which their trade is very extensive; they also import direct from England, Bass & Co. and Allsopp's Pale Ales and Guinness' Stout, and from Germany the celebrated natural mineral waters of the Apollinaris, Hunyadi Janos and Seltzer Waters.

STAUFFER, MACREADY & CO.

Old landmarks awaken pleasant memories of the past, and there is no name around which brighter recollections gather, than that which heads this article.

This mammoth hardware house is old—established in 1824—but not moss overgrown; there are no marks of rust and decay: on the contrary it is as bright and lustrous as in the days of our boyhood: there is the same energy, activity and



Stauffer, Macready & Co., 71 Canal Street.

enterprise, as we noted in our early manhood, and to-day, it gives promise of being as "familiar as household words" to our children's children.

What a lesson is contained in the history of such an establishment, for the young American, ambitious of commercial renown! What an incentive to energy, industry and integrity to the youth who will pause to consider the long and honorable career of this house! It has existed, although under different styles of firms, through an unbroken period of over half a century, meeting all engagements promptly, keeping old friends and customers and gathering new ones, by an unswerving attention to duty and right. The house was established in 1824, by Mr. Augustus Whiting, who died a short time ago, and the late Robert Slark, and was then known as Whiting & Slark. In 1846, Mr. Whiting retired from the firm, which had gained, under the management of himself and his esteemed partner, an enviable reputation throughout the south and the southwest.

The venerable Robert Slark died in 1868, lamented by all who knew him, leaving "as rich inheritance to his issue," a spotless record of integrity and worth. Such men do honor to humanity, their history illustrates the elevated character and wide scope of the true merchant's career.

Our highly esteemed fellow-citizens, Mr. James I. Day and Mr. Isaac H. Stauffer, were admitted to partnership in the original firm in 1840, under the style of Slark, Day, Stauffer & Co., both having previously served the firm as salesmen. Mr. Day withdrew in 1855, when the firm became Slark, Stauffer & Co. Mr. William A. Kent who entered the employ of the house in 1844, was admitted a partner in 1852 and died in 1873.

Mr. Charles Macready who came to the house in 1847, was admitted to a partnership in 1858, and Mr. Benjamin F. Eshleman, whose connection began in 1851, became a partner in 1868.

The present firm, which succeeded Stauffer, Kent & Co., in 1873, is composed of Messrs. Isaac H. Stauffer, Charles Macready, and Benjamin F. Eshleman.

It will be seen that every succeeding member of the firm has been chosen from the corps of able employees with which the house has always been well supplied.

To reach so prominent and influential a position as partner in one of the first and oldest commercial firms, not only of the south, but of the United States, is an object well calculated to stimulate to the utmost the abilities of an ambitious young man, and when so honorable a position is finally attained, through his own exertions, it is such a distinguished mark of appreciation, and such an indisputable guarantee of the possession of those abilities, that the possessor may well be proud of it, and he needs no other title to the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

We present to our readers a handsome picture of the store of this well known firm, 71 Canal street, with their mammoth warehouses extending through to Customhouse street.

They carry at all times an immense stock of foreign and domestic hardware, agricultural implements, cutlery, iron, copper, zinc, tin, and their manufactured derivations. Orders, however extensive, are filled with care and dispatch, and with that attention to fair and honorable dealing which has marked this house from the hour when its doors were first thrown open, a course which has placed it in the front rank, amongst the great commercial firms of America.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD.

There are few names better known, or which command more respect, than the one which heads this article. Not alone in New Orleans, but throughout the entire South and Southwest, is the business enterprise, punctuality, and unquestioned integrity of Mr. Grunewald understood and appreciated, while his urbane and courteous manner have given him a favored and honored place in social circles at home and abroad.

Mr. Grunewald was born in Bavaria on the Rhine, in 1827, and came to New Orleans in 1852. In 1854 he married Miss Maria Louisa Schindler, of Baden, the

adopted daughter of J. C. Dennies, Esq., the veteran commercial writer of the South, whose opinions and quotations have always been accepted as the highest authority.

In 1856 Mr. Grunewald commenced business as a music dealer, near the Magazine street Market. In 1858 he moved to Chartres street, and afterwards to Canal street, where, for many years, his splendid store formed one of the greatest attractions of that famed thoroughfare. In 1873 he built Grunewald Hall, an architectural ornament to our city, and a lasting monument to his liberality, sagacity and enterprise.



By his energy and perseverance, he has given the music business great prominence in the trade of our city, and made his own establishment the leading business house of the South. Mr. Grunewald is an eminently practical man, thoroughly acquainted with the tastes and interests of our people, public spirited and reliable, one whose indorsement is a sufficient guarantee of whatever, or whomever, he recommends.

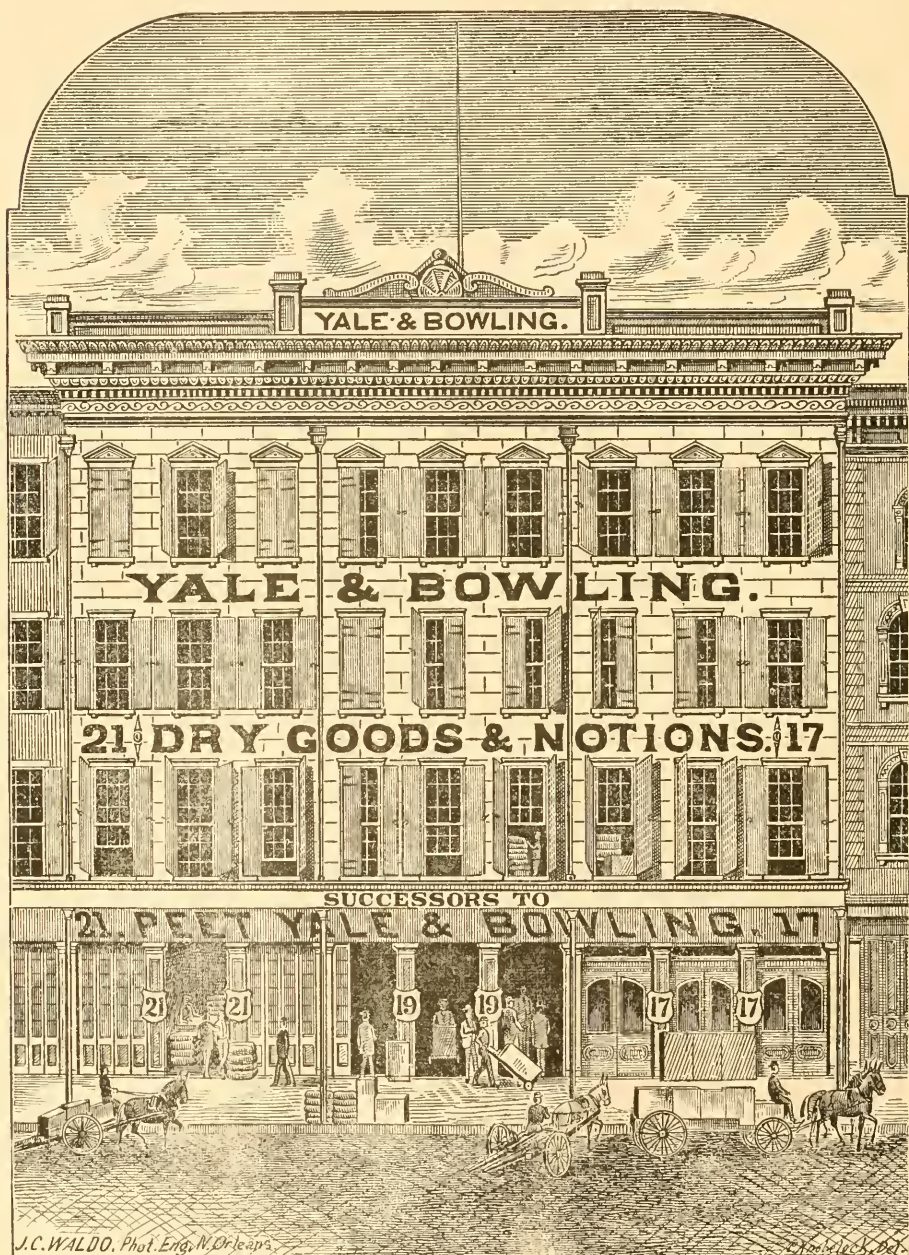
YALE & BOWLING.

Among the old, staunch and reliable firms, whose career of nearly half a century has reflected honor and credit upon commercial life in New Orleans, none deserve a higher rank than the house whose title heads this article.

Their extensive establishment, Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Magazine street, between Common and Gravier, is one of the best arranged and most convenient in the South. The lower floors are thrown into one immense sales room, which during the busy season, presents a scene of animation and life pleasant to look upon.

They carry at all times a heavy stock of fancy and staple dry goods, fancy goods and notions, which they sell by the package or piece, confining themselves exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing trade. To keep this stock well up in all the different lines appertaining to their business, requires every foot of space in

their three buildings, the careful attention of competent and experienced heads of departments, and the constant supervision of the members of the firm, who are veterans in their business. Throughout Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi, they have customers in the leading cities and towns,



many of whom have dealt with them season after season through the past quarter of a century.

Messrs. Yale & Bowling have also a very important Mexican and Central American trade, the merchants and dealers in those countries finding it more to

their advantage to do business with such a house in the Crescent City, than to go to the Northern markets for their goods.

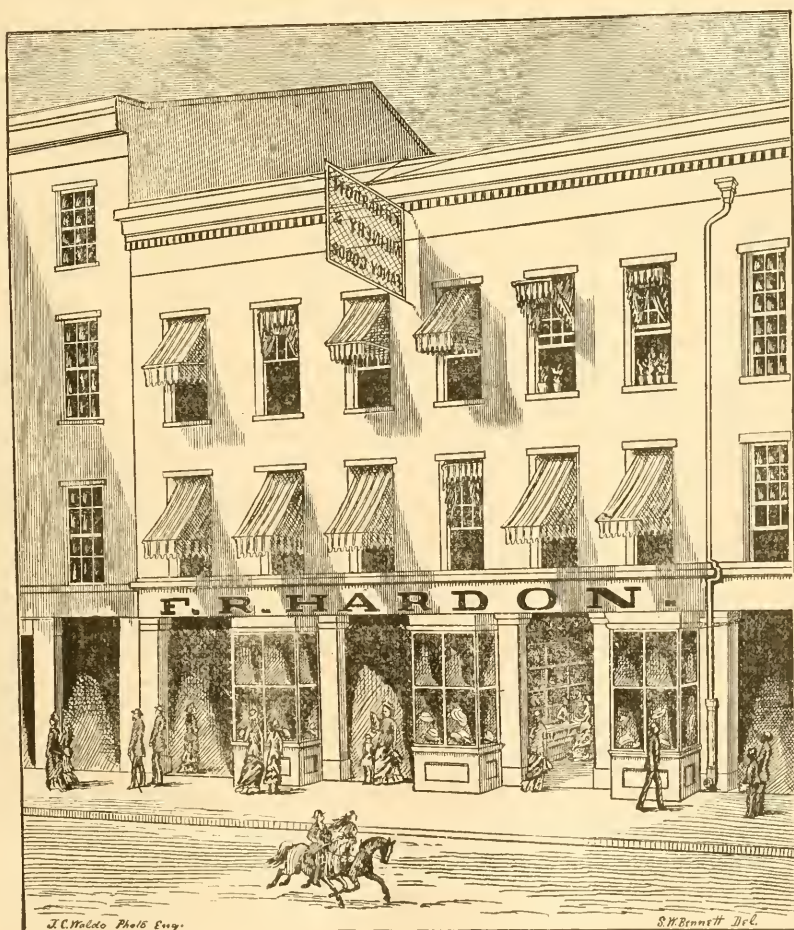
We have heard croakers say that New Orleans merchants could not compete with the West and North—that they have neither the energy or facilities.

The history of this old time house, dealing in goods in which the merchants of the North are supposed to be especially strong, proves the falsity of this assertion. Messrs. Yale & Bowling have the capital and experience to compete with all honorable and reliable competitors, and they possess the energy, enterprise and perseverance necessary to place their advantages before those who want their merchandise. With such merchants New Orleans need fear no rivals; give them the transportation and attendant opportunities, and they will do the business.

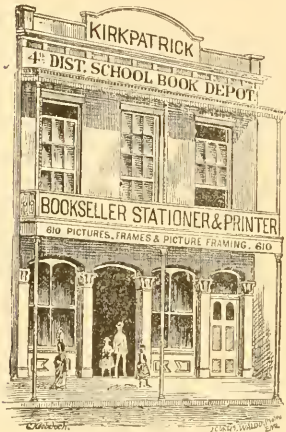
Prominent amongst our millinery and fancy goods houses, is that of

F. R. HARDON,

Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres street, which at all seasons of the year, but especially in the fall and spring, when new styles are expected, is a favorite resort with the elite of our city. Here we ask our readers to observe the numbers, 27 and 29



Chartres street, the latter being *but one door from the corner of Customhouse street*. Mr. Hardon has been in business in New Orleans for twenty-four years, over twenty of which have been spent in his present location. Assisted by his wife, a lady of cultivated and refined tastes, who has rare tact and judgment in the selection and arrangement of articles so as to suit the different styles and complexions of customers, he has established a business which annually grows larger. If our ladies desire something rare in shade, fine in texture, and elegant in finish, they go to Mrs. F. R. Hardon's. They know that what they get there will be exactly what it is represented, and as cheap as a really good article can be afforded. Mrs. F. R. Hardon has a large custom in the country, orders that come by mail, are filled with such care that each bonnet, hat or bridal trousseau sent out, is an advertisement for the house, and an inducement for all the neighbors of the fortunate wearer to send their orders to the same reliable house.



Near the Magazine Market is the popular business house of

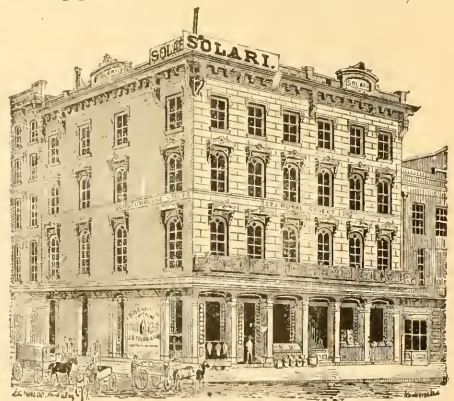
JAMES KIRKPATRICK,

a well stocked and handsomely arranged store, No. 610 Magazine street, where you can get school books, fine stationery, prayer books, fancy articles, croquet sets, blank books, music, and all other articles usually found in a first class stationery establishment. Mr. Kirkpatrick is also prepared to do plain and fancy job printing in the best style, and at as low prices as can be obtained anywhere in the city.

One of the oldest establishments in New Orleans is that of

J. B. SOLARI & SONS,

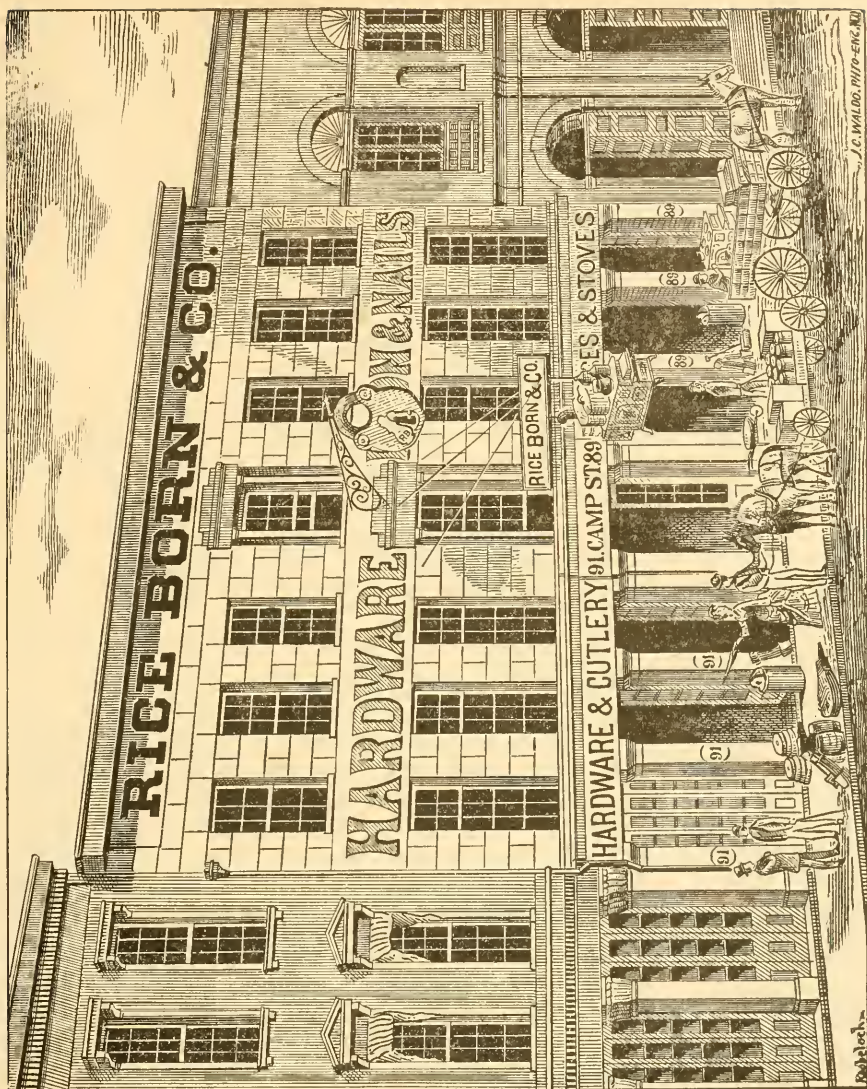
corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, importers and dealers in fancy and staple groceries, wines, ales, fine liquors, &c. Messrs. Solari enjoy an enviable reputation for the excellence of the goods they sell; no trash, nothing that is stale, or of an inferior quality is allowed a place in their well appointed store. It is known, too, that if you want some rare delicacy, a potted meat or preserve, something that you would not expect to get anywhere short of John Duncans' Sons, New York, you will find it at Solari's. While they sell *only the best* of everything, their prices are as low as any house in the city, and consequently they have a large and satisfactory trade.



For over thirty years the firm of

RICE, BORN & CO.,

has held a prominent and honored place in our business community. While they have become famous as the Southern Agents for the celebrated Charter Oak Cooking Stove, they deserve no less reputation for the extent and variety of their stock of foreign and domestic hardware, cutlery, agricultural implements, carpenters' tools, &c., &c. They are emphati-



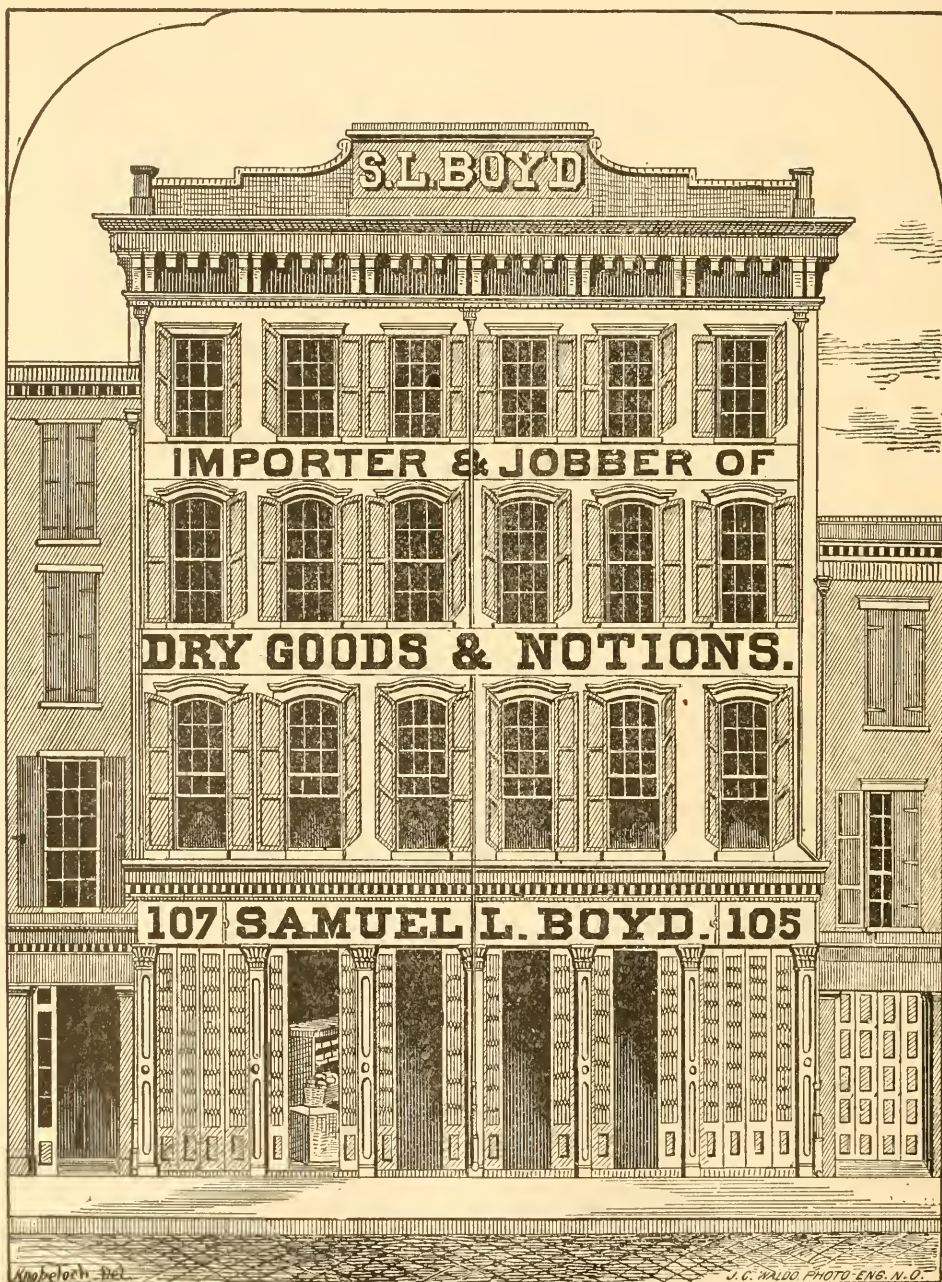
ally an enterprising, energetic, go-ahead firm, and their business is conducted with a regularity and system which enables them to fill all orders promptly, and with satisfaction to their wide circle of customers. Their long experience and ample capital gives them the advantage of being able to purchase in all the markets of the world on the most favorable terms, and compete successfully with any other house in their line of business throughout the Union.

We present to our readers a handsome picture of the Gravier street front of the mammoth dry goods house of

SAMUEL L. BOYD,

who occupies the stores Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Gravier street, extending through to Nos. 90 and 94 on Common street.

The house was established in 1866 and rapidly grew in favor. Their business was done in the spirit of this progressive age; a full line of fancy and staple dry goods and notions, imported as well as domestic, was offered to their customers, at such prices that it would not pay to go North or West to make purchases. This fact soon became known and an extensive circle of customers was the result, a circle that has been constantly widening and increasing ever since. Mr. Boyd is not only a practical dry goods man himself, but he has about him a large corps of the most experienced men in the trade, many of them old New Orleans favorites,



who have friends in all the adjacent country whose orders they have filled season after season, for a long period of years.

Mr. Boyd carries an immense stock, requiring six stores of more than ordinary size each, all thrown into one, making one of the largest establishments in his line South of New York. Under one roof, so to speak, dealers will find every article they require, a convenience which they will not fail to appreciate. With experienced buyers constantly in the markets, and ample capital to take advantage of every favorable turn in prices, Mr. Boyd keeps his stock always fresh, and is enabled to give his customers the benefit of all fluctuations, and place their orders as low as they could for themselves, if they visited the factories and depots of the North and East.

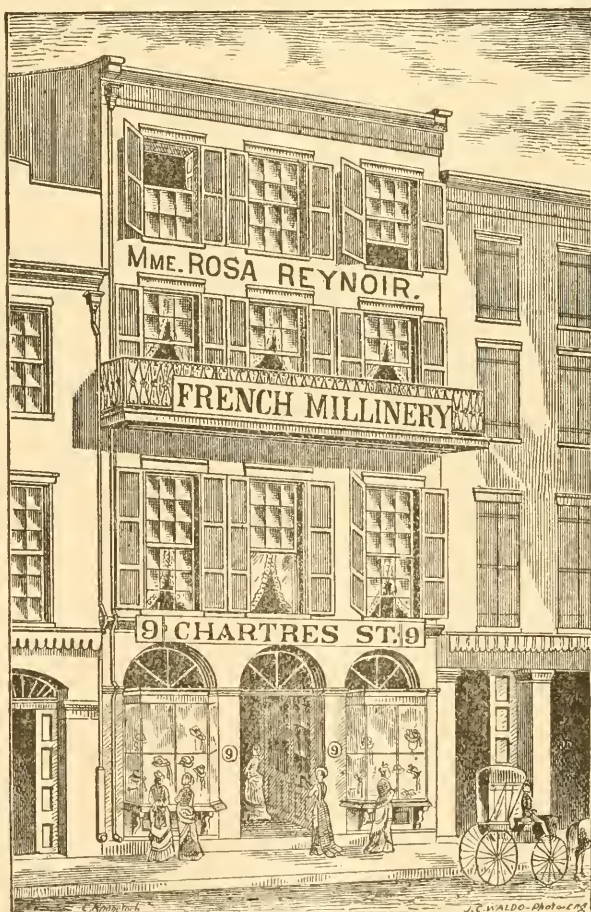
Mr. Boyd is a liberal and enterprising merchant, with whom it is a pleasure to deal. Such men contribute largely to the commercial popularity of a great city, and fully merit the success which always attends their well guided efforts.

The name of

MME. ROSA REYNOIR,

whose establishment is at No. 9 Chartres street, awakens at once thoughts of the most recherche and elegant hats, bonnets, ribbons, ball flowers, and other fine goods, esteemed by ladies, and admired by the refined and cultivated of the sterner sex. Mme. Reynoir is a modiste of rare inventive genius, and great taste and judgment, a careful, painstaking lady, who spares no effort to please her customers. The result is seen in the constantly increasing business.

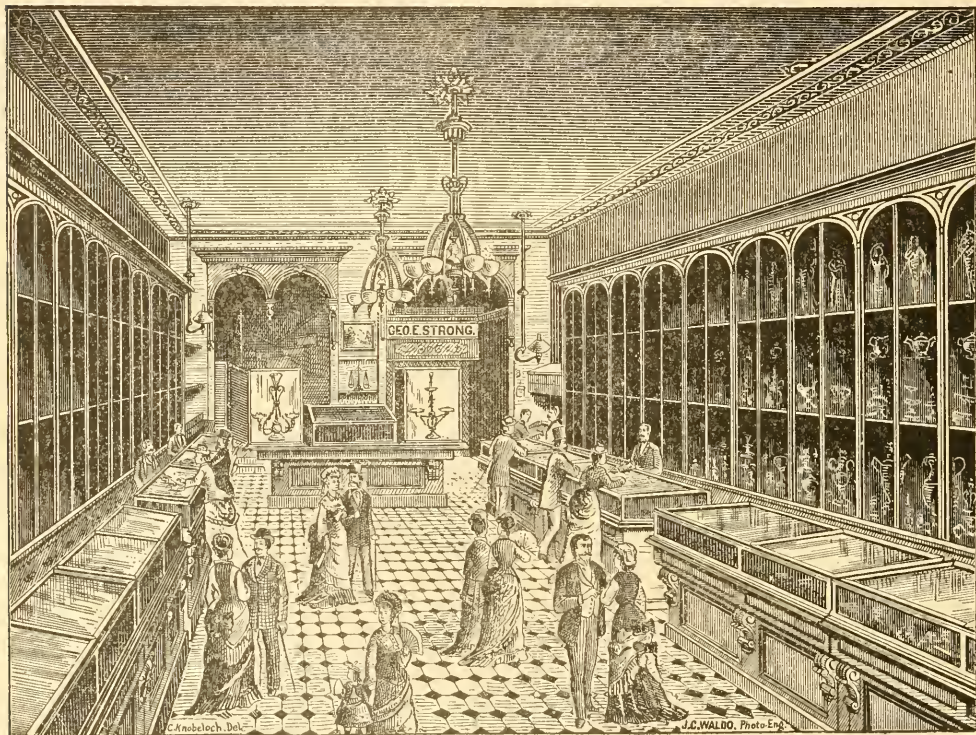
She selects her goods in person, and buys nothing that is old, or sh p worn or trashy, no matter how cheap it may appear to be. Her customers know this and the public is becoming more and more aware of the important fact. Therefore her "openings" are looked forward to with deep interest, and are thronged with the elite of our city, who know that *there* they will find the choicest of new, novel and rich goods, in the milinery and fancy goods line, appropriate to the season. We have said that Mme. Reynoir enjoys a large share of the patronage of the best families of our city, she also has an extensive country trade, many ladies in the interior sending their orders to her, knowing that they will receive as much care, and probably be executed with better taste, than if they came in person to make their selections. Mme. Reynoir has made ample preparations for the coming season.



On page 78 we present a good view of the exterior of the popular store of

GEORGE E. STRONG,

No. 115 Canal street, and here give a picture of its interior. This widely known jewelry emporium was established by the late Mr. E. A. Tyler, over thirty years ago, and has ever since enjoyed a high reputation throughout the South and Southwest. Mr. Strong, who succeeded Mr. Tyler, has had an experience of over twenty-five years in the jewelry manufacturing business, and his yearly trips through this and adjacent States have made his name familiar to our people. He brings to this home establishment, ability, energy and enterprise, and is esteemed as one of our best merchants and most worthy citizens. Having secured the services of Mr. B.



Interior View of George E. Strong's Establishment.

F. Wiggins, one of the best watchmakers in the country, that branch of the business will be skillfully attended to. Jewelry and medals of all kinds are made by this house and all work guaranteed equal to that done anywhere in the North or in Europe.

He has a superior stock from which wedding and anniversary presents may be selected, and orders for complete outfits will receive prompt attention. Mr. Strong's long connection with manufacturers gives him advantages in buying, which enables him to compete favorably with any house in the South.

WILLIAM MEHLE.

Among the young business men of our city, who have made an enviable record by their energy, tact and ability, none are more deservedly esteemed than William Mehle.

He is a native of New Orleans, and a graduate of the Boys' High School of this city.

His business ideas, like those of most of our active American youths, were early developed, he having been clerk and manager of the old Stock Yard, near Louisiana Avenue, while yet a mere boy. In this position, however, he had frequent opportunities for investments, and his speculations proved that he possessed business capacities and foresight far beyond his years. He made himself further valuable by reporting the markets for the daily journals of our city. He resigned his position in the Stock Yard to become book-keeper for the house of Ben Foster & Co.

Soon after this he received propositions from Mr. Alexander Hay, one of the oldest and most reliable merchants of our city, which after due consideration he accepted, becoming a silent partner in Mr. Hay's business.

Later on the firm of Hay & Mehle was formed, Mr. Mehle being the junior partner, and so continued until lately, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Mehle took the business into his own hands. The house is extensively



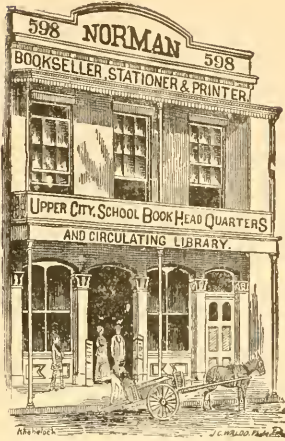
engaged in the hide and tallow business, receiving large shipments from Texas and the other stock raising localities, which are sold to the North and Europe, making an important item in the commerce of our city.

Mr. Mehle's frank, candid and courteous bearing have secured him a host of friends. He is an especial favorite at Carnival Court, where he stands next to royal Rex, and indeed is said on occasions to have stood in the very shoes of our august yet merry monarch—the King himself. This we do not doubt. Pleasant and genial in manner, he is a favorite in society, and always welcome amongst those who have gathered together for enjoyment.

Upon such generous and able men, the future development of the wealth and commerce of the Crescent City depends in a large degree, and, judging from past actions, we feel assured Mr. Mehle will, in that future, perform his part unhesitatingly and well.

Among the most energetic of our young merchants, is

F. M. NORMAN,



598 Magazine street, between St. Andrew and Josephine, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer. His store is filled with the choicest articles in his line, all selected with great care, and sold at temptingly low prices. Fine albums, writing desks, fashionable papeterie, and other fine goods will be found at this popular store. Mr. Norman is prepared to do fancy and plain printing in all styles, and those wishing visiting or business cards, bill heads, circulars, etc., will do well to give him a call.

Amongst the family grocery firms of our city, that of

CLARK & MEADER

holds a high rank. One of the oldest houses in their line of business, they enjoy a patronage second to none, and have an enviable reputation as prompt, fair and courteous merchants, not only in our own city, but through all the extensive country whose supplies are purchased here. Their spacious store, Nos. 16 and 18 Carondelet street, convenient to the business centre, is stored with the best of imported and domestic staple and fancy groceries, wines and liquors, and orders are always attended to with dispatch. Their branch store, corner of St. Charles and Napoleon Avenue, is deservedly popular with our citizens of the Sixth and Seventh Districts.

One of the most honored names among the business houses of New Orleans, is that of

A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street, importers of wines, brandies, vermouth, oils, sardines, etc. They are sole agents for the sale of Krug & Co.'s Champagne, in relation to which we copy the following from the *New York Dry Goods Bulletin* :

"The true champagne wine is produced only in that part of the Department of the Marne (France) situated in the neighborhood of Reims and Epernay. Imitations of champagne wine are made in different countries, from inferior white wines charged with carbonic acid gas, but they have neither the flavor nor the valuable medicinal qualities which distinguish the real champagne, and in many cases are said, by the medical faculty, to be actually injurious. Reims must be regarded as the veritable headquarters of the preparation of this delicious wine. Some of the establishments in that city are on an immense scale; and the process employed, from the time of gathering the grapes to the final packing of the bottles in baskets or cases, is so remarkable from its perfection and the minute care given to every separate operation as to merit description.

"One of the best known and most important houses engaged in the manufacture of champagne is that of Messrs. Krug & Co., No. 5 Coquebert street, Reims; and as some notable improvements in the preparation of the wine have been adopted by the firm, a brief account of their method and the extent of their establishment will prove useful and interesting to the wine trade, not only in the United States but in most parts of the civilized world.

"The edifices comprising the factory and offices are constructed around a vast court, which gives convenient entrance to the numerous trucks or drays employed for the expedition or shipment of the wine, which finds a market in most parts of

the globe, even to those as remote as China and Japan. All the buildings are constructed in a most handsome and substantial manner, of colored brick and iron, no wood being used with the exception of the office fittings and some other unimportant items, thus rendering the whole establishment as nearly fire-proof as possible—a point of great importance when the immense quantity of wine stored in the caves and cellars is taken into consideration. The first room shown to the visitor contains an ample provision of corks of the best Spanish growth. These are twice the size of the necks of the bottles, and have to be compressed before they can be introduced. This is effected by putting them in *boiling* hot water and squeezing them in a machine designed for the purpose. This room also contains envelopes, made of straw, for protecting the bottles, and cardboard for wrapping them, as well as baskets and cases for packing them in. Champagne for the United States is packed in baskets, for England and Russia in cases, while for China and Japan each bottle is surrounded with the straw covering above mentioned.

“The principal point of interest, however, is the caves or cellars for storing the wine. These are immense, occupying one hundred metres, or about 120 square yards. They are situated under the courtyard and are constructed one below the other, the lower one being 12 metres (about fourteen yards) below the surface of the ground. The caves are divided into compartments, known as *berceau*, or cradles, and are capable of containing *three* millions of bottles, which are stored on racks called *las*, holding from 16,000 to 20,000 bottles.

“Each manufacturer of champagne has a process or system of his own, upon which depends in a great measure the quality of the wine. That adopted by Messrs. Krug & Co. embraces many improvements, and will account for the high reputation enjoyed by their wines all over the world. The main features characterizing the preparation of wine by this establishment may be briefly stated as follows:

“The culture of the grapes is the first essential point to be considered. About a quarter of the vineyard is planted with white grapes, and the other three-quarters with red or black grapes, both of which are used in the making of white wine, the juice of the black grapes having been separated, immediately after gathering, from the skin and the seeds, which alone produce the red color when fermenting with the liquid. Nevertheless, in good and quick years, when the black grapes have attained a high degree of maturity, the wine produced from them retains a slightly pink color known as *rose* or *tache*, which is an evidence of superior quality. Wine made from black grapes has more body and *bouquet* than that made from white grapes; but on the other hand the latter has a finer flavor and produces more foam. The best growths or *crus* of black grapes are those of Ay, Mareuil, Champillon, Hautvilliers, Dizy, Epernay, Pierry, Cumières, and Avenay, above the river Marne; and Bouzy, Verzenay, Sillery, Reims, and Rilly, in the mountain of Reims. Those of white grapes are, Cramant, Avize, Le Mesnil, Oger, Granves, and Cuis, situated to the south of Epernay. Special care is taken in the vintage. The grapes are cut with great precaution, selected, skinned, and then crushed in the press each day. On leaving the press the wine is placed in vats containing between three and four thousand gallons, where it commences to ferment in a few days. The red and white wines are usually mixed together; and on the selection of such wines as unite well in regard to *bouquet* and shade of color much of the quality of the wine depends.

“After the wine has been bottled a second fermentation takes place, producing a sediment, which must be carefully removed. This is effected by placing the bottles with their necks downwards, causing the sediment to rest upon the cork. When the proper time has arrived the corks are removed, and the gas ejects the whole of the sediment. The void thus created must be filled up with a syrup composed of the finest *sucrecandi* (sugar) dissolved in wine. This is regulated to suit the taste of different countries. Champagne wine requires about three years from the pressing of the grapes till its maturity when kept in suitable caves. In this respect Messrs. Krug & Co. have special advantages, their cellars being expressly constructed for the purpose, with every improvement that modern ingenuity can

suggest. The great care taken by this house in the manufacture of their wines is further evidenced by the fact that every bottle is individually inspected before leaving the premises, those showing signs of leakage at the corks being rigorously rejected.

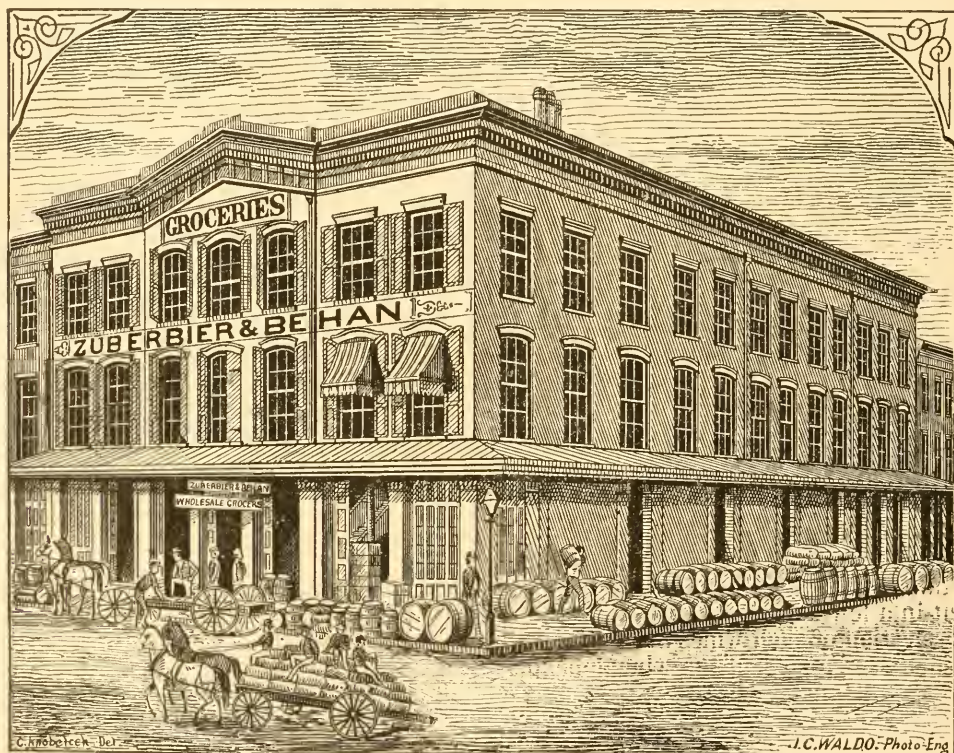
"All the operations of this interesting manufacture are carried on upon the premises, and equal care is bestowed upon the rinsing and corking of the bottles as upon all the other parts of the process, by which means a wine is produced that cannot be surpassed for purity and flavor.

"To those who can obtain the opportunity, a visit to the vast and well ordered establishment of this firm cannot fail to be a source of much interest and pleasure.

One of the leading houses in the wholesale grocery business is that of

ZUBERBIER & BEHAN,

corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets, composed of Mr. H. Zuberbier, President of the Germania Insurance Company, formerly of the house of Schneider & Zuberbier, and Gen. Wm. J. Behan, Commander of our State Troops, previously of the firm of Behan, Thorn & Co., both gentlemen of high, social and commercial standing.



Their spacious store has a fine front on Tchoupitoulas, and extends back on Common street about one-third of the square. Here they have an immense stock of all fancy and staple goods embraced in their line, with the best brands of wines, whiskies, brandies, etc., both imported and domestic.

Among their salesmen will be found several gentlemen who have long been connected with the grocery and western produce business of our city, men whose

sterling integrity, promptness and courtesy have won them friends throughout the section tributary to New Orleans. With such assistants to second their own able and well directed efforts, it cannot be wondered, that Messrs. Zuberbier & Behan, have a wide circle of correspondents, and that their business increases with each passing year.

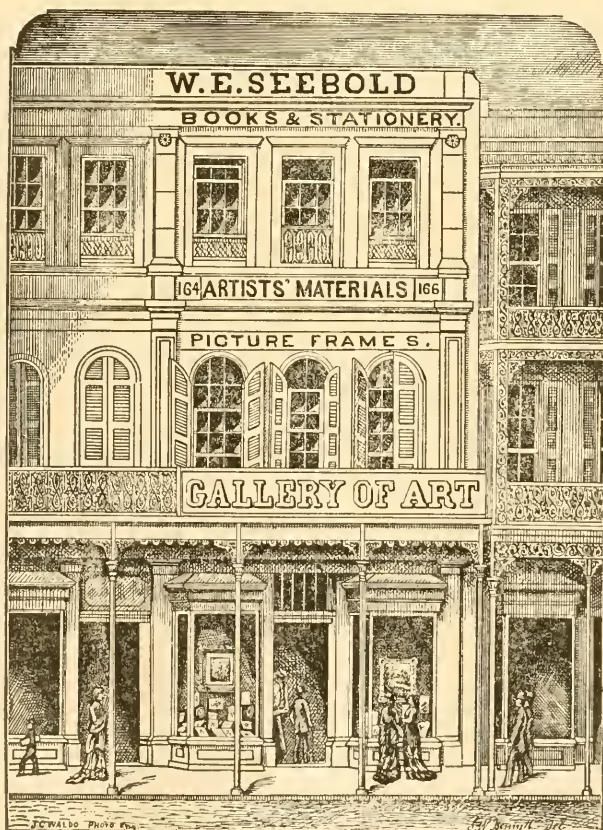
Dealing largely in box and can goods, fancy groceries, whiskies, wines and liquors, which they are enabled to secure at the lowest prices, they also receive heavy consignments from the millers and packers of the West, which gives them the ability to supply their large list of customers at the lowest market rates, while the large trade which they enjoy with all points contiguous to New Orleans enables them to place to the best advantage the goods consigned to them by their correspondents. With large capital, long experience and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the people of this section, this old and substantial house is doing its full share towards making New Orleans the most popular market of the Southwest.

None of our friends should fail to visit the elegant art emporium of

W. E. SEEBOLD,

No. 166 Canal street, opposite the Varieties Theatre. Mr. Seebold is not only an enterprising and spirited merchant, but a gentleman of refined and artistic taste. He has made it a study to combine in his establishment the choicest ornaments and gems of art, the most improved tools and materials for artists, and richest articles in stationery; in fact to make his store an Art Emporium. That he has succeeded will be the verdict of every one who visits his store. Mr. Seebold has a large stock of paintings, chromos, frames, mottoes, fine books, writing desks, artists' materials, archery, croquet and other fancy goods. He purchases in large quantities, direct from headquarters, and is therefore able to sell at the lowest possible prices.

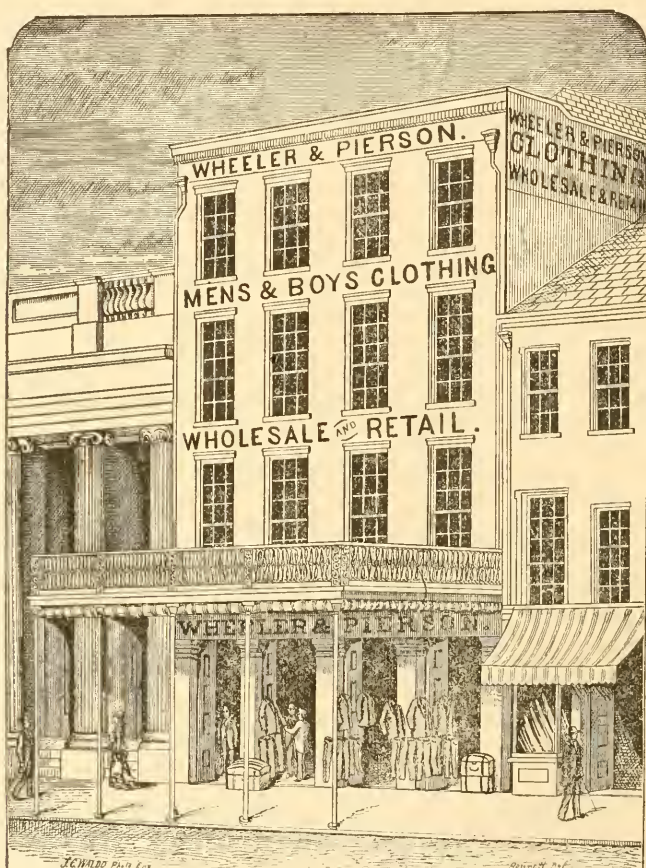
Dealers wishing to replenish their stocks will find here a complete assortment, and inducements equal to those to be procured at any reliable establishment in the country.



One of the old landmarks of Camp street is the mammoth clothing establishment of

WHEELER & PIERSON,

Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel. Gentlemen seeking outfits for business or social occasions will find in their stock the latest styles and most desirable fabrics, all durably made and thoroughly finished. Up stairs they keep



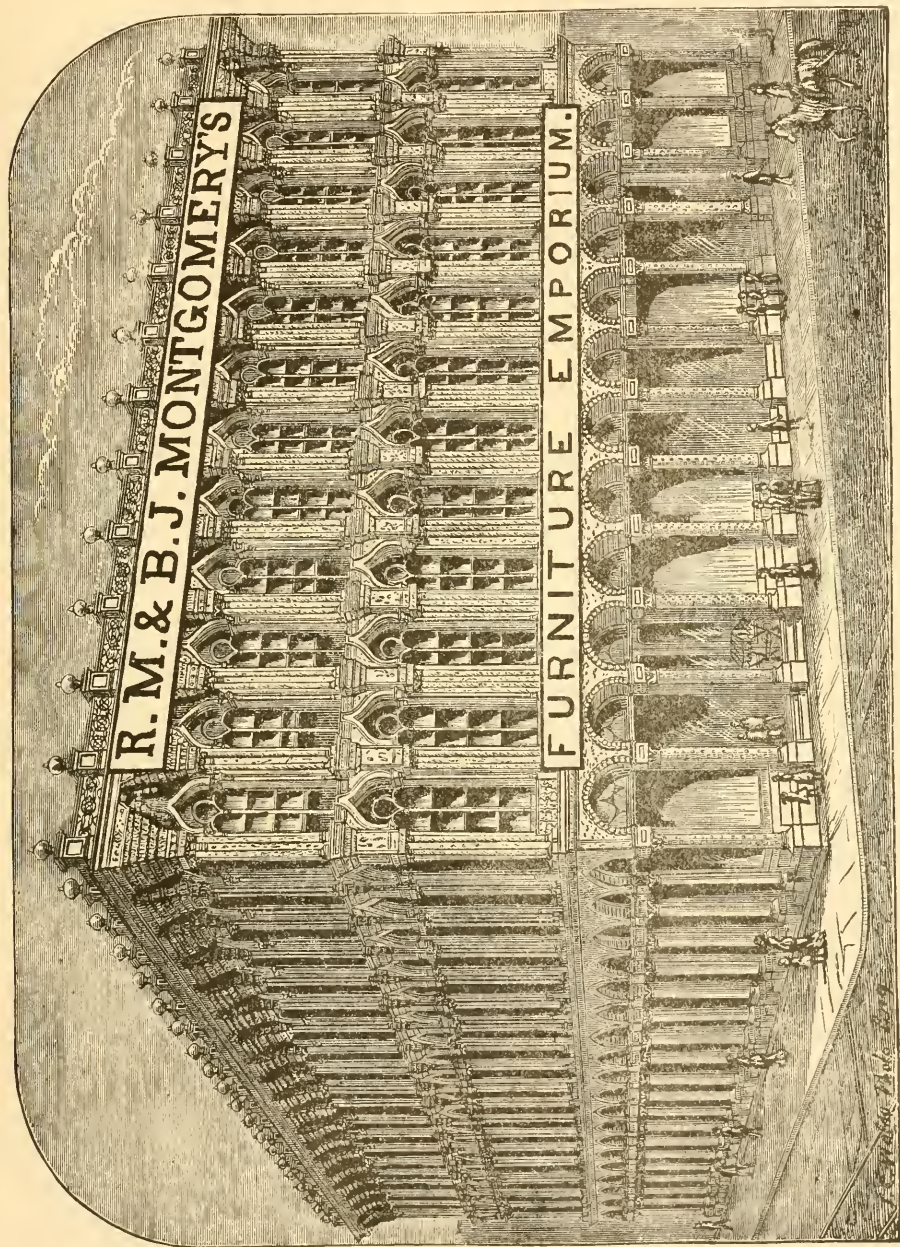
a very large assortment of clothing, underwear, shirts, etc., from which dealers and merchants from the interior can select their stocks, and at prices as reasonable as in the markets of the North or West. They keep no trash or anction goods, believing that a poor article is dear at any price, and that the only sure way to build up a business is to so treat their customers that they will not only return themselves, but but bring or send their friends.

In that magnificent structure, the Moresque building, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, will be found the great Furniture Emporium of

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY.

For over a third of a century this house has occupied a high and honorable position in the business of our city. In their spacious store will be found the

newest styles of parlor and bed room sets, household furniture and office furniture, all selected with great care from the leading factories of the country. Their ample capital, long experience and thorough business qualifications, give them advantages



enjoyed by few houses in their line in the South, and enable them to compete successfully for the business of this section. Whether the purchaser desires the finest brocatel sets, or durable articles for family and plantation use, he can be supplied with all he wants by Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery at satisfactory prices.

JOHN R. KENT.

This enterprising young merchant was born in St. Helena parish in this State, on the 24th October, 1844.

Young Kent left school when eighteen years of age, to join the 5th Company of the Washington Artillery, and served in that gallant corps throughout the war. He is now a member of the Veteran Corps of the Washington Artillery.

In December, 1866, Mr. Kent came to New Orleans and for some months was a clerk in the grocery business. He then became a salesman in the extensive western produce commission house of J. L. Dunica & Co., a position which he filled with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the firm for a period of six years.

In 1873 Mr. Kent began business for himself as a member of the firm of Newman & Kent, commission merchants in flour, grain, provisions and western produce, which continued for about three years, when he purchased Mr. Newman's interest, and continued the business for his own account under the firm name of J. R. Kent & Co.



In 1878 Mr. Kent married Miss Clara Gordon, a daughter of Mr. Wm. Gordon, of the well known firm of Gordon & Gomila.

Mr. Kent's place of business is at No. 45 Tchoupitoulas street, in the heart of the flour, grain and western produce district, and he may justly be said to be one of the most successful men connected with this important branch of our city's commerce.

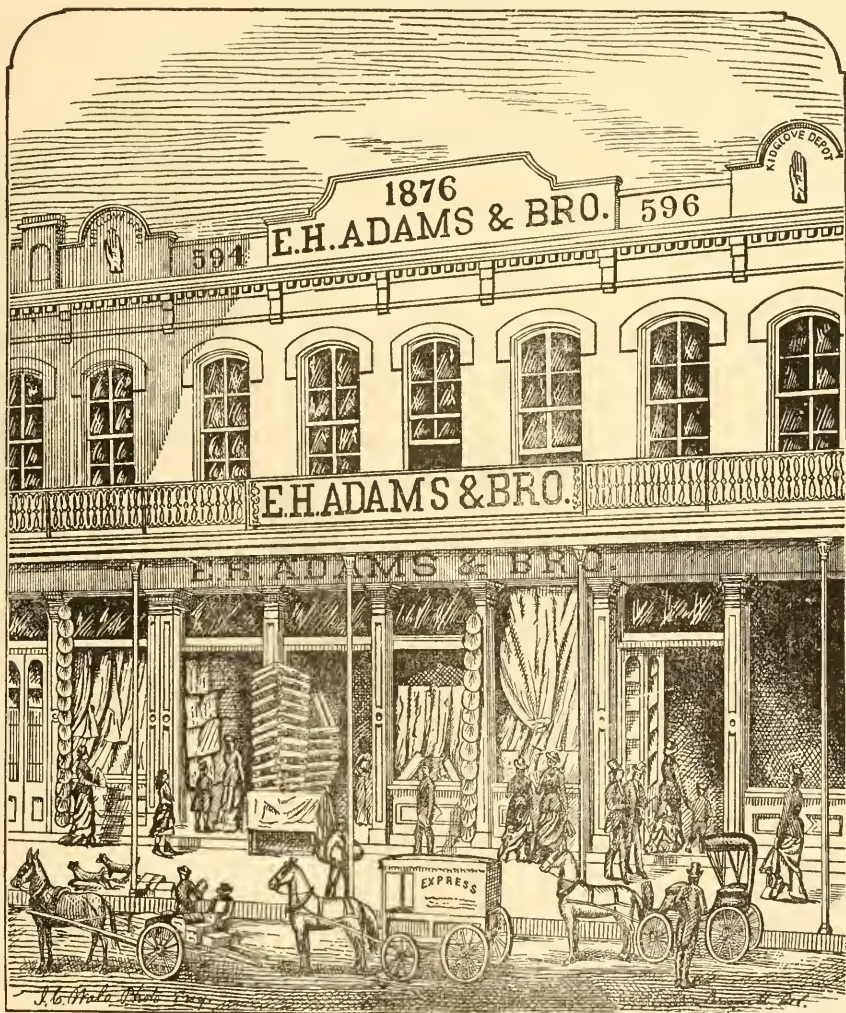
Mr. Kent has lately added to his business the agency of large manufacturers of tobacco in North Carolina and Virginia, and has in store a full supply of the best brands. Having ample facilities he is prepared to compete for a large share of this important trade.

Possessed in a high degree of that indomitable energy which, when guided by intelligence always brings success, Mr. Kent is now well started on a career which promises a bright future.

We are confident that none of our readers can visit the Dry Goods store of

E. H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

594 Magazine street, without admiring the neatness of its arrangements and the consummate taste evinced in the selection of stock. Hundreds of intelligent and



refined ladies have commented enthusiastically upon the multitude of rich and elegant fabrics there displayed, pronouncing it wholly unrivalled in this city. The standing of this house is so high, that they can purchase supplies at the lowest

figures; and as all their purchases are made direct, and the cost is therefore not augmented by the tax of commissions, they can afford to, and do, sell at lower prices than their competitors generally. Their system of marking the price in figures on each article, in no case deviating therefrom, thus enabling seekers to ascertain precisely what others have been paying, precludes all doubt of their honest intentions. Their dignified deportment, and careful avoidance of stratagems savoring of claptrap, are recognized by visitors as evidence of their claim to entire confidence. All sensible persons must, of course, appreciate the advantage of having no occasion for discussion relative to prices, and therefore of making their purchases with entire satisfaction.

Orders are carefully filled at lowest cash prices, and freight paid on those exceeding \$10.

One of the most popular stores of our city is that of

GEORGE ELLIS & BROTHER,

No. 82 Camp street, Printers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers. For "lo! these many years," our friend George Ellis has been connected with the news business of New Orleans, always keeping the latest papers, magazines, periodicals and books. His partners, Messrs. Lewis L. Ellis and Wm. A. Fauche, are active and enterprising gentlemen, whose urbane and courteous manners have added largely to the esteem in which this worthy firm is held.

All the popular literature of the day will be found on their counters as soon as published. They have fine stationery, gold pens, and fancy articles in great variety, with a full and general assortment of goods belonging to their line of business. We must also mention that great accommodation to their many friends and customers, "Ellis' Circulating Library," the most complete collection of standard works and belles lettres in the South, the subscription to which is so reasonable that no lover of reading can find any excuse for not gratifying his propensities, and keeping up with the literature of the day.

The house of

LATHROP & WILKINS,

No. 112 Camp street, offers special inducements to dealers, schools and academies, wishing supplies of school books. They purchase in large quantities direct from publishers, and by the advantageous arrangements they have perfected, are enabled to give the same prices and discounts as can be obtained in Northern cities. They have also a large and well selected stock of stationery, blank books and fancy goods, in all of which they can offer superior inducements to purchasers.

We present to our readers a handsome representation of the store of

A. BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 74 Canal street and 91 to 95 Common streets, importers of foreign hardware, cutlery, iron, steel, etc., and dealers in plantation implements, carpenters' tools, etc.

The house was established in 1822, and with the exception of the interruption

caused by the war, has been in active operation ever since. For over half a century it has occupied a leading position in our city, commanding the highest respect and esteem at home and abroad. Its ancient fame is well maintained,



and wherever known, the name of A. Baldwin & Co. is a synonym of integrity, energy, liberality and enterprise.

Their stock is always very large, comprising all articles in the hardware business, which they can sell at as low price as any house in America.

THEODORE LILIENTHAL.

Lilienthal, the Photographer, is one of the progressive men of this community.

The life of no citizen in New Orleans is richer than that of this gentleman in the victory gained over a hard fortune, through persistent effort, maintained always honorably. In his native country, he started in life under fair commercial

auspices. On his arrival in this country, he was subjected—while still very young—to those harsh, but useful, lessons taught by poverty. Now, in a profession whose honors are accessible only to talent, enterprise, industry and integrity, he has, after a quarter of a century, assumed a place that cannot be safely assailed.

Theodore Lilienthal was born in Frankfort, Prussia, September 25th, 1829. Sent to one of those excellent schools which are in the reach of every German boy, he continued at his studies until the age of sixteen years. His family was, as already said, emphatically, a commercial one. The young student was ardent, eager and ambitious. He yearned for practical exertion in the field, which had been planted and worked by generations of ancestors. He began his education, as a merchant, in one of the largest silk factories in the city of Berlin. Even then, while a youth, there was a step higher to be taken. He solicited and secured



membership in the "Associated Merchants' Society"—a substantial advantage to a beginner in his nineteenth year.

In 1848, a great storm of revolution swept over Europe. Thrones toppled. Monarchical France fell. Republican France rose. Prussia was convulsed. A weak king was soon to abdicate, to be replaced by an iron and a heroic brother. The spirit of revolt made Berlin, for a time, crazy. Among the corporate sympathisers in the Republican dream, were the "Associated Merchant's Society." As is well known, the government triumphed. It was not, as it happened, too severe in the case of young Lilienthal, who had been conspicuous in the movement. He was ordered by the government to his home, to report at the expiration of six months. During these six months, he did not allow himself to be idle. He served as book-keeper in a banking house. 1848 was followed by 1849. A people's unsuccessful revolution soon found a successor in a war of patriotism. Young Lilienthal was drafted in the war between Prussia and Austria, into the Second

Regiment of Dragoons. Although he was wounded in the first year, he continued in active service until 1852. In that year, having reached the grade of non-commissioned officer, he was finally discharged.

In 1854, he arrived in New Orleans, with his parents and brothers and sisters. To speak the truth, he was not—for an ambitious youth—over well situated. He had no means of his own. He was twenty-four years old. He was young, therefore hopeful. But he did not speak English. There was no succeeding, unless he could speak it. He knew what he had to do. He began to learn English as fast as possible. But while learning it, he tried to get work. He could find none. He went through, at this epoch, as many experiences of poverty, as might fill a sensational novel under the inspiration of Beadle. At last, tired of being idle, the old military spirit came back to him. He joined, without the knowledge of his parents, comfortably settled in this city, the battalion that started in the interest of ill-stared Lopez, and kept its flag flying for three weeks near the Mexican Gulf Depot on Lake Pontchartrain. The expedition, for reasons sadly known to history, never left our shores. Perhaps, it may be well to say here that, later on, the same spirit awoke in the Lopez champion. In 1861, he heard, once more, the drums that called to active service in the field. He who had been a patriot in 1848, continued to be a patriot in 1862. He entered the Twiggs Guard, and served under the command of Col. Marshall J. Smith.

On the young recruit's return from the Lopez Expedition, he took another hard dose of poverty. At length, he was employed as an assistant in a daguerreotype establishment.

It was not long when, wise in experience, but very weak in purse, he began to use his eyes as intelligent organs of observation. He thought that he might find in the business his future career. He started a business for himself. It was a small one, but it was destined to grow bigger. Lilienthal's establishment at No. 121 Poydras street, kept there for several years, is as familiar as that street itself, once a greater thoroughfare than it is now.

This was in 1854. Twenty-five years have passed since then. They have been years of effort for Mr. Lilienthal. But they have also been years of progress and triumph. He has risen step by step, gaining increased patronage with each step, until, compelled to remove, he has now fixed his establishment, at its present location, in the Touro Building, No. 121 Canal street.

Mr. Lilienthal's absorbing aim as a photographer, has been to reach perfection in his art. No invention that has been announced since a quarter of a century has escaped his notice. No improvement that has justified itself in the outside world has not been made his own. Of the most marvelous in our modern photographic art, he has at a large expense, made himself the sole licensee for Louisiana and Mississippi. We refer to the famous Lambertype Patent—the greatest of all inventions in the photographic world.

What is a Lambertype?

The explanation is easy enough. The Lambertype, in plain words, is a picture, composed merely of India ink and gelatine. It is by no means—although it might be so regarded—a new discovery. Quite thirty years have passed since it was invented and worked under the name of the Carbon Process. But its wonderful properties—like those of all great inventions—were slow in their progress to public favor. It rose into fame and practical success in the North, some few years ago. Mr. Lilienthal's triumph in securing the license for this State and Mississippi is that he is the only one, in this section of the country, who foresaw its future value in the interests of Art. The great want of the age since Daguerre first gave his name to the art of solar reproduction, has been that the sun is an artist, whose works are more mortal than those of the famous painters and sculptors. The ambrotype improved the daguerreotype. It did not, however, meet the call for permanency. The photograph was an improvement on the ambrotype. It was no advance in durability. Then came the Carbon Process—now known as the Lambertype. It fills the want. It is emphatically *permanent photography*. What is claimed for the Lambertype is, that placed to-day in the hands of the sitter it will be as fresh, as strong, as natural, a century hence, as it is now. A century after that, if the card board upon which

it is taken be not destroyed, its absolute truth to nature will not have changed. Its permanence is assured by the very process itself. Photographs, under the old method—although executed in the best style of the art—are perishable. The years take from their faces as surely as they do from those of the originals. In ten years they have mainly lost their clearness. In twenty years, they have lost their resemblance. Grand-children—if left to the best photograph—cannot, when they have hearts to yearn, and eyes to judge, know their father's father and their mother's mother. More than this, if a young girl secures the most highly-finished photograph of herself in the freshness of the beauty of her eighteen years, the young face will not be there, laughing, charming, sparkling, to meet the same woman looking at it with the fading eyes half a century old.

In introducing the Lambertype, Mr. Lilienthal has, at one bound, taken the foremost place among our city photographers. He looks—as he has always looked—to progress. Progress in his profession is permanence. The Lambertype assures this quality. Photographs must, sooner or later, fade. The Lambertype cannot fade. It guards the picture of father and mother not only for the recognition of their children, but for the affectionate reverence of generations, of which the originals, in their tombs, can know nothing.

Like all inventions that, by their success, lead to the general admission of their superiority, the Lambertype has met, in this city, with its professional detractors and revilers. Mr. Lilienthal, in becoming the sole licensee of the Lambert patent, has not been without some harsh experiences of his own. But, in spite of every pull backward, the Lambertype's superiority has become fixed. It, and it alone, can, by photographic art, realize for the faces of those loved, for the generations after them, the tender prayer of the bearded and be-ruffed gentleman in the "Haunted Man": "Lord! keep my memory green!"

Mr. Lilienthal claims still another advance in his art. So far as we know, no one denies that he is the introducer of the Artotype in New Orleans.

The Artotype is a recent discovery; but it is one that will revolutionize the world in the production of cheap pictures in a time not so far off. An Artotype is a picture mechanically printed in printer's ink, on a common hand press, by the combination of a photographic process. It is but an infant now. It received its baptism of patenting only last September 19, 1878. An ordinary "negative," such as that used for the common photograph, serves as the basis. From that basis, may be taken either by day or by night, an unlimited number of prints. Permanency and a selection of colors and tones, at the will of the sitter, are claimed for this remarkable discovery. What its chief value is to be, however, must result from the public confidence in its cheapness. That is something—as judged by the present prices ruling for pictures not better, not truer, not half so durable, since the Artotype, as is claimed, is never fading, being printed with indelible ink. In large numbers, Artotypes can be furnished as cheaply as lithographs. In brief, their possibilities are enormous. Their excellence—from specimens in Mr. Lilienthal's studio—is undisputed.

We have spoken of Mr. Lilienthal's studio. It is, more correctly speaking, an Art Gallery. The latest photographic improvements are to be studied in it. It has that largest patronage, belonging to the greatest number of customers and visitors. A word more. No one who has seen the photographic establishments of the great Northern cities, can fail to recognize the marked superiority in admirable pictures and picturesque grouping, lining the walls; in pleasant albums upon the tables; in elegant surroundings; and in a real reverence for art, which is offered by such a gallery as Lilienthal's.

Mr. Lilienthal is an ardent Mason, of good standing. He is married; but, having had no children, he has adopted a boy, who, after receiving an education, has become a photographer, and, at this time, continues a useful member in his establishment.

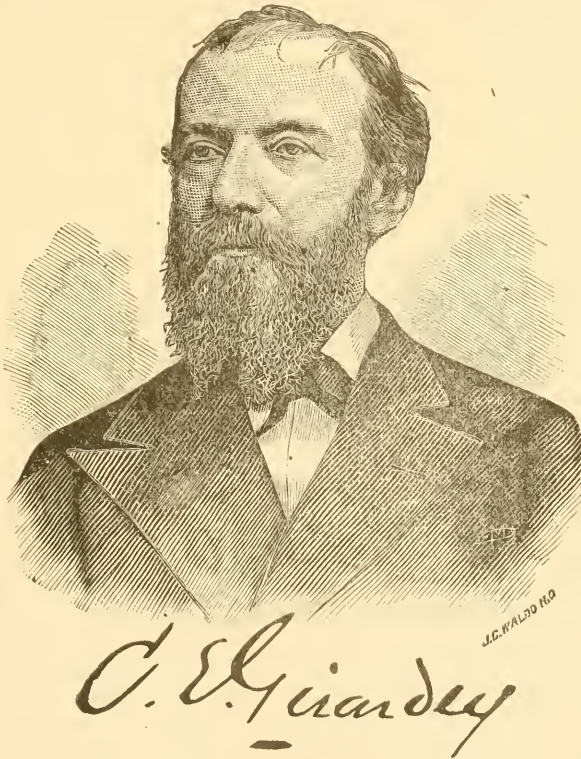
CAMILLE E. GIRARDEY.

Actively engaged for many years as Auctioneer and Appraiser of Real Estate and Securities, the subject of our sketch is one of our most popular and widely known citizens.

The character and extent of his business, and the interests of his many clients, has combined to give him a prominence in his line not equalled by any of his colleagues or predecessors.

He was born in France, in December, 1832, and emigrated with his parents to this country in July, 1842.

His father, the late Francois Joseph Girardey, was a lawyer by profession, in the practice of which he contracted a pulmonary disease, necessitating its abandonment and a change of climate. He emigrated to this country with his wife, Mrs. Marie Ann Girardey, née Moroge, and their family of five children, viz: Edward, afterwards Dr. Girardey; Isidor, afterwards Major; Camille, afterwards Colonel;



Angelique, afterwards Mrs. William J. Dougherty; and Victor, afterwards General Girardey—to meet his brother, the late Dr. Edward Girardey, who was established in this city, but who, it was ascertained, upon their arrival here, had died during the epidemic of 1833. Fatigued by the voyage, and attacked by his malady with greater virulence, he finally died in August, 1844.

Mr. Girardey is connected by marriage to one of Louisiana's most respected families. He was married in 1856, to Miss Emma L. Le Sueur, daughter of the late Dr. Isidor Le Sueur and Clotilde Conant, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Conant and Therese Jourdan.

In 1857 Mr. Girardey became a partner of the late Major Joseph A. Beard, in the widely known and popular firm of J. A. Beard & Co. After the death of Major Beard, Mr. Girardey continued the business for his own account, with his brother, the late Gen. Victor J. B. Girardey, under the firm name of C. E. Girardey & Co.

When the troubles between the North and South reached an appeal to arms, the Girardey's were among the first to enter the Confederate army and served throughout the war with distinction and honor.

On the cessation of hostilities Mr. Girardey returned to the city of his adoption, and resumed business with increased popularity, and the same success which attended him previously.

His rare judgment as an appraiser of real estate, his faithful attention and devotion to the interests of those who placed their property in his hands, and the courteous and honorable treatment of clients and customers, have insured him a very large portion of the business of the city in his specialty, and his adjudications are widely quoted as giving a fair basis for estimates on real estate sold in our market.

As a citizen, Mr. Girardey is liberal, public spirited and enterprising. He was one of the principal projectors and organizers of the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company, and the Orleans Cotton Seed Oil and Manufacturing Company, two of the most successful industries of our city and State.

In social life he is universally esteemed as a refined, cultivated and high-toned gentleman.



THIS is the most important article entering into the commerce of our city, and for the handling of which New Orleans is acknowledged to be the best market in America.

The first mention of cotton by any European writer is made by Herodotus, about the year 450 B. C. Its manufacture seems even then to have reached great perfection. It is probable that cotton goods were first introduced into Europe as articles of traffic by the expedition of Alexander the Great, 330 B. C., but we have no record of any manufactory of cotton in Europe before the tenth century, and then, only by the Mohammedans in Spain. Its chief mart was Barcelona, in the neighborhood of which the plant is still found growing wild. The quantity of cotton produced in China is enormous; some writers estimate the crop annually, at twelve millions of our bales. Travelers who have penetrated into the interior of Africa, concur in showing that cotton is indigenous to that continent, and that it is spun and woven into cloth, which is used by the inhabitants of all classes for raiment. Columbus found cotton in use among the natives of Hispaniola, but only in the most primitive form, while Cortez found the manufacture in a much more advanced state in Mexico. Cotton goods were first manufactured by the Dutch towards the end of the sixteenth century.

It is said that in 1536 the cotton plant was found growing in some of the country bordering on the Mississippi, and in Texas; but the year 1621 is generally conceded to have been the time of the commencement of its culture in the United States. The first mention of the manufacture of cotton cloth in England is in 1641, and of calico printing in 1676.

In this progressive age it sounds strange to hear that the introduction of these factories into that country met with fierce opposition, and that the most stringent prohibitory laws were passed on the subject.

The first regular exportation of cotton from this country was in 1785, and the exports of the first six years aggregated 1,440 bags weighing about 216,150 pounds. To Louisiana belongs the honor of the introduction of the first cotton gin. In 1742, M. Dubreuil, an enterprising planter of this State, invented a cotton gin for separating the fibre from the seed, which had previously been done by hand, and was, of course, a very tedious task. The roller gin was introduced a few years later, and in 1793 Eli Whitney invented the saw gin.

The first manufacture of cotton goods in this country was in Philadelphia in 1775.

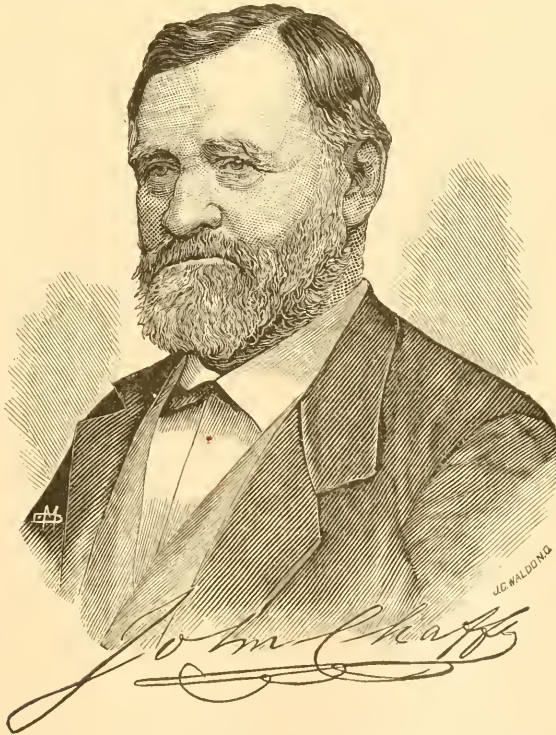
The ravages of the cotton worm were first noticed in 1800, and have been a serious draw back to the culture of this plant ever since.

We are indebted to Henry G. Hester, Esq., the able and efficient Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, for many courtesies, and valuable assistance in our work.

Among the many able and enterprising gentlemen connected with this branch of the commerce of our city none are more prominent than

JOHN CHAFFE,

who was born in Devonshire, England, on the 30th of April, 1815. His father, whose name he bears, was one of the leading business men of his native place, and Mr. Chaffe's first commercial experience was gained in the service of his father.



On the 16th of June, 1836, he left a happy home for America, and arrived in New York on the 6th of August, bringing with him letters of introduction to several leading merchants in that city, and a letter of credit from his father on

the Bank of America for £100. The latter he never used, but returned it to his father in the following December. Through the influence of his introductions he was employed by Joseph Lovell, of Norristown, New Jersey, who was engaged in the grocery business in New Orleans, by which he had made a handsome fortune. Spending his summers North and his winters South, he left Mr. Chaffé with his family, and in full charge of his business interests, while away. His success in New Orleans led Mr. Chaffé, in 1839, to remove to this city. On his arrival he entered the service of Messrs. Van Rensselaer & Co., successors to Joseph Lovell. At the end of about two years, both partners died within a short time of each other, leaving the firm without a legal representative, when the creditors placed Mr. Chaffé in charge of all the assets and stock, with full authority to wind up the business to the best advantage, showing their faith in his ability and integrity by not requiring any bond or security for the faithful discharge of his duty. His action and devotion to this trust, so satisfactorily executed, made Mr. Chaffé many friends among the business men of this city, and established his tact, honesty of purpose, energy and ability, which gave him that high credit, which he has strictly appreciated, guarded and enjoyed ever since.

In April, 1843, Mr. Chaffé commenced business on his own account in Minden, La., placing an agent in charge at that place, while he remained in New Orleans, operating as his judgment dictated, and resulting very successfully, so that in June, 1844—uniform economy being always his motto—his financial strength had grown from less than \$1000, when he arrived in New Orleans, 1839, to enough to operate his own business and have money to lend.

In November, 1844, Mr. Chaffé married Miss Penelope A. Hamilton, daughter of Major William Hamilton, of Milledgeville, Georgia. In the same year he settled in Minden.

In 1865, Mr. Chaffé started the Cotton Factorage house of John Chaffé & Brother in this city, and took up his residence here in 1866. After a time Mr. Chaffé took one of his sons into the business, when the style became John Chaffé, Brother & Son, and, upon the retirement of his brother, Charley Chaffé, John Chaffé & Sons, Mr. Chaffé associating with him his two oldest sons, William H. and Christopher Chaffé. From its commencement this house has been one of the leading houses connected with the cotton interests of our city, and enjoys throughout the country a high reputation for strength, promptness and the equity of its dealings.

Mr. Chaffé was one of the founders of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, as also of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, of which staunch concern he is now Vice-President, and has been a member of its finance committee from its formation. He was one of the committee who framed the Constitution and By-Laws of our National Cotton Exchange, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention which opened here on the 21st of April, 1879. In every position he has commanded the respect and esteem of his associates and fellow-citizens.

Mr. Chaffé has passed through thirty-five years' business with honor and credit, having paid in full all liabilities as they matured, except those which, by reason of the war, could not be reached, but these were all paid cent for cent in October, 1865, it being his first work to go in person and pay all, notwithstanding he had paid a large part of it previously to the Confederate Government during the war.

Those who see Mr. Chaffé hale, hearty and active, pursuing his daily duties, attending to the business of his firm in all its details, will pronounce him now, in the prime of life, an exemplary citizen, a successful merchant, a christian gentleman at home or abroad, a man from whose long and instructive career our younger men may learn a useful lesson.

JULIUS WEIS.

This gentleman, now so widely known and highly esteemed, was born in Bavaria, Germany, near the bank of the famed Rhine, in the year 1826. He came to the United States when only eighteen years of age and remained for a short time in

Natchez, Miss. He then removed to Fayette, Jefferson Co., Miss., where he was in business from 1845 to 1857. In the latter year he returned to Natchez and then became a partner in the well known, ante-bellum house, of Meyer, Deutsch & Weis, which continued until the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South. During the war Mr. Weis remained in the Confederacy, and at its close returned to Natchez.

In 1864, Mr. Weis was married to Miss Carolina Mayer, of Natchez, and soon after removed to New Orleans, when he embarked in the wholesale dry goods business, with his present partners, the firm being as now, Meyer, Weis & Co. In October, 1868, the firm disposed of their dry goods trade, and consolidated with its cotton factorage business, which had for some years previous been established and conducted by his partner Mr. Victor Meyer.

Throughout all of his commercial career, although sharing the misfortunes incident to war, panics and other troubles, Mr. Weis has maintained an unblem-



J. C. WALDO, NO.

J. Weis

ished credit, meeting every obligation, without extensions or favors. The firm of which he is a member has increased its business year by year, and for the past four seasons, has handled as much, if not more, of the great staple, than any other house in the South. In business, Mr. Weis is clear-headed, prompt, energetic and far-seeing. His dealings are always marked by courtesy and thorough integrity. He has established and well maintains a reputation which is the pride of a true merchant—quick and correct in his views, just in all transactions, courteous to the successful, respectful and lenient to the unfortunate.

The high esteem in which he is held, has been well demonstrated by the many positions of honor to which he has been called. He was for several years President of the Congregation of Temple Sinai, for six or seven years President of the Hebrew Educational Society, and for many years he has been one of the most useful and active Directors of the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home. To all of

these positions he has given his time and talents, laboring assiduously to increase the influence and usefulness of the noble institutions with which he has been connected.

Mr. Weis is also a Director in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Weis was the only son of his parents, who had also four daughters. When fortune began to smile on the son in America, his first care was to provide for the comfort of the loved ones in the old home near the banks of the Rhine. Three of Mr. Weis's sisters came to this country; the other still remains in Bavaria.

Mr. Weis has an elegant residence on Jackson street, in the Fourth District, where, assisted by his accomplished wife, he dispenses the hospitalities of his home, making it a centre of attraction to all who are so fortunate as to be entitled to the *entre* within its charming limits.

Five sons and two daughters complete the family circle.

Now in the prime of life, Mr. Weis is surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of life, won by his own sagacity, energy and integrity, with a promise of many years of honor and usefulness before him.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

It may be safely asserted that this institution has been one of the most successful of its kind in the country.

Inaugurated for the purpose of combining the scattered elements of the cotton trade, so as to be effective in the enforcement of such rules and regulations as were necessary for the protection of all who dealt in the staple, it has, under the wise and able administration of its officers, and with the hearty co-operation of all in favor of justice and fair dealing, placed New Orleans as a cotton market ahead of any city in the Union.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was inaugurated in February, 1871, with a roll of 100 members, which, after dwindling down to about 80, increased, under a system of daily news concerning the staple, such as had never before been gotten up in this country, and the development of its wise rules and regulations, to upwards of 300.

The success of this institution is one of the many legitimate results of the rapid advancement of the age in steam and telegraphy, which have completely eradicated old ideas and overturned by-gone customs, rendering absolutely necessary a fund of daily information which a few years back was not even dreamed of.

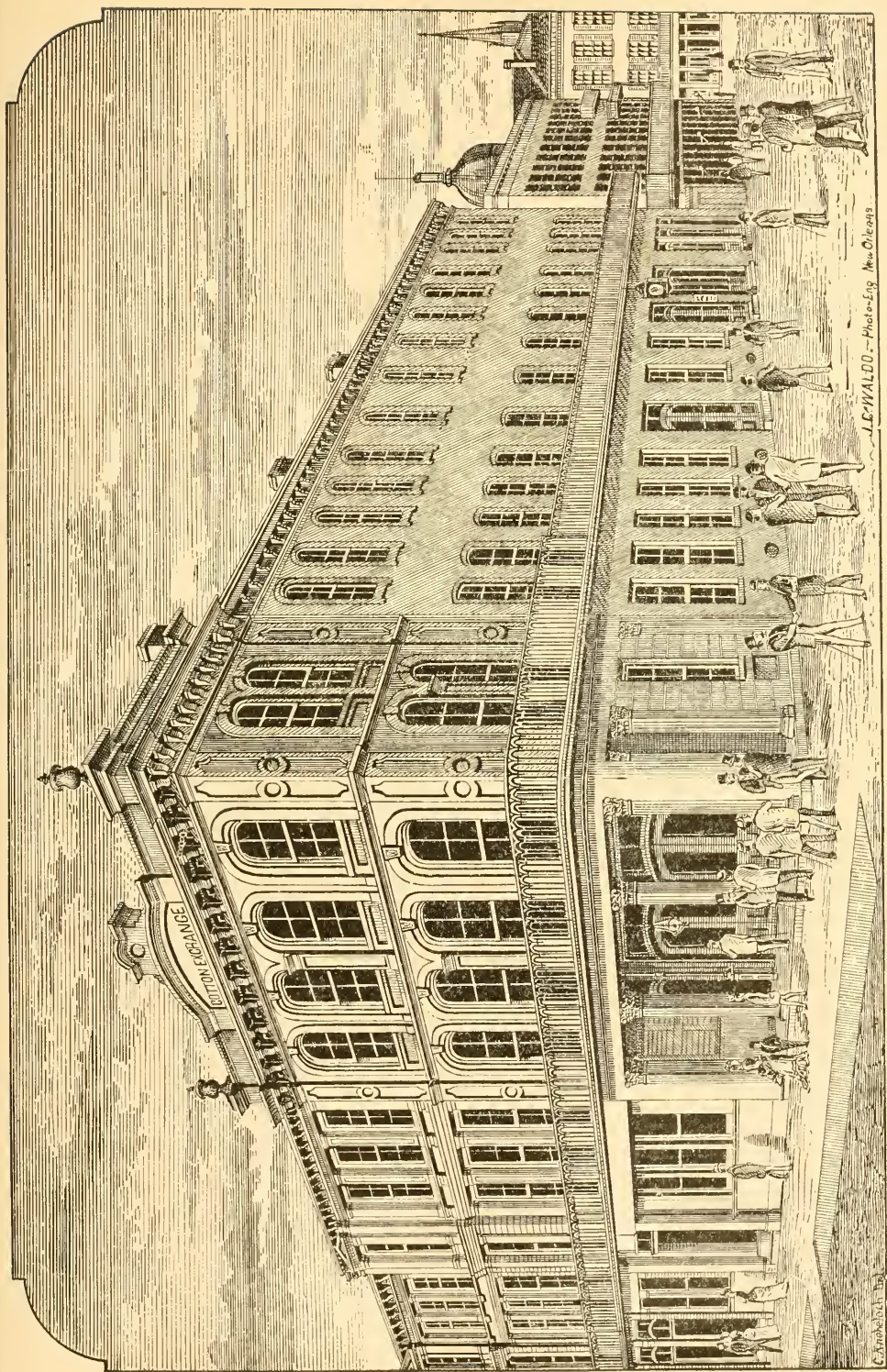
More than \$30,000 per annum is expended by the Cotton Exchange in obtaining and arranging information relative to the ramifications of the great staple and its collaterals, gold and exchange, throughout the world.

Daily telegrams are posted on its boards, giving the number of bales received, shipped or sold, and fluctuations in value, embracing every point of moment from Indianola to Mobile on the Gulf, and thence along the Atlantic Ocean to Boston. Its correspondents are at every point in the cotton belt, and the cotton movements of Great Britain, France, the Continent, and even as far east as India, are made as familiar to the humblest member as the local movement at New Orleans.

The great principle of co-operation is here forcibly illustrated. Three hundred merchants combine and, by payment of \$100 each, have individually the benefit of \$30,000 worth of information—so systematized that the slightest change in the great markets of the world, either in favor of or against their interests in the staple, is flashed to them with lightning speed, but a few moments intervening between its occurrence and their receipt of the information.

G. W. SENTELL.

The subject of this brief sketch, so long and favorably known in connection with the business interest of New Orleans, is a native of Walton County, Georgia.



New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Corner of Gravier Street and Theatre Alley.

When still a child his family, in 1836, moved to Marshal County, Miss., in the neighborhood of Holly Springs, where he resided for ten years.

In 1847 he came to this State and settled in Bossier Parish, where, in 1849, he formed a merchandizing copartnership with Mr. J. B. Gilmer.

In 1851, moved to Collinsburg, where he remained until 1860, when, at the urgent request of many friends he sought a wider field for the operation of his enterprises, by locating himself in New Orleans.

In the November of the same year he associated himself in the commission business, with Mr. Pother, founding the well known house of Sentell & Pother.

When the war came, necessitating a total or partial suspension of business pursuits with hundreds of our foremost merchants, Mr. Sentell left the city and became a resident of the northern part of Louisiana.



In 1865 he returned to his chosen home, and resumed business with his former partner, keeping the old firm name, which so remained till July, 1869, when Mr. B. Conyers was associated with the house and the name of the firm changed to G. W. Sentell & Co.

Mr. Conyers retired 1st of July, 1874, but the firm name remains the same, Mr. N. W. Sentell being the "Company."

Mr. Sentell was married December 27th, 1853, to Miss Mildred Dickson, of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, and has been exceptionally happy in his domestic relations.

As a citizen he is enterprising and liberal, public and private enterprises for the general good, all meet with his hearty support and substantial assistance, whilst his private and social character is that of a true friend and benefactor, an upright and honorable man.

CYRUS BUSSEY.

This gentleman, whose energy, business capacity, liberal views and public spirit, have given him a position in the front rank amongst the business men of New Orleans, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 5th, 1833. His father was a Methodist minister. A few months of each year at the ordinary schools of the towns where his father was stationed, and, when twelve years of age, six months at a well regulated seminary in Columbus, Indiana, comprised his school career, but he is self cultivated, possessing a mind well disciplined by thorough and persistent study, a man of extensive general information, good literary acquirements, a fine public speaker, and a writer of easy and graceful style.

At thirteen he entered a dry goods store as clerk, where he remained about six months, when he was offered another situation at Dupont, Jefferson County, Indiana, which he at once accepted. Here he worked for one or two years, performing his duties so well, and giving such evidences of superior business aptitude, that he was encouraged to commence business on his own account, which he did, although then only sixteen years old.

In 1855, Mr. Bussey having married Miss Ellen, daughter of Dr. W. P. Kiser, of Rockford, Indiana, removed to Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa, where he established himself, and here the beginning of the war found him a successful and thriving merchant.

Up to this time he had been an earnest and efficient Democrat. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, in which body he ranked as a leader of his party. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, which, re-assembling at Baltimore in June, nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President, and this ticket Mr. Bussey supported with all the zeal, energy and eloquence of youth.

The war having been opened, Mr. Bussey took an active part on the Union side, and was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood as aid-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and assigned to the control of the militia of the southeast part of the State. His ability as a leader and commander attracted the notice of the Secretary of War, and on the 10th of August, 1861, he was commissioned by the U. S. Government, Colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and on the 20th of the same month, only ten days later, had his regiment in rendezvous ready for service. His command was incorporated with the Army of the Southwest, and Colonel Bussey himself was assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry.

He participated in the marches and engagements of this division of the Union army, distinguishing himself in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6th, 7th and 8th, 1862; was Chief of Cavalry at Vicksburg, rendering valuable services wherever he went.

January 5th, 1864, he was commissioned Brigadier General U. S. V., for "special gallantry," and was assigned to the command of a division at Little Rock. In the winter of 1864 he was given a command embracing western Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and the 3d Division of the 7th Army Corps, numbering about ten thousand men, stationed at the military posts of Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, Van Buren and Fayetteville, and this over the heads of ten generals his seniors in rank. At this time corruption and disorder were prevalent in that district, and General Bussey's appointment was made with the view of restoring order and discipline, and breaking up the rings of speculators—a compliment to his integrity as a man, and administrative abilities as an officer.

In this responsible and trying position, General Bussey accomplished all that was expected of him. Illicit and contraband trade was broken up, order restored in the army, and the people were encouraged to rebuild their fences and again cultivate their fields. His affability of manner, his kindness, firmness and rectitude of character, impressed all who came in contact with him, gained a marked influence over citizens and soldiers, and secured him the confidence and good-will of all.

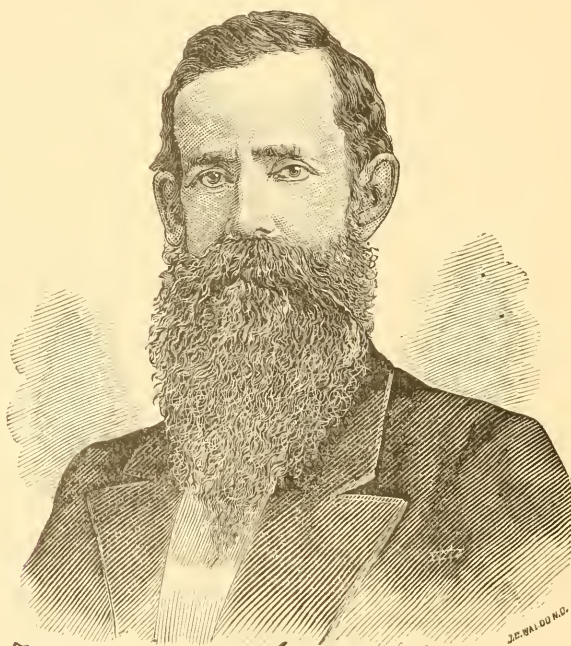
General Bussey was appointed Major General, by brevet, March 13th, 1865,

and remained in command of his district until 1st October of that year, when, the war being ended, he was mustered out of service.

He returned to his home in Iowa, but his health being impaired, he was advised to seek a milder climate. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1865, and embarked in the commission business with branch houses engaged in general merchandise at Little Rock and Fort Smith, Arkansas. A few months sufficed to build up a large trade. In order to extend his business, and engage in the cotton trade, he came to New Orleans in July, 1866, and entered into active business here.

With that force of character and directness of purpose which has always marked his life, he at once identified himself with the interest of the city and section of his adoption. For twelve years he has conducted the business of his firm, and controlled the affairs of his branch houses, including that at St. Louis, with extraordinary success.

Gen. Bussey has contributed as much, and probably more, than any other man, to the improvement of the mouth of the river.



Truly Yours Cyrus Bussey

In May, 1869, as chairman of a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, he called a commercial convention to "consider the promptest and most efficient means of removing the obstruction at the mouth of the Mississippi river," &c. In the same month he was present at a similar convention, largely attended, at Memphis, and in a forcible speech, urged the convention to adjourn to meet the New Orleans convention, which was done. Several hundred delegates met in New Orleans and memorialized Congress to appropriate the money necessary to secure deep water at the mouth of the river.

Congress failed to act, and year after year the trade of New Orleans was being diverted, until it seriously threatened to cease entirely, except the cotton trade, which was oppressed by enormous freight and towing charges, which cost the producers large sums every year.

In 1873 a convention of 200 members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Governors of States, was called to meet in St. Louis with a view of visit-

ing Texas and the Indian country. Here was an opportunity of urging our claim for river improvement, if we could induce the congressional representatives to extend their trip to New Orleans. Gen. Bussey was appointed with others to go to St. Louis, and, if possible, bring the convention to New Orleans. His speech extending the invitation was pronounced the most effective argument that had been made, and "did more to open the mouth of the Mississippi river than anything that had yet been done." He accompanied the delegation to Galveston, and with the steamer *Josephine* placed at the disposal of the committee, brought the delegation to New Orleans; chartered the steamer *Belle Lee*, and took them to Southwest Pass, where several vessels were laying on the bar. After the inspection was complete a meeting was organized in the cabin of the boat, and the various delegations called by States. The responses all pledged, that appropriations should be made to open the mouth of the river to the commerce of the world at any cost. The result is known to the country. The jetties are a success, the trade of New Orleans is steadily growing, and the saving of freight on the commerce passing through the jetties amounts to more than \$3,000,000 annually.

Gen. Bussey has been identified with every public measure inaugurated to develop the commerce of New Orleans, improve the navigation of the rivers, extend our railroads or rebuild the levees. As President of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he has held by the successive unanimous election of its members for four years, he has been active in every good work.

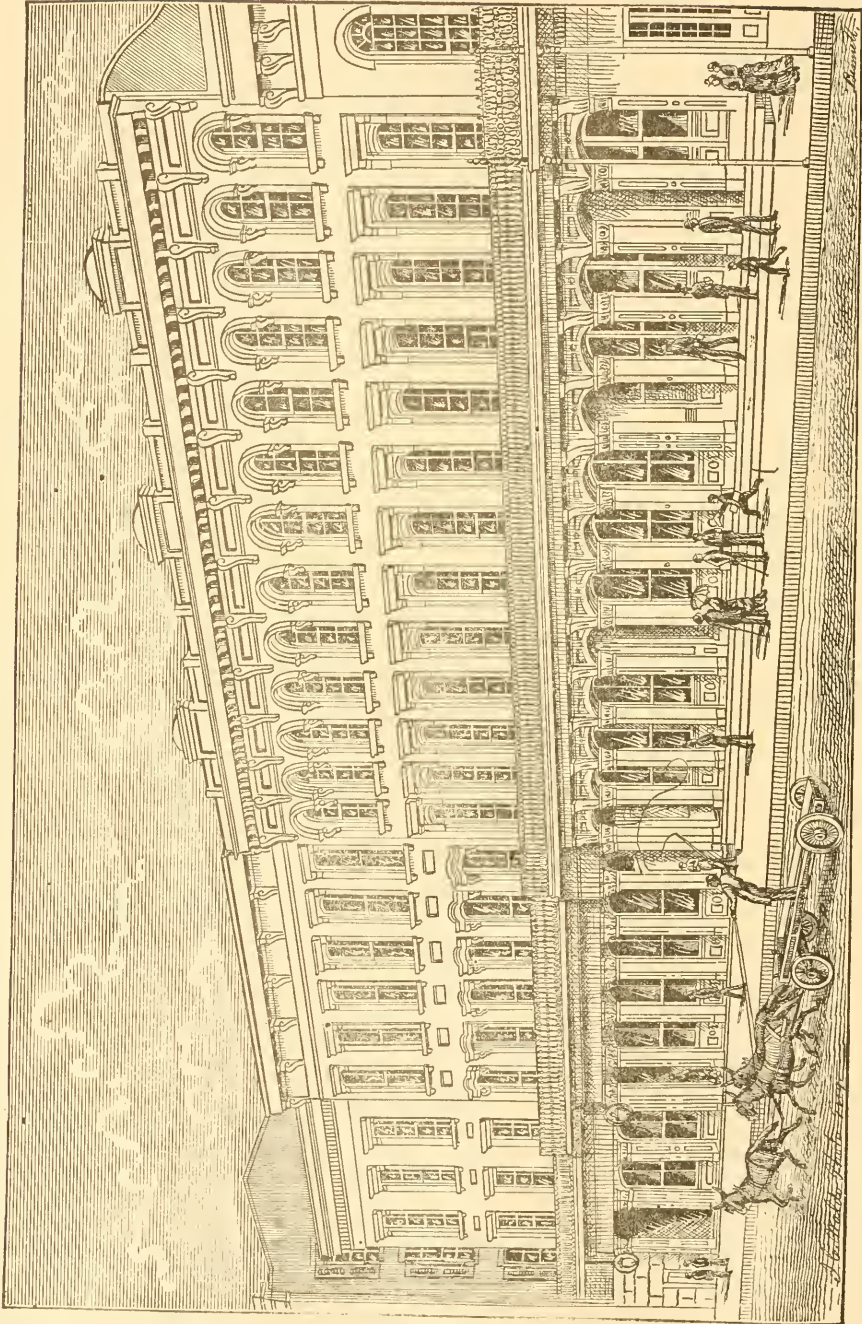
On the 25th of July, 1877, he went as a delegate to a postal convention which assembled at Fortress Monroe, Va., and which was attended by over 300 delegates representing all the Southern States.

He was elected president of the convention, and, at the close of the session, was appointed one of a committee to present the memorial of the convention to Congress. He performed this duty on the 24th of January, in an able argument, which was published in pamphlet form and extensively circulated, and read by all persons interested in South American trade. Gen. Bussey spent several months in Washington, during the two last sessions of Congress, as an accredited representative of the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange, urging upon Congress the extension of American commerce with Brazil and other South American countries, the protection of the sugar interests of Louisiana, the levee and river improvements.

By invitation, he appeared before the congressional committee appointed to inquire into the "causes for the depression of labor," and made a very able and elaborate argument, in which he discussed all the questions. In October of 1878, by invitation of prominent citizens of Chicago, General Bussey visited that city, and delivered an address on American Commerce, which attracted much notice throughout the country.

During the summer of 1878, when the yellow fever was raging in New Orleans and other Southern cities, General Bussey went to New York, and attended the first meeting called in that city to aid the yellow fever sufferers. His appeal in their behalf was extensively published, and did much to inspire confidence in the Howard and other associations organized for the relief of the sick. He also addressed the Masonic bodies of New York, in the Grand Lodge Hall, on the same subject, and later, visited and addressed the relief committees of Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. He was one of the signers of the appeal asking \$1,000,000, which was published everywhere, and responded to with more than the full amount.

When the Auxiliary Sanitary Association was organized, General Bussey took an active part, and was made chairman of the executive committee. In May, 1879, he attended the meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, which met in Memphis, and was elected temporary President, and rendered efficient service in behalf of the people of New Orleans. His address before the Council did much to inspire confidence in the good health and improved sanitary condition of New Orleans. Indeed in all things, and in every respect, General Bussey has been an interested, devoted and true friend to our city and people.



Row opposite the Cotton Exchange.—Gravier, between Carondelet and Baronne Streets.

We present to our readers a handsome view of the

Row opposite the Cotton Exchange,

one of the finest in our city. Here are the offices of some of our most worthy and influential Cotton Factors. Amongst these, none deserve more honor than

JOHN PHELPS & CO.,

No. 192 Gravier street. This house receives the great staple from all sections of the cotton belt, and their careful attention to the interests of their correspondents, their known ability in commercial matters, and their prompt and honorable dealings, have made them popular with both shippers and buyers. Mr. John Phelps was formerly President of the Cotton Exchange, and is one of its most useful and influential members.

In the same row, will be found

WELSHANS & WOODS,

No. 188 Gravier street, who are agents for some of the staunchest and most equitably managed marine, fire and river insurance companies in the country. Their arrangements are such that they can at any moment place risks, however large, in safe and reliable companies, and at the lowest possible rates.

COTTON PRESSES.

The immense amount of cotton annually received and shipped at our port, gives to the cotton press interest an importance second to none in the city. It is estimated that the cotton press proprietors of our city represent fully seven millions of dollars worth of property. The presses are all well and substantially built, supplied with the latest and most approved machinery, and operated by steam.

The first cotton press ever used in this city was started about the year 1800, by James Freret, father of that universally esteemed citizen, the late James P. Freret. It was located on Royal street, and was worked by hand power.

Mr. John Adams Paxton, in his directory published in 1823, speaks of the extensive fire proof cotton presses of Mr. V. Rillieux, erected in 1806, which were located at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras street, having fronts on both streets and on Magazine.

To Mr. Rillieux belongs the honor of having put down the first street pavement ever laid in this city, he having, for the convenience of his business, paved "with pebble stones" the streets in front of his presses. In former years there was a cotton press on Carondelet street, between Union and Perdido, in the heart of what is now the cotton market, the offices of the principal cotton factors and brokers being in that neighborhood.

JACOB C. VAN WICKLE.

This gentleman affords a bright example of what may be accomplished by patient industry, intelligent administration and conscientious adherence to the line of duty.

Mr. Van Wickle was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, on the 20th of October, 1805, and came to Louisiana when only twenty-two years of age. He

settled in the parish of Point Coupee in December, 1827. Young, energetic and remarkably close in his attention to business, he soon won the confidence and esteem of the people amongst whom he had cast his fortunes, and received the appointment of deputy sheriff of the parish, a position which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents, from 1828 to 1833. He was then appointed sheriff by Gov. White and subsequently reappointed by Gov. Roman, filling this office from 1833 to 1842. In 1845 Mr. Van Wickle was elected to the House of Representatives of Louisiana, where he served with zeal and fidelity.

His political affiliations have always been with the whig party, of which he was a consistent and devoted member, without however allowing his judgment or sense of duty to be warped by party interests. As a politician he has always been known as liberal, honorable and just.



By careful management and close attention to business, Mr. Van Wickle accumulated sufficient capital to purchase a sugar plantation in 1846, and from that date until 1859 he was engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane. In this he was eminently successful, and soon became a rich man. He surrounded his home with all the comforts and luxuries of life; the cultivated and refined tastes of his family made his mansion the favorite resort of the best people of his parish, and he dispensed the hospitalities of his home with a princely liberality. With a kind word for every one, always ready to give substantial aid to those in distress, he was in every walk of life an exemplary man.

In 1836 Mr. Van Wickle married Miss Elezar Ledoux, the daughter of Mr. Valerien Ledoux, one of the most successful and respected planters in the State, and became the father of two daughters. The elder daughter, Julia, died at the age of thirteen years, whilst at school at Nazareth, Ky. The younger, Miss Amanda, a lady of great intelligence, refinement and beauty, married Mr. Ogden

K. Dunning, of the house of McStea, Value & Co., of this city, and after three years of happy married life, became a widow, by the death of her husband.

In 1841 Mrs. Van Wickle died, and Mr. Van Wickle married the widow Dayries, also a member of the Ledoux family, a most excellent and charming lady.

This estimable lady, whose exemplary christian life made her the idol of a happy home, and the cherished friend of all who were so fortunate as to enjoy her acquaintance, died recently, leaving to her family, as a rich inheritance, the memory of her many noble virtues.

Mr. Van Wickle, in common with a majority of the planters of the South, suffered severely by the ravages of the war, and at its close, finding planting surrounded by many difficulties, sold his plantation and removed to New Orleans, where he has since resided.

In 1868 his name was prominently before the Democratic convention for mayor; he was defeated by two votes only. Subsequently his friends advocated his election by the legislature to the position of United States Senator, but his name was withdrawn when it was found that the Republicans were strong enough to elect Hon. W. P. Kellogg.

Governor Warmoth appointed him, in 1869, to represent the Second Levee District on the Board of Public Works, a position for which his long experience eminently qualified him. During his administration, and under his supervision, Grand Levee, the largest in the State, was built. Through his energy and perseverance other levees were constructed, and a large area of land rescued from overflow. To these works he can point with pride and satisfaction; in fact we can say, that in every official position that Mr. Van Wickle has filled, from 1828 to the present time, he has discharged his duties with unfailing energy, integrity and intelligence, receiving and meriting the approbation of his fellow-citizens. For over twenty-five years Mr. Van Wickle has been lessee of Woods' Cotton Press, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the city, which, under his management, has averaged per annum seventy-five thousand bales of cotton compressed for shipment to New York and Liverpool. The press is the property of his sister, Mrs. Woods.

Besides being a real estate owner in this city, Mr. Van Wickle owns the old homestead "Old Bridge," New Jersey, where he was born, where for many years past he has spent his summers in quiet retirement.

R. W. RAYNE.

For over a third of a century the late Robert W. Rayne was a leading merchant in New Orleans. He was a man whose sterling integrity, high moral and religious character, and quiet dignity of bearing, won for him the respect and high esteem of every class of his fellow-citizens.

His successful life, in which the smiles of fortune and the clouds of adversity were blended, affords a lesson, a bright example to the youth of our country, seeking commercial eminence, for through patient industry, careful economy and rare mercantile abilities, he overcame all obstacles, and amassed two fortunes.

In 1842 Mr. Rayne associated himself in the shoe business with Mr. Keen, and for three years the firm, Keen & Rayne, was successful and flourishing. At the end of that time Mr. Keen retired, to form, with Mr. C. C. Sampson, a new partnership, Sampson & Keen, dealers in furniture, a firm which was eminently successful for over twenty-five years.

Mr. Rayne united himself with Mr. Taylor and continued the shoe business till 1850, the firm being Taylor & Rayne, when Mr. Rayne, who had acquired considerable property, sold his interest to Mr. Taylor. The business was continued under the title of David Taylor & Co., Mr. Rayne remaining in charge as manager. The

firm soon after removed to a large and convenient store, No. 41 Magazine street, and, owing chiefly to Mr. Rayne's courteous, prompt and just manner of transacting affairs, no house south of Boston did a larger business. Goods were sold throughout the entire Southern country and Mexico, and Mr. Rayne's name was as familiar to the merchants of Nashville, Paducah and all the other centers of trade as it was in New Orleans.

During the war Mr. Rayne shared the too disastrous fortune of most of our the business men of the day, and at close of hostilities, had to commence the world anew.

After some time spent in dealing in cotton he engaged in the sale of cotton ties, in the manufacture of which his son-in-law, Mr. McComb, was extensively engaged.

Into this business Mr. Rayne brought the tact, energy and perseverance, that had made him successful years before in the shoe trade. He traveled with his samples from city to city, finding, everywhere he went, old friends and customers,



who, knowing that his recommendation was unquestionable guarantee for any merchandise he would sell, aided him in introducing his new goods. The great success and wide popularity of the "Arrow Tie" are known wherever cotton is handled, and are undoubtedly largely due to Mr. Rayne's personal exertions and the influence his high integrity gave him.

Through a severe nervous shock in the death of his daughter, Mrs. McComb, to whom he was devotedly attached, Mr. Rayne's eyesight sustained such injury that no human skill could control, for though otherwise in perfect health, that precious gift gradually failed until not one ray was left. This trying affliction Mr. Rayne sustained as he had done many others, with christian fortitude and resignation. Charitable, kind and benevolent, surrounded by a loving and lovable family, he enjoyed while yet on earth, the fruits of a life well spent. His good works here, performed without ostentation or display, were known to few excepting those benefitted by them.

That beautiful edifice, the St. Charles Avenue Church, M. E. South, corner of St Charles Avenue and General Taylor street, was erected through his influence and almost entirely at his expense. It was planned by Mr. Rayne, and all matters relating to its building management were largely controlled by his influence.

In every movement for the advancement of our city, and the development of her trade, Mr. Rayne took a deep and active interest.

The writer of this article, in conversation with him a few weeks previous to his death, learned that the Louisiana Western Rail Road, now being constructed by his son-in-law, Mr. J. J. McComb, was a long cherished idea with Mr. Rayne and one in which he had rendered valuable assistance. This road will fill the gap between the Morgan and the Orange Roads, and give our city an all rail communication with Houston, Texas.

On Monday, July 7th, 1879, while at his sea shore residence, at Ocean Springs, Mr. Rayne quietly passed away from the earthly walks so long illuminated by his many christian virtues. His remains were brought to our city for interment, and were followed to their last resting place by a large number of those who had enjoyed his acquaintance, all of whom felt that a sterling friend, a loving husband, a kind father, a worthy citizen, had rested from his labors.

THE TRIUMPH COTTON TIE.

On no other subject has the inventive genius of man found a wider scope than in that which relates to the banding and tying of cotton bales.

For so long a time in the past, that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," new inventions have been announced, which promised to meet all the requirements of the case.

The proprietors of the Triumph Tie, after years of experiments, backed by the practical experience of some of the largest planters in the South, present to planters in this tie the means of bringing to market a sound, good bale of cotton, with the bands whole and in order, saving both the quality and weight of the cotton, and present to the factor a clean, regular bale of equal size, easily handled and in good order.

The buckle of the Triumph Tie has peculiar and distinct advantages, as at the plantation press, by one motion only, all the slack is taken out of the bands. It is of one piece only, and is so plain and simple that the most ignorant and awkward field hand can be taught its use in a moment.

All that is required in its use, is to place the buckle in front of the bale, pass the band up on top of the bale, and around the bale, then pass the end through the buckle, which retains its hold upon the band at the exact point required, and when the bale is taken from the press the buckle revolves, holding the bands as exactly as drawn.

One trial of the Triumph Cotton Tie will convince planters that it is exactly what is wanted. Samples can be seen at the office of the company, No. 47 Carondelet street, and all information required will be cheerfully given to those who apply in person or by letter.

The Triumph Cotton Tie is companion to the

TRIUMPH BAND PULLER AND BUCKLER,

a recent invention of Mr. F. M. Logue, of Vicksburg, Miss., which has been thoroughly tested over and over again in this city, with so much success that it has been adopted by eighteen of our largest cotton presses, among them the following:

Commercial—Smith & Goldsmith; Levee Steam—J. C. Denis, President; Louisiana (two)—Edward K. Bryant; Shippers—Samuel Boyd & Co.; Fire Proof—John P. Moore; Alabama—Sawyer Hayward; Factors—Sawyer Hayward; Virginia—Lewis & Lynd; Jackson—O'Brien & Co.; Union—A. P. Mason; Natchez—Levy & Meyer; Planters—Herndon & Krumbharr; Cooper—S. C. Coulon; Atlantic—M. J. Zunts & Co.; Penn—J. P. Parker & Co. Also several compresses at Vicksburg, Mobile, Memphis and other cities.

The object of this machine is to retain the bale in the smallest dimensions possible to the compress, and all who have seen it in operation are of the opinion that the anticipations of the inventor have been fully realized.

The Triumph turns out a perfect bale, with great rapidity, without regard to size, weight or shape of the original bale, making a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in storage, and proves, as well, an economy to the compress. We will give a minute description of the different parts forming this ingenious invention:

The motor of the "Band Puller" is a double-acting inverted steam cylinder, 12 inches bore and 10 inches stroke, secured directly to the main beam of the compress engine. The piston of this cylinder carries two rods which are attached to a cross head, and are adjustable in the direction of their length. Movement of the piston gives coincident vertical movement to the cross head.

Immediately under or below the cross head a wrought iron horizontal beam spans the entire channel ways of the compress; secured to this beam are two upright rods which are fastened to the cross head, these rods being capable of adjustment in the direction of their length, so as to adjust the horizontal beam within certain vertical limits. This beam is guided in its movement by guide-rods secured to the compress. Attached to this beam by means of brackets, and one continuous pin or bolt, is a series of buckle holders, which are pivoted on the pin, and are movable to and from the bale of cotton. The number of these buckle holders is uniform with the number of channel ways in the platens of the compress. Movement of the steam piston gives a like uniform movement to the buckle holder beam, which is always in a vertical plane. On a line with the horizontal centre of the steam cylinder, and one on each side of the cylinder, is pivoted an oscillating beam, the pivots being secured to the main beam of the compress engine. The ends of these oscillating beams next to the steam cylinder are connected by means of adjustable connecting rods with fork joints and pins to the opposite ends of the cross head. The ends of the oscillating beams most remote from the steam cylinder are connected by means of adjustable connecting rods with fork joints and pins to another horizontal wrought iron beam spanning the press front, supported at the ends by guide-rods, similar to those supporting the buckle holder beam. The movement of this outer beam is in a vertical plane, but in an opposite direction to that of the buckle holder beam, a downward movement of one causing an upward movement of the other.

Secured to this outer beam is a series of grippers, uniform in number with the buckle holders, the grippers standing immediately in front of the buckle holders and moving in the same vertical plane.

This movement of the buckle holder beam is always coincident with that of the steam piston, but the movement of the outer or gripper beam relative to that of the buckle holder beam, is dependent upon the relative distances of their connecting rods from the fulcrum or pivot of the oscillating beam, and can be altered at will, provision being made for this purpose on the oscillating beams. Steam is admitted to and exhausted from either end of the cylinder alternately, by means of a balanced piston valve under easy and perfect control of the operator.

The great and principal feature of this invention is its superiority over the old mode of pulling bands by hand. There is, as we are all aware, a vast difference between mechanical and physical strength, and viewing the difference manifest in the appearance of a bale pressed with the assistance of the Triumph Puller and one by hand, we were forcibly struck with an idea of the immensity of good derived from the appliance of the Puller. Another great feature is that the machine does away with all slacking after compressing caused by the rebound, and turns out a bale uniform, compact and as hard as a rock. The compress used in

the last experiment that we witnessed was one of the Golding pattern. 73-inch cylinder, and at the time carrying one hundred and twenty pounds of steam. The operation of the machine is as follows: steam is admitted to the cylinder and the beams brought to their proper relative position, the buckle holders being in a line with the channel ways. The band is secured to the Triumph Buckler in the ordinary manner, the opposite end of the band is passed the channel way around the bale through the bottom channel way, the free end being taken by the operator, who has already placed the buckle in its position in the buckle holder. He then passes the free end of the band through the buckle and gripper simultaneously and after drawing all the hand slack out of the band, he touches a little trigger which instantaneously fastens the grip on the band, holding it there with a force more than equal to the limit of the strength of the band. The entire number of bands to a bale having been subjected to a similar operation, steam is admitted to the upper end of the cylinder which forces the piston down, carries with it the buckle holders and their buckles, while the gripper beam, moving it in an opposite direction, carries through the buckle the free end of the band until all the slack in the bands is simultaneously drawn out; a reverse movement of the piston reverses the movement of the beams, and the strain being taken off the bands is thrown on the buckle, which, holding the slack in its positive grip, immediately turns over, carrying the band with it and locking it beyond danger of slip or breakage. The whole operation is extremely simple and expeditious, occupying only a few seconds of time.

The force applied to drawing slack out of the bands is equal to the steam pressure, into the area of the piston on its top side (the piston rods being on the lower side) divided by the number of bands used, less the friction of the engine and parts, which is not beyond the average.

The great work will tend to revolutionize the compressing of cotton, prove a vast benefit to shipbrokers and owners and in the mode of handling the commodity. The owners of this invention are energetic and enterprising gentlemen, who will place the advantages of the Puller before the public. Mr. Lewis Johnston, one of the most skilled machinists, has the manufacturing of this Puller. This gentleman, who was present at the testing of the machine, was perfectly satisfied with the success of his workmanship, and considers it perfectly competent to bear an enormous strain. This invention turns out 60 to 70 bales an hour. The company have up to date received orders for eighteen Pullers, and several have been applied to our city presses, as their proprietors perceive that this piece of mechanism will not only lessen the labor required to perform their work, but economize time, and, in fact, fill a want long felt by the cotton country.

Bales of cotton must not only be compressed to their smallest possible size, but they must be fastened and held there; and in this important work no device yet developed can compare in efficiency with the Triumph Puller and Buckler. Applied to cotton bales on the plantation, its buckle enables the steamboat or railroad to bring ten bales to market where five were only possible before; and applied at the city compresses, it doubles the carrying capacity of ships. Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, a wealthy and influential citizen of Boston, who has always taken a deep interest in the development of the industries of our section, impressed with the great facilities given to the handling and shipping of cotton by these inventions, is president of the company, which, with large means and all requisite appliances, is now prepared to fill all orders promptly.

Col. Thomas H. Hunt, who has been for many years identified with the cotton business of New Orleans, is manager of the company. His long business experience, well known ability and uniform courtesy, eminently qualify him for this responsible position.

Mr. J. J. Garrard, another of our old and highly esteemed citizens, is the local agent.

The office of the company is at No. 47 Carondelet street, where all desired information will be cheerfully given.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

ONLY the Medical, Law, and Agricultural Departments of the University have been put in operation. The first was founded in 1834, under the title of the Medical College of Louisiana; but in 1845, the success and fame of the College induced the State Convention to establish, by the Constitution, a University in New Orleans, and to constitute the Medical College as then organized the Medical Department of the University. The founders of the College, who also constituted its first faculty, were:

Dr. Thomas Hunt, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Dr. John Harrison, Adjunct—Demonstrations in Anatomy by—Dr. Chas. A. Luzenburg, Professor of Surgery; Dr. J. Munroe Mackie, Professor of Practice; Dr. T. Ingalls, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Aug. H. Cenas, Professor of Obstetrics; Dr. E. Bathurst Smith, Professor of Materia Medica.

Professor Hunt, the Dean, delivered the first introductory lecture in the presence of the friends of the undertaking and a few medical students. At the close of the first session eleven students had matriculated, which was deemed a cause of congratulation. During the first session, Dr. Harrison was unable, on account of personal sickness, to perform his duties, and Dr. Warren Stone demonstrated anatomy. Dr. E. H. Barton was substituted for Dr. Smith, who withdrew from the faculty before the session began. Of these nine gentlemen, not one is left, Dr. Cenas, who was the latest survivor, having died lately.

By means of appropriations made by the State from time to time, the institution is furnished with all the appliances necessary for thorough courses of instruction in all the branches taught. Its Medical Museum contains the only complete set, in this country, of wax models, from the Academy of Anatomy at Florence, and has been recently enriched by valuable additions in comparative anatomy and American archaeology from the collections of Professor Joseph Jones, M.D.

The three buildings belonging to these departments occupy the entire front on the south side of Common street, between Barome and Dryades, and form the handsomest group of public edifices in the city.

The present organization is as follows:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—Hon. Randell Hunt, LL.D.

ADMINISTRATORS EX-OFFICIO—F. T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana; Hon. T. C. Manning, Chief Justice of Louisiana; Hon. Isaac W. Patton, Mayor of the city of New Orleans; Alfred Moulton, Thomas A. Adams, Hon. N. H. Rightor, W. E. Seymour, D. C. Labatt, John H. Kennard.

MEDICAL FACULTY—T. G. Richardson, M.D., Dean of the Faculty; Ernest S. Lewis, M.D., Professor of General and Clinical Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; T. G. Richardson, M.D., Professor of General and Clinical Surgery; Samuel Logan, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; Samuel M. Bemiss, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Stanford E. Chailé, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy; John B. Elliot, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine; Joseph Jones, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; A. B. Miles, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Edward Harrison, M.D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye.

LAW DEPARTMENT—Carleton Hunt, Dean of the Faculty; Hon. Randell Hunt, Professor of Constitutional Law, Commercial Law and the Law of Evidence; Thomas J. Semmes, Professor of Civil Law; Hon. Carleton Hunt, Professor of Admiralty and International Law; William Francis Mellen, Professor of Common Law and Equity Jurisprudence.

DR. JOSEPH N. FOLWELL.

One of the most untoward drawbacks to biographical literature is, that the persons who figure in it most prominently are, usually, those who are the least worthy of laudatory notice. The world's real benefactors, those whose deeds are purest and most deserving of commendation have, as a rule, a peculiar repugnance to letting the public know the secrets and aims of their lives, and shun the admiration or observation of their fellow-men, as if it were an evil to be avoided.

To this retiring, but truly illustrious class of men, the subject of this sketch belongs, and our short and imperfect notice of his career is attributable only to the modesty of Dr. Folwell, who is extremely reticent in speaking of himself.

This very successful and eminent practitioner is a native of this city.

His father was a Quaker of the fine old Pennsylvania stock, his mother of French origin from the island of St. Thomas. The father died of yellow fever in 1829.



From his earliest youth Dr. Folwell had all the advantages which well directed instruction and daily intercourse with an intelligent and refined home circle could give.

He was liberally educated at Danville Centre College in Kentucky, an Alma Mater which has given to our country many men of note in the professions, letters, and politics.

He graduated in 1849, from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, an institution long before famous for the erudition and proficiency of its faculty, and which has graduated more students than any other college of medicine in the country. In the same year he commenced practice in his native city, and from the very beginning took the rank among his fellow-workers in the art of healing which he now holds, that of an honored and esteemed, trusted and competent physician.

In 1862, Dr. Folwell married Miss Kina Semmes, daughter of Gen. B. B. Semmes, a Southern lady of great refinement and intelligence.

He was elected to the position of coroner on the Fusion ticket in 1872; and, it is needless to say, fulfilled the duties of that office with the capability and good judgment which he brings to bear on all his undertakings.

Dr. Folwell's prominence in the pursuits of his profession, is so well known to the people of this city and State, that it would be an unmeaning compliment to dwell upon it here. He has been through all the yellow fever epidemics since 1849, never having absented himself from the city during their terrible course, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he is one of the few physicians who have been notably successful in the treatment of that dreaded disease, and that, his diagnosis of any doubtful case under special consideration, has always been accepted as reliable.

From early influence, a comprehensive education, and a generous-minded nature, Dr. Folwell is expanded in his feelings, a liberal in his views, and thoroughly refined in all his habits and tastes; a gentleman who, in public and private life, is *sans peur, et sans reproche*.

JAMES G. BELDEN, M.D.

In the medical profession of our city, there is no name more favorably accepted than that of this respected and trusted gentleman, who for thirty-two years has ministered among all classes and degrees of our people.



Dr. Belden is of old revolutionary stock. His father was one of the earliest settlers of the State of New York, having moved to the Empire State when many

of its now large cities were in their infancy, and there was not even a log cabin where populous and thriving Rochester now stands. He tells of a continued residence and possession on the part of his father's and mother's families not very often met with among Americans. They lived on and owned their respective farms for over two hundred years.

Dr. Belden was born in Moscow, New York, September 22d, 1822. He first studied medicine with Dr. Winslow Lewis, in Boston, afterwards with Dr. John A. Whittaker, of New York, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, in 1846. He settled in Mobile, Alabama, in the fall of the same year, and in the following autumn, 1847, removed to New Orleans, where, with occasional short absences, he has resided ever since, employed in the active and arduous duties enjoined by his profession. A glance at the dates in this sketch, will tell that Dr. Belden has been in New Orleans during the periods of the worst yellow fever epidemics, and the records of his long practice show that in the treatment of this disease, so terribly fraught with danger to the patient, and, from its diversity of symptoms, often so puzzling to the attending physician, he has been in a very unusual degree successful in saving life. He has a very extensive and lucrative general field of labor, numbering among his patients a great many of the wealthiest and most refined families in our city. Among the poor and middle classes, Dr. Belden has made hosts of friends, not alone by the success which he has had as their physician, but also through that courteous and kind bearing which ever distinguishes the true gentleman.

Although, never an ardent politician, he was elected State Treasurer in 1864, served his full term and retired from office in the enjoyment of the same self-respect and confidence of his constituents, which he possessed when he entered upon the duties of his position, no charge of peculation being brought against him, although, in those days, there was a million lying idle in the treasury. The doctor is still in the prime of life, and apparently has many more years of usefulness before him. He is possessed of an interesting and accomplished family, wife, two sons and four daughters, and has the pleasure of knowing that he is honored and esteemed at home and abroad, as friend and counsellor, a worthy citizen and reliable medical practitioner.

S. M. ANGELL, M.D.

This very successful homœopathic practitioner, son of Dr. Richard Angell, lately deceased, and Honor Goodrich, was born in Jefferson county, Miss., August 2d, 1833.

He began the study of medicine, under his father, in Huntsville, Alabama, January, 1853. Attended his first course of medical lectures in the Electrical Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the winter of 1854-5, and his second in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana—allopathic—during the session of 1855-6. During the winter of 1856-7, Dr. Angell attended the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, where he received the degree of Medical Doctor, March 1, 1857. He immediately returned to New Orleans and entered into the practice of his profession in connection with his eminent father, with whom he was associated for eighteen years, gaining daily, through his successful system of treatment, a wider and wider field of labor and a more extended and enviable reputation.

Dr. S. M. Angell's name is now a well and favorably known one. He has had a large experience, especially in diseases of women and children, in the treatment of which he has achieved an almost unparalleled success. He has had charge of the Seventh Street Protestant Orphans' Home for twelve years. The books of this institution show that in 1867, Dr. Angell had *forty-four* cases of yellow fever among

the children and adults of the home, *not one of which proved fatal*, while the record of his treatment of other diseases, is equally gratifying.

Dr. Angell is still a severe and close student, giving intelligent attention to whatever new is advanced, theoretic or practical, in relation to the development of medicine. His habits are those of strict temperance, and unwearying observa-



tion ; which, combined with an earnest interest in all who seek him professionally, and the happy facility which he possesses of making his patients his friends, have won for him a widespread and desirable business and social standing, and placed Dr. Angell, but now in the prime of life, far on the highway of success and fame.

WILLIAM COLE HARRISON, Ph. D.,

Is descended on the father's side from the Harrison family, of Virginia, of which Wm. Henry Harrison was an illustrious member, and his maternal grandfather, John Q. Talbot was one of the seven Americans wounded at the battle of New Orleans, which resulted in Jackson's brilliant victory. William Cole Harrison was born in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on the 15th of August, 1841. He came to New Orleans in 1856, and from that date until he joined the Southern army, he was a clerk with several of the leading drug houses of the city. He left with the "Crescent Regiment" for Shiloh, in answer to a call of Gen. Beauregard for troops. He was one of the ninety days' men, but as he jokingly states the case, he "lost about three years and a half fooling around Tennessee and Georgia, following the fortunes of Gens. Beauregard, Bragg, Johnson and Hood ; a portion of this time he was an assistant to medical purveyor of Hardee's Corps.

On the 14th of August, 1864, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Lattner, of Chattanooga, Tenn., at Tobotton, Ga.

He was paroled at Macon, Ga., May 27, 1865, by Gen. Wilson's Cavalry, and at the time was suffering from a severe wound received in front of Atlanta, some time previous.

On his return to New Orleans in 1865, Mr. Harrison took a position as clerk in Hasting's drug store, where he remained until February 1, 1866, when he succeeded Mr. Thomas Clark in the drug store corner Magazine and Thalia streets. In March, 1869, he graduated at the New Orleans School of Medicine, with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. In 1871, he built his present store, which is on the corner of the same streets, opposite the store he bought from Clark.



With his usual luck, Harrison was caught in the July riot of 1866. He was passing Mechanics' Institute when the firing commenced, but fortunately escaped without injury. In the White League movement, and all other efforts to obtain a government of the people for our State, he has taken an active part, serving on the memorable 14th September, 1874, and during the four months in the beginning of 1877, which resulted in the establishment of the Nicholls government.

By care, accuracy, promptness and strict attention to the purity of medicines dispensed, he has secured the confidence of the leading physicians and the public in general, and through fair dealing has accumulated considerable of the "goods of this world," and may be said to be "well fixed." The future is full of promise for him, and he has the best wishes of a host of friends that his brightest prospects may be fully realized.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

This institution was organized for business June 1st, 1872, and, although the project was not at first received with favor, its admirable workings have demonstrated its usefulness, and at present, every banking institution in the city, with one exception, belongs to it.

Previously, the exchanges were made by the banks individually, the messengers going from bank to bank, thus consuming much valuable time, besides running risks of loss from delay and other causes. The clearings amount, daily, on an average the year round, to about one and a half millions of dollars, while the balances are less than two hundred thousand dollars. By the aid of the Clearing House, the exchanges are all completed before ten o'clock, and each bank knows exactly where it stands at the commencement of the day's business.

Mr. Isaac N. Maynard is the manager of the Clearing House, and was its original projector. He is an old and highly-esteemed citizen, and combines in a high degree the sterling qualities necessary in so responsible a position. The officers of the Clearing House are: President, Jos. H. Oglesby, President Louisiana National Bank; Vice-President, Samuel H. Kennedy, President State National Bank; Manager, Isaac N. Maynard; Committee of Management, Carl Kohn, President Union Bank; John C. Morris, President Canal Bank; E. L. Carriere, President Citizens' Bank.

The following is a list of the banks of our city:

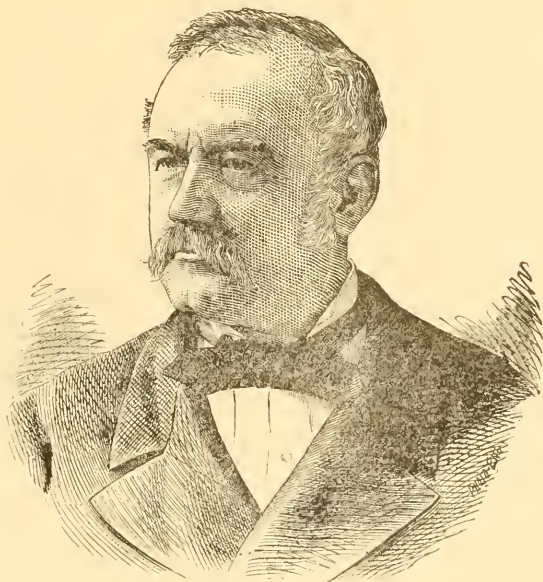
N. O. Canal and Banking Company, capital	- - - - -	\$1,000,000
Louisiana National Bank,	" - - - - -	1,000,000
State National Bank,	" - - - - -	425,000
New Orleans National Bank.	" - - - - -	200,000
Germania National Bank,	" - - - - -	300,000
Union National Bank,	" - - - - -	250,000
Mutual National Bank,	" - - - - -	300,000
Hibernian National Bank,	" - - - - -	400,000
Citizens' Bank,	" - - - - -	1,500,000
People's Bank,	" - - - - -	300,000

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY.

For over a quarter of a century no name has stood higher in our commercial and monied interests, or been more highly esteemed in social life, than that which heads this article. Mr. Kennedy comes from an old and intellectual New England stock, having been born in Massachusetts in the year 1816. A farmer's son, he received in early youth the training common to most farmers' sons, going to school during the winter months, and assisting in tilling the soil during the summer. His aptitude in the studies of his village school induced his father to promise to fulfill the dream of those early days by sending him to Harvard College, at Cambridge, where his oldest brother graduated in 1826. But the death of his parents destroyed this hope, and at the age of sixteen years he left school, and became thereafter the "architect of his own fortunes"—how well he has performed his part, his fellow-citizens of New Orleans will testify. Conscientious devotion to the work before him, economy and close application, with a strict adherence to one

rule—a maxim that always brings success—to confine his private expenses to an amount within his income—have brought a well-merited reward, both in a stock of worldly goods, and the confidence and esteem of those who know him.

Mr. Kennedy's first business experience was in a wholesale grocery in Boston, where he remained until 1835, when he turned his steps westward, arriving in Alton, Ill., in December of that year. Here for two years he filled the position of book-keeper in a dry goods store, and then embarked in the wholesale grocery business. A threatened pulmonary disease warned him to seek a warmer climate, and in 1843 he commenced business in New Orleans, as a member of the firm of Kennedy & Foster, Western Commission and Produce merchants. This firm was dissolved in 1850 by the death of Mr. Foster, and continued under the title of S. H. Kennedy & Co. for 24 years. We doubt if any other firm in our city has continued so long under one name. Mr. Kennedy then resolved to devote his capital to the cotton interests, and the present well known and highly esteemed firm of Payne, Kennedy & Co. was formed, succeeding and continuing the business of one of the oldest and most influential cotton factorage houses in our city.



S. H. Kennedy

Before the war, the Louisiana State Bank was one of the leading monied institutions of the Union, and for many years Mr. Kennedy was one of the most active and attentive of its Directors. The disasters of the war were severely felt by this institution, but under able management all its liabilities were paid. In 1870, when the bank was in such a crippled condition that a liquidation of its affairs seemed inevitable, at the urgent request of the stockholders, Mr. Kennedy became its President and took charge of its affairs. The name of the institution was changed to the State National Bank, and under the judicious administration of Mr. Kennedy, it has regained its old renown as one of the most conservative, solid and reliable banks of the country.

Mr. Kennedy has been one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, and was its President for several years. In all movements for the public good, whereby the prosperity and influence of our city may be advanced, he is a willing and active coöperator.

CARL KOHN.

This gentleman is president of that staunch fiscal institution, the Union National Bank.

He is a financier of great ability, and under his management the Union National Bank has met with marked success, and gained a high standard of popularity and confidence with our leading merchants.



Mr. Kohn possesses indefatigable industry and assiduity, combined with native politeness and courteous demeanor, which qualities have rendered him a universal favorite in the commercial and social circle in which he moves, and made his name a synonym of all those qualities of head and heart which belong to the true gentleman.

ISAAC N. MAYNARD.

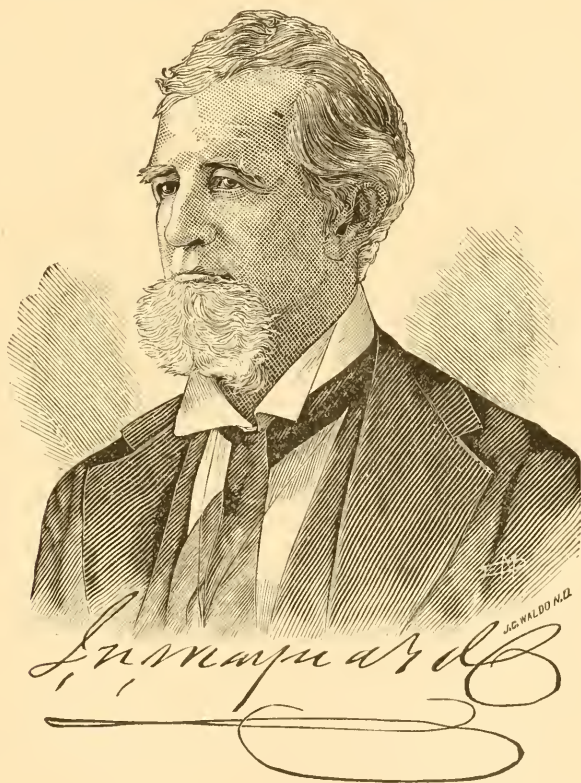
The subject of this notice was born in the town of Guilford, State of Connecticut, on the 24th of September, 1812. His family, removing while he was yet an infant, to the head-waters of the Left Fork of the Niantic river, situated in the town of Waterford, New London county, the seat of his maternal ancestry, (the "Beckwiths") his early reminiscences are confined to that locality until he had attained his 18th year.

At that time he visited New York and commenced his mercantile life with the firm of Roman, Watson & Co., a branch of the large wholesale dry goods firm of Babcock, Gardiner & Co., Chartres street, New Orleans. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native town. His father's family were distinguished for their literary attainments and knowledge of music, and on the

maternal side for their enterprise and mechanical skill in the art of shipbuilding, the head-waters (both forks) of the Niantic being famous for the shipyards of the Beekwith's, as early as the commencement of the present century.

Four of his uncles (Beekwiths) in the prime of life, emigrated to Louisville, Ky., and there became the pioneers of steamboat building, and commanding their own boats in the trade between that city and New Orleans. Their memories are held in deserved esteem by old residents in both cities to this day.

Our young aspirant, for a life of adventure, remained four years with his employers in New York. But yearning for the glorious West and South, the home of his adventurous uncles, in the spring of 1834, he accepted a position as book-keeper in the country store of Burne & Burnside, situated in the town of Union, Monroe county, Va. With them he remained till December, 1834, and then took his departure for the Ohio river, en route to Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, arriving in the latter city on the 1st of January, 1835.



In the commercial house of his brother (Calvin) he remained, until the spring of 1837, when the Virginia house of Burne & Burnside (John Burnside being the resident active partner), removed to New Orleans, in the fall of 1836, when he again entered their service as book-keeper, and so remained for the space of four years.

In 1841, he was elected general book-keeper of the Bank of Louisiana, and, in 1842, cashier of the branch of that bank at St. Francisville, La. He married in 1846, the eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Baines (Mary E. Baines). Eight children were born to them, but only three survive at this writing (July, 1879), two sons and a daughter.

The branches of the Bank of Louisiana, having been withdrawn by consent of the Legislature of Louisiana, and liquidated in 1850, he turned his entire attention to cotton and sugar planting in the Parish of West Feliciana, pursuing the calling with his wonted energy and never-flagging industry. The seasons proving

unpropitious on the uplands, for sugar-cane especially, he removed to the Parish of Iberville (Bayou Marangoin) in the fall of 1860, and settled a plantation in the midst of the primeval forests of cane-brake and towering oaks.

In the spring of 1861, the civil war broke out, and in 1862 the whole of the west side of the Mississippi was under water for four successive years, destroying every vestige of the most promising crops of cane, cotton and corn.

These calamities, together with the final loss of all his slave property (in 1865) induced him to remove his family back to the Parish of West Feliciana, La., and try his luck again at cotton planting under the new system of hired labor. One year satisfied him there was no money in it, and he "quit." Lying on his oars, he began to sing his thoughts in verse, for the *first time*, and having "nothing else to do," continued his song-writing until the spring of 1872, "off and on," as time and the "spirit moved."

In March, '72, he visited New Orleans for employment, and finding a general expression among bankers, favorable to the establishment of a "Clearing House" to facilitate the daily exchanges between them, he was solicited to undertake the task of its creation and organization. This he accomplished by dint of intelligence and industry, and on the 1st June, 1872, the "New Orleans Clearing House" was first opened to business with Isaac N. Maynard as its first manager. He is still its manager.

Mr. Maynard is the author of the charter of the Factor's Warehouse Bank, an institution the success of which will be of vast assistance to the commerce of New Orleans.

At the age of 66 years, he still looks as if he were good for a decade or two yet, as his portrait testifies, of energy and usefulness to his family, and to his fellow-men.

His poetical works number more than *twenty volumes* (manuscript); many of his poems have been published in the journals of the day, and have met with warm and well merited praise. The peculiarity of his writings (poetry) and hence their popularity, lies in the power with which he touches the tenderest and most sacred emotions of the human heart. We hope that some day, not far distant, his works may be given to the world, a living history of the times and trials endured, and the yearnings and hopes and fears of every true Southern heart, during the years that "tried men's souls," in the gallant but unfortunate South. He has sung her woes, he has sung her joys, may he live long to sing her glory and renown.

MICHAEL FRANK.

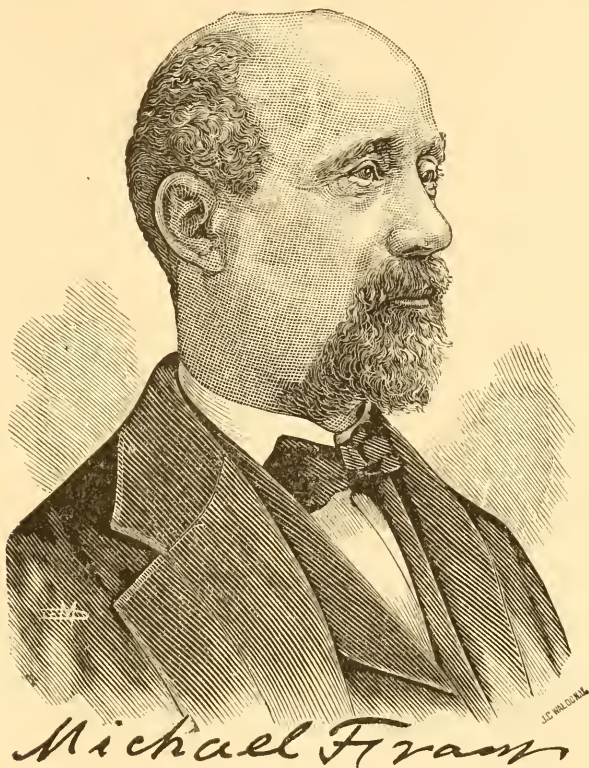
This well known citizen was born in the town of Shultz, Alsace, France, and came to Louisiana when quite young, embarking in business in Ouachita Parish.

In 1848 Mr. Frank was married to Miss Moses, of this city, and afterwards settled in Clinton, where he was in business until 1864. In this year Mr. Frank removed to New Orleans, and at once became one of our most enterprising, energetic and public-spirited merchants. He purchased the stock and good-will of the well known crockery and queensware house of Bowles & Judson.

This business he conducted with marked ability and success until 1872, when he disposed of his interest to Messrs Stratton & Mayer, and became the President of the Metropolitan Bank.

The present flourishing condition of this bank is mainly due to the careful management, long business experience, and great financial capacity of Mr. Frank. Its dividends have been large and regular since he assumed control of its affairs, and as a consequence, the stock is seldom offered for sale, but when offered, readily commands a handsome premium.

Mr. Frank was President of the Congregation of Temple Sinai from 1872 to 1874, and was again elected to that influential position in 1877, and has been reelected every year since. He has taken an active part in the guidance and maintenance of those most charitable institutions, the Jewish Widows' and



Orphans' Home and the Touro Infirmary. Mr. Frank is esteemed as a man of sterling integrity, liberal and enlightened views, cautious yet enterprising in business, and generous in all worthy charitable movements—attributes that have gained him the respect and esteem of all classes of his fellow-citizens.



NEW ORLEANS DENTAL COLLEGE.

For the advancement of science in their profession, and to give to young men desiring to enter it, an opportunity for study and improvement, a number of the leading dental surgeons of our city, combined and established the New Orleans Dental College. The institution has been admirably conducted, and meets in a large degree the designs of its founders.

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.

Dr. J. R. Walker was born in the beautiful valley of Groton, Thompsons county, New York, August 7, 1830, of parents who were of families distinguished for intelligence, learning and integrity. Several of his relations have been eminent as teachers, others as ministers, legislators, physicians and authors. The father's family being one of the oldest and largest in the South, of old Maryland stock, while the mother's family were among the early settlers of New England, both coming over in the sixteenth century.

In 1834, the family moved to the State of Michigan, where the son early manifesting a strong desire for knowledge, and becoming a devoted student, acquired the rudiments of a good education, for which the excellent schools of the city of Flint furnished ample facilities.

His 17th year was spent in teaching and studying in Illinois. Here also he began the study of dentistry, which he continued the following year at Albion, Mich., while attending the academy at that place.



The next year he took a finishing course with Dr. Foster, of Jackson, Mich., who was one of the best dentists of that day. Although pronounced competent to practice, his disposition to be as thorough as possible, led him to visit the Eastern cities, where, becoming acquainted with the best operators of that day, he was able to familiarize himself with the latest improvements in the progressive profession which he had chosen.

In order to improve himself in general science and literature, he entered upon a course of study at Antioch College, Ohio; whence, in 1854, he went to the State of Texas, where he enjoyed four years of lucrative practice.

Coming to New Orleans in 1858, he soon took rank among the first operators of this city in both departments of his profession—a position which he has steadily maintained.

At the outbreak of war between the States, he was among the earliest to vol-

untee his services as a Confederate soldier, serving the cause with his characteristic zeal to the last hour of the conflict, and gaining the reputation of a cool, daring and reliable scout.

Being paroled at Jackson, Miss., after the surrender of Gen. Lee, he returned to New Orleans and resumed the practice of his profession.

In May, 1861, Dr. Walker married Miss Camille Viavant, a highly accomplished and most excellent lady of this city, whose death occurred a few months later, while he was absent on duty as a soldier.

August 7, 1865, he married Miss Jeanie Mort, a lady of English parentage, of refinement and education. Mrs. Walker is well-known, in literary circles, as a forcible and fluent writer of well-considered essays and contributions, showing much study and research; also as an able and ready book-reviewer. She is the author of the life of the brave and heroic Capt. Joseph Fry. Five interesting and promising children are the fruits of their union.

Outside of his profession, Dr. Walker's favorite pursuit is that of science. In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, and in 1869 accompanied Professor Hilyard in making a Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Louisiana, under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences. In 1870 he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1875 a Fellow of the same body, in whose annual meetings he takes great interest. As an occasional lecturer and writer of articles on professional or other subjects, his productions have been marked by a vein of strong common sense, that commanded the attention of hearers and readers.

The esteem in which Dr. Walker is held by his confrères in the dental profession, is best evidenced by the numerous positions of responsibility and honor which he has occupied.

In 1857 he became a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association; in 1870 and 1871 he was Vice-President of the American Dental Association; in 1875 he was President of the Southern Dental Association. He has been one of the Regents of the Maryland Dental College since the foundation of that institution. In 1876 he was elected Professor of Operative Dental Surgery in the New Orleans Dental College. His lectures, always extempore, rarely even using notes, are eminently practical and to the point; thoroughly systematic, lucid and clear, and his instructions command the unwearied attention of his class, in whose memories they are indelibly fixed.

For more than a decade Dr. Walker has generally represented the dental profession of New Orleans in the various national associations, and by this frequent intercourse with the leading dentists of the whole country, has kept himself thoroughly posted in all that is new and valuable, enabling him to be always among the first to introduce in New Orleans the recent improvements in methods, materials and appliances.

For a number of years past he has taken strong grounds against the destructive use of the file in separating teeth, and was one of the earliest to introduce the style of contour-fillings, with gold or other materials, and restoring the natural form of the tooth. Always opposed to the extraction of teeth where there is any chance of saving them, and, early devoting his serious attention to the subject of treating and restoring dead and ulcerated teeth, he has met with the most complete success in this specialty.

In 1866, Dr. Walker became a member of Merchants Lodge, of the I. O. O. F., and soon after joined Hobah Encampment. Passing rapidly through the official chairs of the Order, he became the Grand Patriarch of the State of Louisiana in 1871.

Too closely devoted to his profession to take an active interest in politics, though a bitter enemy to fraud and corruption, and voting always—to the best of his knowledge—for “the right man in the right place,” regardless of politics or creed; deeply interested in all matters pertaining to science and literature, and a persistent advocate of hygienic and sanitary reform; liberal in his religious views; courteous and genial in his manners; Dr. Walker is a general favorite with all who know him, and, with his esteemed and accomplished wife, is a welcome guest in social and literary circles.

CHARLES P. ANGELL, D. D. S.

This gentleman, a son of the late Dr. Richard Angell, was born in Louisville, Ky., on the 25th of July, 1848.

He came to this city in 1855. After a thorough course of studies, he graduated as a dentist in 1871.



He was associated with his brother, Gen. John G. Angell, and upon the death of that eminent soldier-citizen, succeeded him in business as a dental surgeon.

Dr. Chas. P. Angell is one of the most scientific members of his profession, and enjoys a large and constantly-growing practice.

JAMES SPENCER KNAPP, D. D. S.

The subject of this sketch has attained an enviable reputation as a practitioner and a teacher of the dental profession, so that his opinion of diseased conditions of the mouth and teeth is held in high esteem by those who pursue the dental art.

His ancestry shows that he is a mixture of German, French and Scotch.

His father, Dr. Colby Knapp, practised medicine till ripe old age in Guilford Centre, Chenango County, New York, at which place this gentleman, his son, was born, December 4th, 1824. His mother, Lucinda Murray, was a direct descendant from a titled lady of France, whose maiden name was Julie De Cavalerie. Her father, Elihu Murray, held a captain's commission in the American army under its great leader, General Washington, to whom, in figure and face, he is said to have borne a striking resemblance.

The part of country in which Dr. Knapp's boyhood was passed is one of remarkably beautiful and picturesque scenery. Here he obtained a good education, and had some experience in teaching, which he found of great service to him when, after practising dentistry in New Orleans for a period of years, he became Professor of Theory and Practice in the New Orleans Dental College. He was one of the founders of this institution, of which he was the dean for eight years. His style of lecturing to the dental classes, is marked as being easy and comprehensible, well adapted to bringing the difficult subjects of dental physiology within the scope of their understanding.

Having pursued a partial course of medicine with his father, and then having acquired an excellent knowledge of dentistry, in which he has been a methodical reader and investigator, and being possessed of a high degree of manipulative skill, he has undoubtedly well earned the reputation which his confrères readily accord to him in the active practice of his favorite profession, in which he occupies



his daily life. The poor are never turned away from his office; their lack of means to pay for operations never being taken into consideration by the doctor, who always serves them professionally with courtesy and consideration.

His practice among the rich and refined classes is extensive and lucrative.

He came to New Orleans in the fall of 1845, where he has ever since resided.

In 1849 he married Miss Emily A. Scott, an accomplished and beautiful lady of his native county in New York—a lady of excellent mind, and whose literary tastes and abilities are unquestioned by those who were so fortunate as to know her.

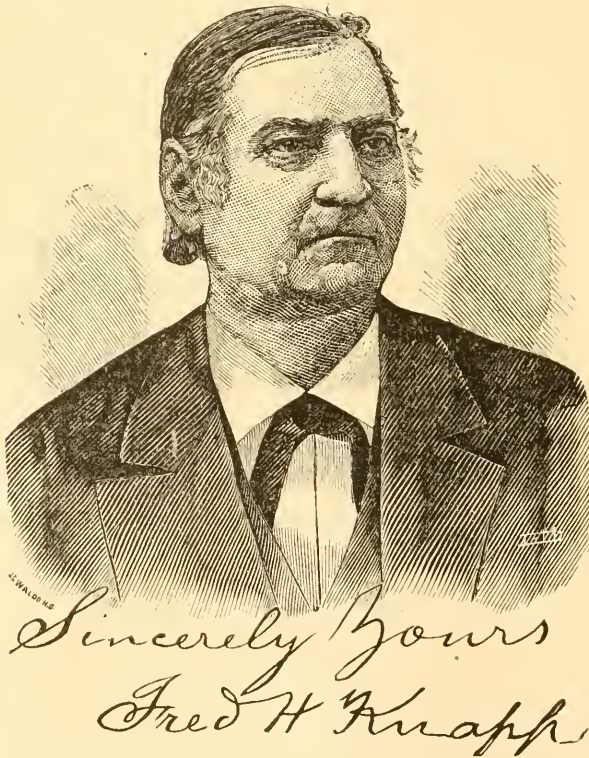
There are six living children, the fruits of this marriage. Two of his sons, Drs. James Rollo Knapp and Colby Dickinson Knapp, are now practising dentistry in this city.

Dr. James S. Knapp, of whom we write, was, for the usual term of one year, President of the Southern Dental Association, also for the same period President

of the New Orleans Dental Association, and is now President of the Louisiana State Dental Society.; and has always been forward to promote anything tending to the elevation or improvement of his profession.

FREDERICK HOPKINS KNAPP, D. D. S.

The subject of this sketch was born May 17, 1815, in Guilford, Chenango county, New York. From his earliest youth, he had unusually good advantages for securing a fine education, and exhibited remarkable facility for acquiring the dead languages, in which he became an adept. His study was in the law office of his brother-in-law, the famous United States Senator, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and from the books of the fine and extensive library of this gentleman, as well as from associations with famous people who visited the statesman, he gathered a vast fund of knowledge and acquaintance that has served him well in the career that has given him fortune and fame.



At the age of fourteen, his attention was directed to the science of dental surgery, which profession was then in its infancy, and from the zeal he displayed to become proficient in its detail, and the success which attended his operations, while he was yet a school boy, he attracted much attention.

His father being a prominent physician, imparted to the son much information that proved very advantageous to him. In this connection, and to perfect himself as much as possible in the medical and surgical knowledge and practice which he thought necessary to his profession, in 1834 he attended lectures in the Medical College of New York.

In 1835 he located in Baltimore and remained until 1840, during which time he was a very successful practitioner. In the latter year, he married and removed

to New Orleans, where he quickly gained a large and lucrative practice and well deserved honors.

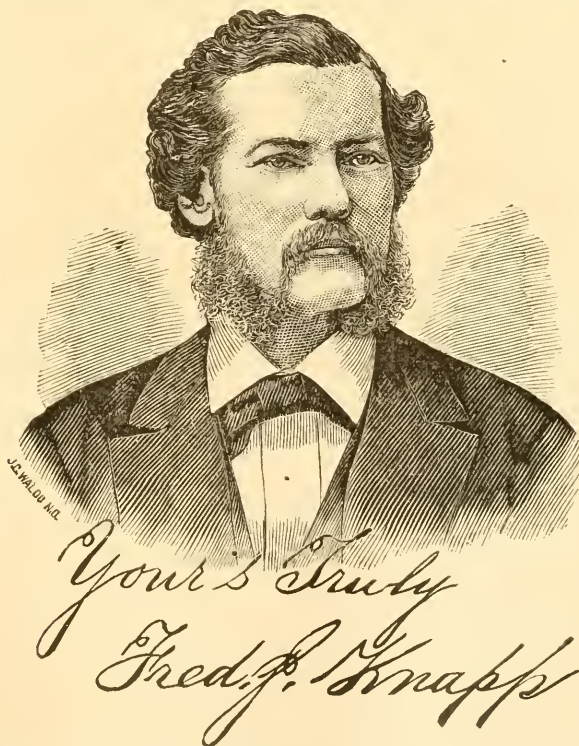
In 1842, he went to Havana, and presented himself before the medical professors of the Royal University of Havana for examination and received diploma. In 1844, he returned to New Orleans, and though also engaged successfully in planting, yet he devoted himself specially to his profession, and has continued to enjoy a fine practice that for success and the genius he has displayed, made his name famous throughout every portion of this country.

He is now one of the oldest dental practitioners in the South, and enjoys the honorable distinction of being the President of the New Orleans Dental College.

The specific knowledge that this practitioner has of medicine and surgery tends to make him remarkably skillful in the treatment of diseases incident to dentistry. In this particular, he has made a most amiable reputation for his success in saving teeth, and the bone structures involved in practical operations in this science. As a mark of his superiority in this, as well as the mechanical department of his profession, he has the pleasure of possessing testimonials of his skill and excellence from Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Johnson and other celebrated persons, with whom the doctor was on intimate terms of social as well as professional relationship. His popularity at the present time indicates that he retains those peculiar traits of excellence that has given him fame and splendid character in the past.

Dr. FREDERICK J. KNAPP.

This gentleman, son of Dr. F. H. Knapp, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 8th, 1845, while his mother was temporarily visiting that city. Being an only son,



and the only living child of his parents, he had all the educational advantages that could be lavished on him by devoted, intelligent and wealthy parents. After a thorough course of study in Europe, where he acquired a fine literary

and scientific education, he returned to his home in New Orleans in 1864, when at the age of eighteen he was emancipated, and began business.

Being in delicate health, he applied himself to planting, in which pursuit he continued until 1872, and his name became widely known for the interest he took in the cultivation of *Ramie*. During this period he also filled, with singular ability and success, several important public offices, the principal one of which was that of U. S. Pension Agent for this military district. He was appointed to the position by President Johnson in 1865, but failing to support Grant, he was retired by the latter President in March, 1867. As no other appointee could, however, give the necessary security of \$100,000, and fill the position so satisfactorily, this brilliant young surgeon and very competent business man was requested by the government officials to retain the place until 1871. During his official career he disbursed over a half million of dollars, and when his accounts were audited, he had the satisfaction of being notified that there was a balance due him from the U. S. Treasury.

From his earliest boyhood, he had been familiarized to the science by seeing and taking part with his father in the practical details of dentistry, and thus literally grew into the profession by study and experience of the most valuable character. Finding that his life as a planter had served to place him in robust health and strength, he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of dentistry in 1872, since which time he has had a most singularly successful career.

The artistic skill with which he operates, the merits and durability of his works, the gentleness of his treatment, the affability of his manners and the intelligence he displays, as well as intimate knowledge of all the improvements in his profession, have made him decidedly popular, and won him a host of friends.



Educational.

The history of New Orleans is replete with evidences to prove that the cause of "schools for the instruction of the young" received early attention from the founders and first settlers of the city, and that, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary by persons ignorant of our institutions, the development of the mind by means of liberal education, has ever been a cherished and well supported scheme by the people of the Crescent City.

Our public schools are models of excellence. The teachers, chosen from the most competent instructors of our city, are, many of them, persons of long experience and great ability in the instruction and control of pupils. The school houses are roomy, light and well ventilated.

We have, also, a large number of private institutions of learning, some of which have, and very justly too, as high a reputation as the best colleges of the North.

URSULINE CONVENT.

The school of the Ursuline Nuns, who arrived here in 1727, five years after the settlement of the city, was the first we find mentioned, and was in reality the first established here. For almost a century, till 1824, their labors were continued at their old convent, at the corner of Conde, now Chartres, and Ursuline streets,

when they removed to their present spacious one near the Barracks, where they are still engaged in the admirable cause of which they were the pioneers in this city.

A complete history of this institution would be too lengthy for a work like the present, nor is it necessary; the Ursuline Convent has a national, indeed wider reputation, as an institution where all the accomplishments and branches of a thorough education are imparted to girls, and all the graces of the mind and heart cultivated and fostered.

The subjoined extract shows in what light this time-honored school has ever been regarded; for the description is as applicable to its working at the present time, as to the near or remote past, with this exception, that its influence and patronage is now more extended.

In a private letter to President Jefferson, Dec. 27, 1803, Gov. Claiborne writes: "I yesterday paid a visit of ceremony to the Ursuline Convent, and returned deeply impressed with its value and importance. There is a Lady Abbess or Superior and eleven nuns, who devote themselves to the education of girls. They, at present, accommodate seventy-three boarders and a hundred scholars. The children of the opulent of Louisiana, and a number from Mississippi, here receive instructions, nor do they close their doors on the poor. Many are here received gratuitously and treated with the utmost kindness by these benevolent women. The society was under the Spanish dominion, much larger, but many of the nuns, on the transfer of Louisiana to France, shocked by the incidents of the French revolution, sought an asylum in Havana. A number of these, I am informed, will soon return, confiding in the protection of our Government."

ROBERT MILLS LUSHER

was born in Charleston, South Carolina. After having attended private school in his native city, he was sent, when still a lad, to Washington City, where he entered the office of his uncle, Robert Mills, the distinguished Government Architect. Here, he gave assurance of attaining, in time, a special power in that profession. Fortunately, however, for the interests of that Education, of which he was destined, later on, to become so eminent a champion, he was induced to enter Georgetown College. In that admirable Institution, he remained during the years 1841 and 1842. In those two years, he did double scholastic work. He gained, in that space of time, honors that less intelligent and less enthusiastic pupils would have taken four or five years to win. Reaching New Orleans in company with the family of Professor Alexander Dimitry, his kinsman by marriage, he, for some years, actively engaged in teaching. So positive were the intellectual traits which he displayed in that duty, that, in 1847, he was the recipient of the high compliment of being called to the editorial chair of the *Louisiana Courier*. He secured, from the outset, a notable position among the writers of a city then famous for the ability of its journalists. It was about this period that he began to develope that devotion to matters connected with Public Education in Louisiana, which must remain inseparably associated with his name. His was no spasmodic devotion—quickly born, as quickly dying. It rose and strengthened through successive grades of employment, gratuitously filled, in the public schools of the city of New Orleans.

After the war, Mr. Lusher, to whom during its continuance, had been confided important and delicate trusts by the Confederate Government, returned to the field which had been left ungarnered.

In 1865, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Education by the people, who recognized his civic virtues and his exalted fitness for the personal supervision of a great and wide-spreading system of popular schools. In November, 1867, he was removed by General Mower, as being "an impediment to Reconstruction." General Hancock, assuming charge of the Military Department, restored him.

Meeting, later, Rev. Barnas Sears, the enlightened and venerable General Agent of the Peabody Fund, he was offered the position of Agent for Louisiana. With this meeting, began that earnest, unselfish, interest which Mr. Lusher has ever since taken in the effectual application of that Fund to the educational advancement of this State. Mr. Peabody's bequest represents one great philanthropy. Mr. Lusher's untiring devotion to its success may not improperly be classed as another. In 1868, he declined a re-nomination as State Superintendent. In 1872, the people, never tired of doing honor to a faithful servant, re-nominated him. This nomination was not declined. He was elected; but—from political reasons, too well known—he did not, except for a few days, exercise the functions



of the office. Again, in 1876, the people wanted him. They again elected him. This election, fortunately, was final; and, at last, after a delay of eight years, the educational interests of the State are maintained by one whose life has been a unit in its fidelity to them.

Among her many patriotic citizens, whom a brighter political destiny has brought once more into prominence, Louisiana, redeemed, has none who, through a career of active and honorable effort, has been truer to her glory; truer to his own dignity; truer to the maintenance of great principles, than ROBERT MILLS LUSHER.

PEABODY HIGH SCHOOL.

This excellent Young Ladies' Academy, No. 304 St. Andrew street, is under the direction and supervision of Mrs. Kate R. Shaw, whose name has long been familiar to all interested in the cause of education. All the branches of a thorough English education, with French, German, Music, are taught by a corps of teachers carefully selected for their erudition, refinement and ability.

Mrs. Shaw is a judicious disciplinarian, thoroughly fitted by both education and experience for her arduous duties, and the wide popularity of her school is ample evidence of her ability and success.

ALEXANDER DIMITRY, LL.D.

Alexander Dimitry was born in this city, on the 7th of February, 1805. He comes from a stock both truly classic and truly American. The ancient blood of Greece and the aboriginal blood of America run parallel in his veins. His gigantic mind had its cradle, from the old classical days, along the shores of the Ægean. The cradle of his robust body had once swung on the banks of the Alabama River. This combination may well serve to explain the elements, otherwise antagonistic, in the organization of this remarkable man.

Alexander Dimitry was born of parents not lacking the appliances of wealth. His first lessons were received in his father's house. He subsequently attended the school of Henry P. Nugent, an Irish patriot of '98. After two years there, he became a student of the Academy of Rev. James J. Hull, noted in that day. When 15 years of age, already a marked scholar, trained by careful teachers, he was sent to that famous seminary, Georgetown College—now known as the University of Georgetown. There, his future glory was presaged. The late Alfred Hennen had sent out, with his departure from New Orleans, an auspicious word of prophecy. After six years of triumphant study, under the Jesuit Fathers of Georgetown, that word was verified, by the high commendation of President John Quincy Adams, himself a scholar. On the day of that verification, the highest honors accessible in the college, were accorded to him.

Returning to his native city, Dimitry—then a young man just having passed his majority—studied law in conjunction with his friend Christian Roselius, in the office of Messrs. Workman and Davezac. There were hopes that he would follow that noble profession. But the stars spoke to him as clearly as Egeria spoke to Numa Pompilius. He had studied Law carefully and conscientiously. But Dimitry did not find his vocation therein. His ambition turned to the honors and responsibilities of teaching. He did not long lack an opportunity to seize them.

The college at Baton Rouge needed an instructor. They called upon our young juriconsult. He responded—a lofty teacher of a type unknown at that day, and, we fear, not to be found at this.

Here he stayed over two years. He had secured his object. Wise in Justinian and in Blackstone, he sought the honors of Aristotle and Dr. Porson.

While still at the college, an advantageous offer from Messrs. Bayon and Delaup—Proprietors of the venerable *L'Abcille de la Nouvelle-Orleans*—to buy a share in it was accepted. After his union with the paper, it was, for the first time, given an English face. Going actively to work, the new partner, then but 27 years of age, became the first English Editor of the *Bee*. This makes him the Dean of the Editorial Fraternity of New Orleans.

Removing to Washington, he married Miss Mary Mills, daughter of Robert Mills, Esq., the most eminent of American Architects.

In 1835, upon a re-organization of the Post Office Department, Post Master General Kendall invited him to take the position of principal clerk of a section of mail contract in the South Western part of the United States.

In 1839, he was appointed the Secretary of the Bilingual Commission to settle contested claims between the United States and Mexico. Here his wonderful grasp of language became first known in the capitol of the country, and from there it spread throughout the limits of the Republic.

In 1842 Mr. Dimitry returned to his native State, when he founded a college in the Parish of St. Charles. From the quiet usefulness of that Institution, he was called upon to assume the position of Superintendent of Public Schools in the old Third Municipality of New Orleans. In fulfilling the duties of that position, he gave an impetus to Public Education in the chief city, which was soon echoed in the State. The question became a leading one in the General Assembly. That body, upon a statement prepared by Mr. Dimitry, established a general system, and appointed that gentleman the first State Superintendent of Public Education for Louisiana.

Mr. Dimitry remained at the head of this system sufficiently long to establish it upon a firm and beneficent basis. His labors were not without the best of

fruit. When he left the State to visit Washington City, the tree of education planted by him was spreading its branches wide over every Parish within its limits. It is, to this day, fresh and shade-giving, under the administration of his able, patriotic and self-sacrificing successor, Robert M. Lusher.

Called in 1854, to Washington City by Gov. Marey—then Secretary of State—to enter the State Department, Mr. Dimitry was, before he could assume his new duties, unexpectedly offered by President Pierce the position of a Commissioner under a resolution of the United States Senate, to examine and revise the decisions and awards of the United States Commissioners, under the New Echota Treaty (including the removal of the Creeks and Choctaws from their old homes.) This proved a work of laborious investigation, requiring unwearying analyses, which he performed with rare ability, equaled only by the care of a scholar and the accuracy of a statist. These labors ended, his old friend Gov. Marey insisted upon his compliance with his original request for his assistance in the State Department. From 1855 to 1859, Mr. Dimitry took charge of a Bureau of Trans-



Alex. Dimitry.

lation of the diplomatic correspondence of foreign Governments with that of the United States. His Bureauship was held under the Administrations of President Pierce and Buchanan. The "Translator" had proved himself a statesman strong in acumen, irresistible in precedent. He had discussed International Law with two Secretaries of State—the bluff, but powerful, Marey; the suave, but ingenious, Cass. He had charmed foreign Ministers, while amazing them, by his knowledge of languages and of Courts. President Buchanan thought the mission of Central America opened a field for so rare a combination of diplomatic knowledge and social tact. In 1859, a dirty international washing—rising from Gen. Walker's ill-considered worship for the "American Eagle"—was still to be done and ironed. Mr. Dimitry was, upon the return of Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, appointed by the President as Minister Resident and Plenipotentiary *ad hoc* to Central America.

Minister Dimitry returned to the United States at the beginning of the civil

war. His sympathies turned towards his native South. His love flowed out to those ranks of struggling heroes, which embraced, among them, sons and nephews. During those four unhappy years, he accepted the position of Chief of the Finance Bureau of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States.

With the war ended this office. For some years afterwards, he remained in Brooklyn, New York. But Dimitry was already an old man. He yearned for the Southern air, which he had first inhaled in lungs, vigorous even then. He returned with his family to New Orleans, where, with the exception of a residence of a few years at Pass Christian, he still remains.

With this, ends a sketch of the events connected with the active life of a champion, in the highest sense, of Humanity.

In one respect, the reputation of Dimitry is national. As a philologist and a linguist, he is acknowledged to be supreme from the lumber grounds of Maine to the seal-rocks of the Pacific. To limit, however, such a man to these two powers would be to confine Art in ancient Rome to the Forum. Or, in ancient Athens, to restrict it to the Agora. Beyond the Forum rose the Pantheon. Above the ruins of the Agora, are still to be seen the stately, although mutilated, columns of the Parthenon.

Beyond philology and the languages, Alexander Dimitry is one whom we would call, essentially, a worker among men. All his studies—vast, as they have been in compass; vaster still, in the lessons of inestimable utility, which he has drawn from those studies—have been consistently applied to a humanitarian end. When still young, he had proposed to himself, as a mission, inferior in sacredness only to that of the Church, that which claims the exercise of the highest human powers. His ground once taken, he never swerved. He asserted the lofty claims of material Progress, mated with Education, in the journals; in the magazines; in lectures; in speeches. Better still, he put his own hand to the plough. He showed the people, clinging to obsolete methods, how the fields of Education could, with proper systematic plowing, be made to produce a crop of new ideas, that would make their children better citizens than they had been, or were then. Dimitry never learned that alphabet of mediocrity in Humanitarianism, which drones out vaguely: *go and do what you ought to do*. He spoke out boldly, crisply: *do as you see me do*. From him, men then clearly saw how that great work, which is to benefit their future generations, was to be done. Many of them have not forgotten the lesson, to this day.

Not in Education alone, however, did Dimitry seek his “Dordona oak,” behind which to utter truths, made oracular by the spirit of prophecy.

On the hustings, too, he found an opportunity to instruct the people, whom he had so long loved, because he, more than others, had always understood the boundless possibilities that belong to the people. It was during the hotly-contested presidential campaign of 1848, that Dimitry rose to astonish his native city. The people knew of him as a scholar. But they did not know how profoundly that scholar had gauged the mysteries of governments and the origins of races. They spoke of him as a teacher. But no one had thought the master of books was, also, a master in the school of the Richeliens, made brilliant by the crafty wisdom of the Machiavellis, and crowned by a familiarity with the truest republican fore-castings of the Jeffersons.

A new voice was heard in New Orleans. A voice, it was, deep as it was majestic; as majestic as it was electrical. A voice, too, it was that revealed the secrets of the forefathers of the world, in language so simple and direct, as to touch the hearts, and fortify the patriotism, of cotemporaries. None but born Tribunes, we take it, enthuse their own generations and arouse those succeeding. Dimitry is one of that lofty circle.

Demosthenes was what we may call a Tribune for Greece. “Peter the Hermit” was a Tribune for Christendom. Rienzi, during his fitful reign, was a Roman Tribune, of the days when Rome had ceased to produce, save him, patriots. Mirabeau was a Tribune for a Kingdom, rotten with old age, after he had already been one for a Republic, diseased in its cradle. Dimitry may claim fraternity with them all, in their best moments, inspired by their loftiest themes. Each in his style,

seems reproduced in Louisiana's Orator. At his best, he equals them all. He imitates none.

Many-sided, then, would seem to be the proper word to indicate our subject. If so, the indications are correct. As full of varied powers as the "Admirable Crichton," he has not reached his venerable years without gaining that wisdom, which retired so coyly from that aspiring youth. He is a master in Logic, History, Politics, Law, Religion and Metaphysics, fitted to have drawn his sword in Crichton's days at Padua, or before the gray-beards of Bologna. He wields a sword of ridicule that, in a potent and broadly-laughing good nature, has, through him, not died with Rabelais. He hurls a lance of sarcasm, poisoned and withering, that he has caught from the hands of Voltaire. He is an antagonist to be avoided in debate, while he can charm a circle of diners, with a table talk, unhappily yet unwritten. Among us moderns, there are four great table-talkers. Rogers, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Sidney Smith have, each, provided his own memoirs of witticisms, jests, repartees—that happy family that only, now and then, survive the riots of the feast. Another Samuel—a mighty man he—had his Boswell. The Boswells are rare after the flagellation by Macaulay. Dimitry should flagellate them anew into existence—for the sake of a new table-eloquence.

A question may well be asked here: Who among the world's professed "table-talkers" could rise from their seats to "mass oysters with truffles;" or to *bigorrier* ducks with oranges; or to boil hams in Madeira; or to fashion a *Macedoine d'Abri-cots*; or to finish off those monuments to high Louisiana cookery, a Creole *Gombo*, or a genuine *Bisque*? And, then returning from fire, and from smoke, to keep the table, amid the heavy wines towards the end, amazed at the multiplications of powers existing in a single man—a talker equal to Chesterfield; a Grecian equal to Bodley; a statesman as wise as Calhoun; and a cook, to practise the Art in a style to have charmed Brillat Savarin himself—the immortal author of a *Physiologie de Gout*—who, by the way, never cooked a dish.

Here, in a scene, at which few scholars can shine, we take our leave of a great man, whose studies, more by night than by day, have dimmed the eyes, which once would have out-gazed the eagle's. The body, once as strong as Sampson's still remains firm among us; and, happily, the mighty brain stands erect to forecast, with the eyes of patriotic prophecy, the future of his native State.

JOHN DIMITRY

is the eldest son of Prof. Alexander Dimitry. He was born in Washington City, D. C., December 27th, 1835. He was educated by his distinguished father, and the Hon. R. M. Lusher, both of whom are eminently able instructors.

At 17 years of age, Mr. Dimitry obtained a position in the office of the Attorney General of the United States, which he resigned in 1859, to accompany as Secretary of Legation, his father, the United States Minister to Central America. Mr. Dimitry returned to the United States in 1861, after the beginning of hostilities between the States. He crossed the lines; hastened to New Orleans; and joined the Crescent Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. In April, 1862, he was seriously wounded at the battle of Shiloh. Having been honorably discharged from the army, he was appointed, in 1864, to the Chief Clerkship of the Confederate Post Office Department.

After the war, Mr. Dimitry resumed the struggle of life in New Orleans. He was, for a time, engaged in teaching. About the same period, he delivered a course of brilliant lectures on English Literature at the Locquet Institute—lectures which, it is to be trusted, may yet be published in book form. Becoming, shortly after this, an Associate Editor of the New Orleans Times, his reputation as a dramatic critic and a literary writer was widely disseminated. While connected with that journal, he visited Europe, during which trip he addressed a series of letters to the "Times," which gave evidence of enlightened observation and marked powers of description.

Before this (in 1865) had appeared, anonymously, an inscription placed upon the temporary tomb of the late Gen'l. Albert Sydney Johnston, in the St. Louis Cemetery of this city. Mr. Dimitry was soon recognized as the author of this epitaph—since become so famous.—The memorial was circulated widely, both North and South. It crossed the Atlantic and was published in prominent English journals. It was translated in French journals. It appears in Southern Memorial volumes. And, after those wanderings through which the words, destined to live, are compelled to pass, it has been classed by good judges as the finest piece of elegiac writing—confessedly the most difficult form of composition—extant in the English language. Mr. Dimitry's epitaph on "Stonewall Jackson"—published some years later—might rest upon the same high plane. It displays the same power of sketching, with a few strong touches, the colossal proportions of an heroic character. In this special line, Mr. Dimitry is admitted to be without equal.

In 1867, Mr. Dimitry was honored by Georgetown College with the degree of



"Master of Arts." In 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide Stuart, the elder daughter of Col. O. J. E. Stuart, of Mississippi. In 1872, he removed to New York where he was, for a time, editorially associated with the press. The following year, he accepted the professorship in the *Colegio de Caldas* in South America. This position, however, he was compelled to resign on account of the deleterious effect of a tropical climate on the health of his wife.

Returning to New Orleans in 1876, he entered with vigor upon the execution of a design, long contemplated and of great importance. Believing that the surest foundation of State greatness is State pride, which can be best developed by making the youth of each State familiar with its history, and that a series of histories of the Southern States was the crying want of their rising generations, he determined to supply it. Mr. Dimitry has been the pioneer in this field.

His "History of Louisiana" for the use of Schools is the first book, in English, upon the subject. Its publication was, in itself, a revelation. It showed how closely a deep thinker and a writer of singularly literary and critical powers could so identify himself with children as to reach their level without effort—in other words, how he succeeded in making to their minds an accurate history read, in every page, like a story-book. That has been the success of this history. It will become—as it is rapidly becoming—the guide-book of Louisiana youth, both in knowledge and patriotism.

Mr. Dimitry's style as a writer is a rare combination of terseness and strength. In this terseness, marked by elegance, he is decidedly French. In a substantial strength, which enables him to grapple, successfully, with the formidable condensations of the epitaph, and with the strong simplicity of History, he may be regarded as thoroughly English.

Mr. Dimitry is emphatically a rising author. He looks to the highest honors, and he has already proved that he is capable of reaching them.

ALBERT C. BABCOCK.

Among the quiet but hard-working and eminently useful members of the late Constitutional Convention, may be classed the gentleman, whose name heads this article.



Albert C. Babcock is still a young man. He was born in Trenton, Oneida county, in the State of New York. When a child of seven years, his parents moved to Wisconsin. There, in the broad spaces of the West, he became, while still young, practically acquainted with farming. At the age of seventeen years; he

was sent to Kilgore University, situated at Madison, Wis. After closing his studies there, he resumed farming. In this pursuit he showed at once zeal, energy and intelligence. But the great civil war came to call out all the young men on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. Young Babcock—scarcely of age—responded to the call. He enlisted as private in the Thirty-Third Wisconsin Infantry. He served throughout the war. When mustered out at New Orleans (to which point he had been ordered on detached service) he had been promoted from Private to Lieutenant.

In October, 1865, Mr. Babcock received the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Education in the Freedman's Bureau.

In 1867, he settled permanently in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, which he had, more than once, officially visited. He had become Deputy Clerk of the District Court. Under the Constitution of 1868, he was elected by the people to the same position. In that office he has continued since 1867—a holding, as uninterrupted as it is honorable to any man, of full twelve years. In the same year, Mr. Babcock became connected with the Public Schools of the Parish. He was then—and is still—a Director of the Parish School Board. Since the inauguration of the present Administration, he has filled, with ability and satisfaction, the responsible duties of the Secretaryship of the Board.

In politics, Mr. Babcock is classed as a liberal Republican. He was elected, without opposition, a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is a thoroughly useful and progressive citizen of St. John, and enjoys the confidence of the best elements of both parties.

COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—W. B. Woods, Judge; F. A. Woolfley, Clerk; Custom House building.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—W. G. Lane, Judge; Custom House building.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Albert H. Leonard, Attorney; J. W. Gurley, Assistant Attorney; Custom House building.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—E. C. Billings, Judge; John Devonshire, Clerk; Custom House building.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL—Jack Wharton; Deputies, E. S. Wurzburger, Jesse Wharton, W. G. Elliot, R. C. Shortridge, C. R. Steele; Messenger, Joseph F. Gaiennie; Custom House building.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS—F. A. Woolfley, K. Loen, F. B. Vinot, Emmet D. Craig, John Augustin, J. A. Quintero and W. G. Lane.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF LOUISIANA—Courthouse, Chartres street opposite Jackson Square. Hon. T. C. Manning, Chief Justice; Hons. R. H. Marr, W. B. Spencer, Alcibiades DeBlanc, and Edward D. White, Associate Justices; Alfred Roman, Clerk.

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT—Wm. R. Whitaker, Judge; Eng. May, Clerk.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—Edmund Abell, Judge; Jas. O'Neill, Clerk.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—A. L. Tissot, Judge; Jno. Herbert, Clerk.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—Frank A. Monroe, Judge; Benjamin Armbruster, Clerk.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT—W. T. Houston, Judge; John Curry, Clerk.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—W. H. Rogers, Judge; Thomas Duffy, Clerk.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT—N. H. Rightor, Judge; J. V. Guillotte, Clerk.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, Parish of Jefferson—Carrollton Avenue, between Hampson and Second streets, Seventh District. Don A. Pardee, Judge; W. G. McConnell, Clerk; A. G. Price, District Attorney.

FIRST RECORDER'S COURT—Office Davidson's Court, Carondelet street. M. J. Sheehan, Judge; A. D. Henriques, Clerk.

SECOND RECORDER'S COURT—Office corner St. Peter and Chartres streets, Ernest Miltenberger, Judge; Louis Arnault, Clerk.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT—158 Julia street. W. J. McCall, Justice; John Fongo, Clerk; John Hurley, Constable.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT—31 Commercial Place. Wynn Rogers, Justice; Robert Atkinson, Clerk; Robert Barnes, Constable.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT—34 Exchange Place. Theodule Buisson, Justice; Arthur Moreno, Clerk; Stephen Kennair, Constable.

FOURTH JUSTICE'S COURT—7 Frenchmen street. John Cain, Justice.

FIFTH JUSTICE'S COURT—Villere, between Seguin and Bartholomew streets, 5th District. William Sarrazin, Justice.

SIXTH JUSTICE'S COURT—570 Magazine street. P. Kenny, Justice; John Krieger, Clerk; Jos. Krieger, Constable.

SEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT—908 Magazine street. Isaac W. Falls, Justice; Wm. Moylan, Clerk; Fred. Geis, Constable.

EIGHTH JUSTICE'S COURT—Carrollton Courthouse, 7th District. Arthur J. Roman, Justice; Philip Mitchel, Constable.

ROBERT HARDIN MARR.

This gentleman, endeared to the people of Louisiana, by his bold and manly course in opposition to the Kellogg usurpation, and his long and consistent efforts to restore constitutional government to our State, was born in Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee, 29th October, 1819.

His father was Peter Nicholas Marr, son of John Marr and Susan Perkins, of Henry County, Virginia. His mother was Ann Goodloe Hinton, daughter of Kimbrough Hinton, of Wade Forest, North Carolina, and Letitia Harper, who was a sister of Robert Goodloe Harper.

Judge Marr attended the school of his maternal uncle, Mr. John H. Hinton, near Clarksville, and afterwards entered the Junior class at the Nashville University, from which institution he took his degree in October, 1838.

He immediately commenced the study of law, under the direction of his father, who though not a professional lawyer, was well read in Elementary and Statute law. From his father he inherited the most profound respect for the Constitution of the United States, and admiration for the wise and patriotic men by whom it was framed.

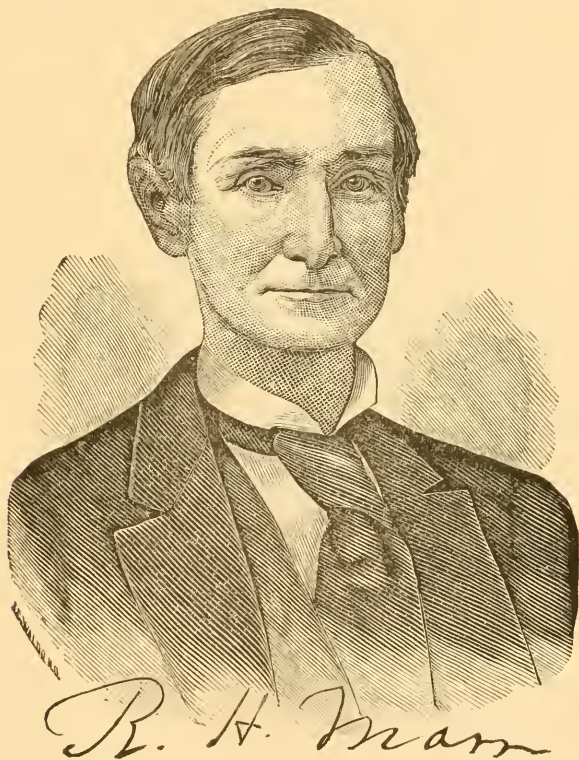
Judge Marr was admitted to the Bar early in 1841, and practiced his profession first at Hickman, and afterwards at Salem and Princeton, Ky.

He took an active part in the Presidential contest of 1844, as assistant elector in his district, and edited the "Princeton Examiner," advocating with ability and zeal the candidature of Henry Clay.

He removed to Louisiana in May, 1845, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1846, by the Court over which Judge Martin presided.

In February, 1850, he married Miss Mary Eliza Jane Marr, daughter of Wm. M. Marr, his paternal uncle, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. He continued his residence in New Orleans, practicing his profession, and took no part in politics, beyond an occasional newspaper article, and voting at every election, until 1860, when he canvassed North Louisiana for Bell and Everett, Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

He was opposed to the separate secession of the States, and by his writing and speeches favored what was termed "Coöperation," but when Louisiana



seceded, he went with his State. Born and educated in a Southern State, of Southern born parents, his every feeling and interest were with his fellow citizens, and he gave his heartiest sympathies to the Confederate cause. Prevented by feeble health from taking an active part in the war, Judge Marr aided the Southern cause by every influence in his power. When the Federal forces took the city, with that fearless independence which has ever marked his course, when battling for that which he deemed right, he refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, and in May, 1863, was expelled with the registered enemies.

At the close of the war he returned to New Orleans, and resumed his professional labors. In November, 1865, he went to Washington to attack the "Lawyer's Test Oath," by which Southern members of the Bar were excluded from practicing in the Federal Courts. To his exertions, was largely due, the decision

which was rendered in January, 1867, which opened the Bar of the Federal Courts to Southern lawyers.

Judge Marr took no part in public affairs until 1872, when he supported the McEnery ticket. In August, 1873, he was chosen chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and in December of that year, went to Washington, where, in conjunction with Hon. H. N. Ogden, now Attorney General of Louisiana, he argued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, against the claims of P. B. S. Pinchback, to a seat in the United States Senate. He remained in Washington several months, endeavoring to have the McEnery Government recognized by the action of the Senate.

On his return, he took an active part in the trial of the Grant Parish prisoners in the United States Circuit Court.

In August, 1874, he was President of the Democratic and Conservative State Convention which met at Baton Rouge, and as Chairman of the State Central Committee, took an active part in the canvass of that year. He was recognized by the people as a bold, fearless and outspoken counsellor, and to his eloquent denunciations of the lawless usurpations of the Kellogg party, was due, in a large measure, the uprising of the people on the 14th of September, 1874, and the consequent overthrow of the Kellogg Government.

In March, 1875, Judge Marr argued the case of the Grant Parish prisoners before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1876 he was a member of the National Convention which nominated Hon. S. J. Tilden, and he was Vice President of the State Convention that nominated General Francis T. Nicholls for Governor of Louisiana, and he took an active part in the canvass which followed.

On the inauguration of Governor Nicholls in January, 1877, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a position which he still continues to fill with that refinement, dignity, ability and integrity, which have ever marked his career, and have gained for him the unbounded confidence, and warmest respect and esteem, of all classes of his fellow-citizens.

WALTER HENRY ROGERS.

This able lawyer, son of Owen Wynne Grey Rogers and Jane Eastman Carter, was born in New Orleans October 13th, 1843.

He is of Irish descent by his father's side, English by his mother's, and numbers among his paternal ancestors many who were distinguished for valor and high positions in the military service of England.

Judge Rogers graduated from the High School of this city in 1860, and soon afterwards commenced the study of law, under the direction of Jas. McConnell, Esquire.

In 1866, he received the degree of L. L. B., from the University of Louisiana, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, in which, although still a young man, he has gained distinction as a logical and penetrative jurist, who seldom fails in establishing a point for which he contends.

He left this city for Confederate service, with the first company that left the State, under command of Col. Chas. D. Drenx, who was killed in Virginia, July 5th, 1861, and served in Virginia and in the Army of Tennessee, in the famous Fenner's Battery.

After the engagement at Jackson, Miss., Judge Rogers was appointed on the Military Court attached to the staff of Gen. J. E. Johnston, and subsequently to those of Gens. Polk, Stewart and Taylor, and followed the fortunes of the Confederacy through four years of hope and depression, victory and defeat; until the struggle for Southern independence became a "lost cause," when he was paroled at Meridian, Miss., May 10th, 1865.

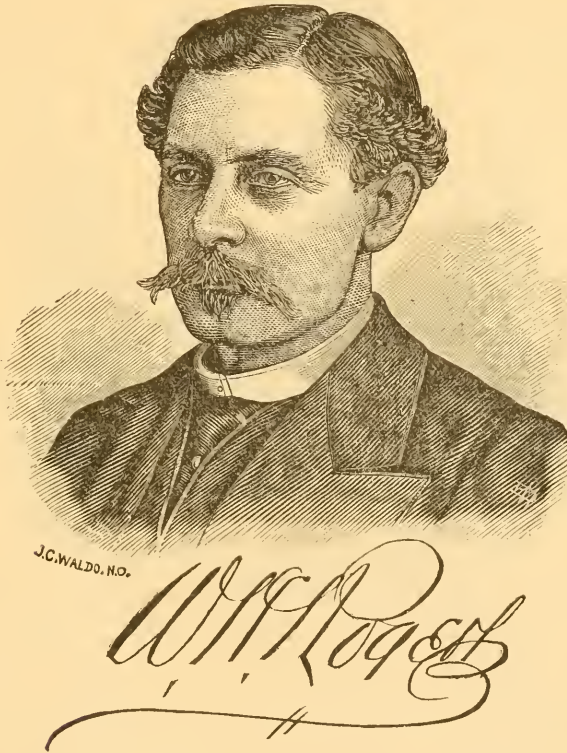
In 1867, Judge Rogers was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Goulet, of North Carolina, a great granddaughter of Col. Edward Buncombe, celebrated as Colonel

of the 5th North Carolina Regiment in the war of the Revolution, and who lost his life in the battle of Germantown.

Few lawyers of his years have ever presented greater claims to the confidence and esteem of the Bar than has the subject of this sketch, while his acknowledged honor, integrity and ability have won for him the favor and reliance of his clients, and the community at large; facts which have been testified to by the prominent positions of trust and respectability he has been so often called to fill, in all of which, he has discharged his duties with so much proficiency and singleness of purpose as to gain, in each instance, a higher degree of respect and trust from his associates and constituents.

He was called to the General Assembly in 1866, and later, was as a member of the Board of School Directors of this city, holding the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee on Teachers.

Judge Rogers is Democratic in politics, and supports the policy of that party.



In 1876 he was elected, by a flattering majority, Judge of the Fifth District Court for a term of four years, which position he, at present, fills with his usual energy and administrative ability.

Judge Rogers is a student by taste and habit, and has not allowed the rich stores of his education to rust from neglect. He is the possessor of a fine law and standard library, and devotes the leisure hours of each day to library pursuits.

In mind he is clear, orderly and didactic; in conversation elevated and lofty, without the slightest taint of pedantry or blatant demagogism; in manner, pleasing and dignified, leaning rather to the elegant courtesy of the old school gentleman, than the more demonstrative customs of the new; in friendship he is reliable and sincere; while in social circles he is always a welcome and appreciated guest, one with whom all are glad to meet, but loth to part; in fact Judge Walter Henry Rogers is fast achieving that success, socially and politically, which is sure to crown the labors of courageous and persevering men.

GEORGE HORACE BRAUGHN.

This well-known gentleman and able jurist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837, and is an instructive example of what energy and perseverance, when accompanied by intellect and honorable ambition, may accomplish, although their possessor may be placed in unfortuitous circumstances.

He attended, for a short time, St. Joseph's College, in his native city, previous to his leaving for New Orleans in 1849. Like many others, who are the builders of their own fortunes, Mr. Braughn was compelled to seek work at once, and found employment in the house of McGregor, Alloway & Co., and later, with H. W. Reynolds & Co.; and, as he had no time for study during the day, attended school at night, pursuing his studies with the same earnestness and ardor which has ever characterized his undertakings. From 1858 till 1861, he read law under Judge Mortimer M. Reynolds.



Among the first to don the grey, when the tocsin of war alarmed the land, was young Braughn, who joined the Crescent Regiment as First Lieutenant of Company G, and four weeks afterwards was made Captain of the company, in which capacity he served the Confederacy until the close of the war, contributing by his patience, daring and bravery, his full quota to the enviable glory gained by the Crescent Regiment, one of the best in the Southern army.

Shortly after his return to New Orleans, Judge Braughn married an estimable and accomplished lady of this city, a daughter of Edward Simon, formerly on the supreme bench with Judges Martin, Morphy, Rost, Eustis and others.

In 1865 he was admitted to the Bar of Louisiana, and in 1866 was elected Judge of the Second Justice's Court, and, in 1868, to the State Senate, his term

expiring in 1870. He was, for a time, Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, but was removed by Kellogg, in 1875, for refusing to act in *harmony* with the Kellogg administration, which act, on the part of the so-called Governor of the State of Louisiana, was much commented on, and condemned by not only our local newspapers but by the press throughout the entire country, as "an arbitrary and spiteful show of power," the high standing and well-known rectitude and ability of Judge Braughn serving to make the removal even more obnoxious and unjust to the people than any of Kellogg's preceding actions in such matters.

Judge Braughn also held, for eighteen months, the position of Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana, and during the time of his service in that office, believing that not to punish crime was to encourage it, procured more convictions in capital cases, than any Attorney General ever had before.

His business standing is among the highest, most trustworthy and best, the many honorable and responsible positions which he holds giving evidences of the confidence placed in his abilities. He is attorney of the Germania National Bank, Metropolitan Bank, and Germania and the People's Insurance Companies; he has for years been President of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, one of our best and most successful charitable organizations; was for some years Vice-President of the Firemen's Charitable Association; for seven years President of the Shakspeare Club, and, it is well known that much of the unbounded success of the grand and royal pageants of His Majesty, the King of the Carnival, is due to his scholarly and refined taste and administrative action.

Judge Braughn is the senior partner of the law firm of Braughn, Buck & Dinkelspiel. He is known as an eloquent speaker, an erudite and forcible advocate, and is distinguished for his attention and devotion to the interests of his many clients.

JAMES LINGAN.

This well-known member of the Louisiana Bar is a grandson of Gen. James McCubbin Lingan, of Montgomery County, Maryland. Shortly before his birth his parents removed from the District of Columbia to New York, where he was born. At an early age, loss of property and the death of his father threw the subject of this sketch on his own resources.

He came to New Orleans in 1850—a boy in round jacket. He studied law, and was about to be admitted to practice when the war came on, and he joined the First Company Crescent Rifles, Captain, afterwards General Gladden, commanding, and left for Pensacola. The company soon went on to Virginia, and was under the command of General Magruder. After the skirmish on the 4th of July, 1861, in which Col. Charles D. Dreaux was killed, young Lingan was detailed as one of the guard of honor sent home with the body of that lamented officer. While here, Lingan was elected 2d Lieutenant of the Cannon Guards, 11th Regiment, Col. S. F. Marks, which joined the Army of Tennessee, under General Polk, and was the first regiment to cross into Kentucky. After the battle of Belmont he became 1st Lieutenant of his company, and was appointed Brigade Adjutant by Colonel Marks, commanding as Senior Colonel of Brigade. The 11th Regiment was disbanded prior to the Kentucky campaign, and a battalion of sharp shooters was organized from men selected from this old regiment, and Lieutenant Lingan became captain of one of the companies.

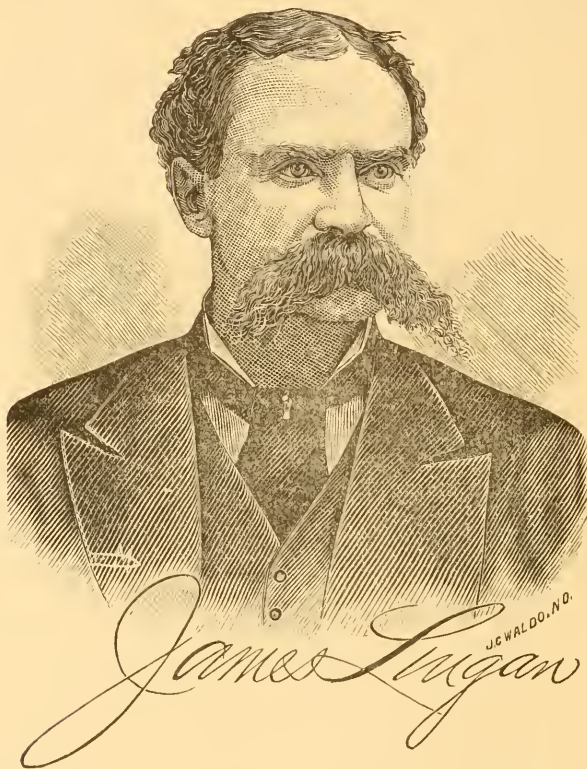
After the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the army went into quarters at Dalton, Ga. His company having suffered greatly and being reduced in numbers, at Gen. Polk's request Capt. Lingan was relieved from that army corps by Gen. Joe Johnston, and reported to Gen. Polk, who assigned him to duty as Assistant Inspector General on his staff.

General Polk on rejoining the army in the field was allowed only his personal staff, and Capt. Lingan remained on the staff of that Department, serving under Generals Dabney H. Maury, Stephen D. Lee and Richard Taylor, all of whom recommended him, in the strongest terms, for permanent appointment on staff.

As no other staff appointments were being made, he was ordered to Richmond as bearer of dispatches, and while there was appointed by the Secretary of War as Assistant Commissioner of Exchange at Richmond, under Col. Robert Ould, which position he filled until the cessation of hostilities.

When he returned from the war, he recommenced his studies, and graduated from the University of Louisiana in the class of 1866, and commenced the practice of law in 1868.

Mr. Ligan has always been an ardent advocate of the people's cause, acting with the Democratic party of which he is an useful and respected member. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and was elected a member of the State Senate on the McEnery ticket.



He was the leading spirit in organizing the Association of the Army of Tennessee, of which General Beauregard was elected President. After serving one year Gen. Beauregard retired from office and Mr. Ligan was elected to succeed him as President.

Mr. Ligan brings energy and determination to any cause that he espouses, and is therefore a valuable ally. He is a zealous advocate, careful of his client's interests, and by his ability and courtesy has gained an enviable position as an attorney—one who bids fair in the future to earn a name worthy of inscription amongst the most illustrious members of the Louisiana Bar.

G. A. BREAUX.

Among the many talented men whose erudition, eloquence and profound intellects adorn the Bar of Louisiana, none are more respected and esteemed than Colonel Gus. A. Breaux, the senior of the well-known firm of Breaux, Fenner & Hall.

As a lawyer, he is noted for his thorough knowledge of every branch of the profession, a constant reader, deep thinker, and careful logician; as an advocate for prompt action and untiring devotion to the interests of his clients, and as a speaker, for extended learning, ready command of language, and an impressive and graceful delivery.

Although never prominent in politics, Colonel Breaux is an acknowledged leader on all questions of public interests. He was one of the most prominent and



useful members of the late Convention called together to frame a new Constitution for our State, and his opinions were delivered in a clear, forcible and concise manner, on all of the important subjects brought before that body.

In social circles Colonel Breaux is a universal favorite. Of dignified and commanding presence, profound or vivacious in conversation as the occasion demands, courteous and pleasant in manners, he commands the respect and esteem of all who enjoy his acquaintance.

HON. EDWARD SIMON,

Delegate from the Parish of St. Martin, to the State Convention called to frame a new Constitution, lately sitting in the city of New Orleans, is one of the most intellectual and honorable of the native sons of Louisiana.

He is over six feet in height, of light complexion, blue eyes, has a somewhat elongated but oval face (always closely shaven), and expressive of a kind and benevolent disposition; and upon his erect figure he carries, well-poised, a large and symmetrically formed head, covered with an ample suit of grey hair, and indicative of great intellectual power.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in the town of St. Martinsville, in 1826, and is still in the prime of life. His father, the late Hon. Edward Simon, a native of Belgium, was for many years one of the most eminent of the Justices of the Supreme bench of Louisiana. On his mother's side he is descended from a distinguished Philadelphia family, still holding a high social position in that city, and one of the early French settlers of Louisiana, his great grandfather on the maternal side, having been Commandant of Attakapas County in colonial times.

With such an ancestry to inspire him with a noble ambition, and being afforded every facility for acquiring a thorough classical and professional education suited to a strong intellect and an acute moral sense, he could scarcely fail to reach an enviable distinction in his native State. His collegiate education commenced at Jefferson College, La., was continued at Georgetown College, D. C., and ended at Harvard University, which he entered at eighteen years of age, and pursued a



four years' course of law studies under Judge Story, Professors Greenleaf, and Wm. Kent, son of Chancellor Kent, at the same time pursuing a literary course, and where he took his degrees with distinction.

He was admitted to the Bar of Louisiana in 1848, and in 1853 was appointed Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District by Governor Walker; in 1858 was elected to the same office, re-elected in 1861, and again re-elected in 1865, when, shortly thereafter, he was displaced by the usurping Federal authorities; since which time he has pursued his professional duties at the bar, taking little active part in politics. In 1872, he was prominently named by some of the leading journals of the State as a candidate for Governor, but he did not enter the contest for that honor.

As a lawyer, Judge Simon is indefatigable in industry and in zeal for his client. In argument he is ingenious, earnest and forcible. As an advocate, he

has a rich though simple vocabulary, which is made effective in speech by the graces of a fine fancy and a pleasing manner. As a District Judge, he had no superior in the State, either as regards sound legal learning, conscientious research, firmness in maintaining his own matured convictions, or that courteous bearing towards the members of the bar which so much becomes a judge.

As a member of the Constitutional Convention, Judge Simon has shown himself a firm friend of the people of the State. In spite of his innate modesty bordering on diffidence, Judge Simon has won the popular confidence by his firm and patriotic course in the Convention, and it is safe to predict that there are still higher honors in store for him.



COMMERCIAL LIFE.

The high reputation for promptness and integrity enjoyed by the merchants of New Orleans may very justly be a source of pride to all classes of citizens. Their caution, prudence and good judgment are well known; speculation seldom has a place on their books; their transactions, however immense, are real, and consequently rest upon a firm and reliable basis. We believe that New Orleans has a bright commercial future, and that added to her natural advantages, the energy and enterprise of her merchants, will, ere long, place her in a proud position, as one of the leading business centres of America.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We give a fine view of the "Crescent Building," Nos. 67 and 69 Camp street, the home of the oldest mutual insurance company in the State.

The Crescent Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated in 1849, and consequently is now in its thirty-first year.

It has passed through the eventful years of the war, years of disastrous panics, years of political trouble and turmoil, meeting punctually every claim and always paying its annual interests promptly.

The history of this Company gives a record, of which its officers and stockholders may well feel proud, reflecting as it does the highest credit on the commercial integrity and administrative abilities of the merchants of our city who have served in its Boards of Trustees, and the gentleman who have occupied its executive offices.

Not only does the Crescent pay its interests promptly, and handsome dividends to its stockholders and mutual insurers, but it enjoys an enviable reputation for its prompt and equitable settlement of losses, a course which it has pursued since its first organization, and which has gained for it the confidence and esteem of our entire business community.

The officers of the Company are: Mr. Thomas A. Adams, President; Chas. E. Rice, Secretary.

Trustees.—Thos. A. Adams, Samuel B. Newman, Samuel H. Kennedy, John Phelps, Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham, Victor Meyer, Joseph Bowling, Edw'd J. Gay, Simon Hershheim, Simon Forcheimer, Jos. B. Wolfe, R. B. Post, Edw'd



Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.—Corner Camp Street and Commercial Place.

Pilsbury, Jno. E. King, Frederick Camerden, Joseph W. Stone, George Martin, Alfred Moulton, L. C. Jurey, Edward Nalle, Geo. W. Sentell, Paul E. Mortimer, John V. Moore, W. B. Conger, Henry M. Preston, Reuben G. Bush, Jno. M. Parker.

BLAYNEY TOWNLEY WALSH.

Among the merchants of New Orleans, there are none better known or more highly esteemed than Capt. Walshe.

He was born in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, June 11, 1840.

His ancestors, in the families of both his parents, have been prominent in the army and the church for over two hundred years—names which have tended to make Irish history, and add to the lustre of British arms.

Capt. Walshe came to New Orleans with his parents in 1853. The commencement of the war between the North and South found him engaged in the then

popular clothing house of Norris, Maull & Co., where he had every prospect of advancement and future prosperity. Like hosts of his countrymen, Capt. Walshe promptly abandoned peaceful pursuits, forgot all personal interests, and tendered his services to his adopted State. In April, 1861, he was mustered into the Confederate States service for the war, as a private in the famous Washington Artillery.

In May of the same year, he was elected Lieutenant of Company A of the Irish Brigade, afterwards becoming captain of his company by promotion, subsequently incorporated in the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, commanded by Col. I. G. Seymour. In the record of this regiment from the first Manassas, made famous by its bravery and efficiency, and by its proud position in Hay's Brigade and Stonewall Jackson's Corps, he fully participated in all its glories until, during the seven days' fight before Richmond, at Gaines' Mills, Captain Walshe was severely wounded in the ankle.



He was thus rendered unfit for duty in the field, and was appointed Chief of the Passport Office of the Department of Henrico, at Richmond. When able to dispense with crutches, he was assigned to staff duty as Chief Provost Marshal of South Mississippi and East Louisiana, which position he filled with ability and fidelity until the close of the war.

In October, 1868, Captain Walshe embarked in business on his own account, opening at No. 110 Canal street, his Emporium of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Boys' and Children's Clothing, which, through his careful and courteous attention to the wants of his patrons, his excellent business qualities and sterling integrity, soon became known and popular, not only with the citizens of New Orleans, but throughout the South. Some years ago he dropped the boys' clothing branch of his business, and devoted his attention to Men's Furnishing Goods, and to-day his is the leading establishment of our city and the whole Southwest, none being more widely known or patronized.

In the various relations of life Capt. Walshe is recognized by every one as worthy of confidence, respect and esteem. He is one of our most public spirited, enterprising, and liberal citizens. He has ever been amongst the first to give support and substantial assistance to public works and enterprises for the general good.

His social character is that of an upright and honorable man, a generous benefactor, and a warm and true friend. He occupies positions of honor and trust in many of the various bodies commercial, charitable and social, of which he is a member. At present he is the Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, an organization which has so warm a hold on the hearts of the citizens of New Orleans, for its devoted attention to the fever stricken people during the epidemic of 1878, during which trying time Capt. Walshe was one of the Relief Committee, and did his share of this labor of love for his fellow man.

As one thoroughly identified with all the interests of New Orleans, coming from a foreign country and adopting this as a home, there is no better specimen of a stranger possessing all the attributes of an exemplary and worthy citizen than Capt. Walshe.

He is an Episcopalian, Senior Warden of St. George's Church, located on the same square of ground as his residence, corner of St. Charles Avenue and Valence street, Sixth District.

In 1863, Capt. Walshe married a most estimable lady of this city, and is now the father of seven interesting children. In his pleasant and tasteful home, he is surrounded by all the pleasures which a devoted family and the fruits of an industrious and well spent life alone can procure.

CAPT. CANNON, being absent from the city, we republish, from the "Courier-Journal" of June 8, 1878, the following interview with that popular Mississippi Commodore:

JOHN W. CANNON.

After examining the new John W. Cannon yesterday, we stepped out forward upon the boiler-deck, and found, seated upon a carpenter's trestle, the veteran and successful commander for whom she was named and by whom she was built. Approaching him we asked:

"Capt. Cannon have you any objection to being interviewed?"

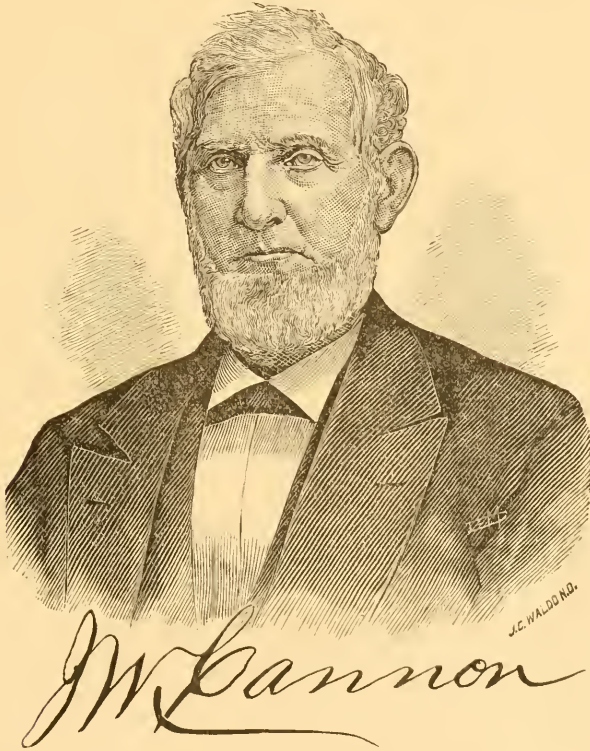
"About what?"

"Oh, about your life as a steamboatman and—"

"Get out your pencil and paper, and I'll tell you all I can think of about myself. It might stimulate some of the young men of the present day to start out in life as I did, and teach them a lesson that a man who will try to get along in this world will succeed. There's always room for 'em somewhere.

"You see, my father moved from Maryland to Louisville in 1818, and lived down here in the Pond settlement two years. He then moved down to where Hawesville, Ky., now stands—it was a corn-field then—and settled two miles above there on the river. He bought a piece of land two miles back from the river, built a house, put in a crop and moved back there. In 1820 I was born on the river-place, just before we moved back of Hawesville. I was raised back there on the farm until I was fifteen years and five months old, and had never been fifteen miles from home in my life, and never saw the inside of a school-house. I had a brother in New Orleans in December, 1835; he wrote to me to come down there and bring my sister with me. We went, and took with us, as a present from my father, two fine cows and a little pony. We went to the river and hailed the first boat that came along, which was the Mediterranean, the biggest boat on the river at that time. So we got aboard, my sister going in the cabin and I went on deck to take care of the cows and the pony. I met an old friend on deck, and we messed together and was getting along first rate, when one morning I went up into the cabin to see my sister. There I met Capt. Jackson. Poor old man had a

heart in him as big as that tool-chest (pointing to one with his crutch). I asked permission to go back and see my sister, and he told me to 'go ahead,' and asked me my name. I told him 'John W. Cannon,' and he asked me if I was any kin to Elijah Cannon, the city marshal of New Orleans. I told him I was his brother, and he called out to Hamilton McRea, the pilot of the boat, and told him who I was, said that Elijah was a friend of his. He and McRea went back into the cabin with me, and I introduced them to my sister. He gave me a state-room in the cabin, and I tried to beg off, but it was no use, for he said: 'No, sir; I can never repay your brother for what he has done for me.' I afterwards learned that the captain, pilot and mate of the boat got into a big fight in Orleans with a lot of Irish, and nearly killed a lot of them. Elijah interceded with the judge at their trial, went their bonds, and the case was thrown out of court and the officers set at liberty.



Well, it didn't cost me a cent for passage down and back. My brother Elijah was terribly put out when he found out that I didn't know my A B C's. I stayed down there until March, when he sent me back to Kentucky to go to school and learn something. In the fall my sister-in-law and sister, bound for Orleans, got aboard the Rob Roy at Hawesville, and I stepped aboard too. There I found Ham McRae in the pilot-house on her; I took hold of the wheel and went to steering for him, so that when I reached Orleans I could handle a wheel like a pilot could. I made one trip on her, when she was sold, and McRae went pilot on the Mountaineer; but the captain on her had no use for a steersman; so that let me out at New Orleans. My brother was so opposed to me going on the river that he wouldn't help me. So I had to have clothes and a little pocket change. I loafed about a while, when in March, 1838, I got on board the Diana. She was commanded by Capt. Frank Carter—he looked then as young as he does now—and I came up to Hawesville on her, and on deck. When I got there I went to school, and was getting along pretty well, when my brother, knowing I had a

piece of land, wrote to me to cut a load of hoop-poles off it and bring them to New Orleans, where I could get a good price for them. I didn't have enough money to buy an ax to cut 'em with; so my father said if I wanted to cut the poles and could get a boat to take 'em down in, he would give me what he had, which was about \$25. My brother-in-law went my security for \$75, and I got a boat and went to cutting hoop-poles, while my father hauled them to the boat at the river, until the roads got so bad and the weather so cold that we had to quit. I finished loading the boat with Hawesville coal, and I had a pilot. We started South, but we hadn't been out thirty hours before that pilot stuck me on Three-mile islands nearly high and dry. But I stuck to her until the river raised and floated me off. I ran into the mouth of Green river and waited there two months for the ice to run out of the Ohio. This was in 1840. I cut loose from there and sold out most of my cargo along the coasts. What coal I had left I re-tailed out in New Orleans. I then shipped on the *Velocipede* as steersman with Capt. Wright. She made a few trips up Red river, when I got the second pilot's berth on the *Teche* down the *Lafourche*, but she laid up. In July, 1840, I came to Kentucky to see my relatives and spend the summer. That fall I went down to Orleans as a bow hand on a charcoal boat, and got \$25 for that. I tried to get a job on boats, and only got a little to do now and then, but got no money for it. All my money was gone, my clothes seedy, and things began to look unpleasant, but I had courage and pluck, so I didn't give up, and I shipped as deck passenger on the *Wm. French*. My brother was wealthy, and he didn't exactly like the way I was doing, and he wouldn't help me because he didn't want me to go on the river, and to keep me off he gave me a job of planing cistern or tank staves, in Orleans, at \$1.50 per day and board. After working up all the lumber he had, a city marshal, who had seized a vessel and a coffee house, gave me charge of them at \$3 per day. Before the vessel was sold I heard the captain say he was going to run her up Red river. So I was in for the pilot's berth, and was recommended by a young friend of mine, who kept a boat-store, as a *Ouachita* river pilot. Soon as the other pilots around town found out I had the berth they went to the captain and told him I was never up the *Ouachita* river in my life, and I never had been but three times, but I learned as much those three trips as some of them learned in three years. I went on her, though, and stayed there six months, and had plenty of money. I got tired of her, and wanted to get on a bigger boat. So I got a bogus letter, to quit her and go pilot on the *Rodolph*. It was written by some pilots to get me off. The *Rodolph* wanted no pilot, so I was out of a berth, with \$600 in my pocket. Just then the Marshal seized the *Bunker Hill*. I took charge of her for the Marshal, and the man who bought her hired me to take her to the mouth of the White river as pilot. In 1842 I spent the summer in Hawesville, and went back to Orleans in the fall. I got a berth on the *Levi Welsh*, and stayed on her a month; loaned the captain and boat all my money, and came near losing it, but got it back when the boat was sold. My friend, John Bress, got me a job then on the *President*. Both pilots on her got into a fight and killed each other; so I got a good berth on her, made money and saved it. I went with the same man next season on the *Republic*, and did first rate. In '44 and '45 I went on the *Etna*, and then went on the big *Louisiana* to St. Louis, and stayed on her till the fall of '46. I then went captain on the *Coati Joyous*, in the White river trade, until I was put back on the *Louisiana* and finished out the season on her. I went to piloting on different boats then, and had saved about four thousand dollars, and bought four negroes with the most of it. One of them died and the other three ran off. That cured me of the negro business. I had some money left, and I went in with a young man named B. B. Mc-Mechan, and we bought a boat called the *Dallas*, and put her in the *Ouachita* trade, and then I came up here in '47 and '48, and built the *Louisiana* at Howard's ship-yard. She was a beautiful boat, and blew up at Orleans, killing nearly everybody on her, including my poor little partner, and came near killing me. This left me in debt \$20,000, so I went back to piloting, and kept at it until I met a friend who said I must have a boat and he would aid me. I had an old pair of engines, but they would not do for a new boat, so my friend advised me to come

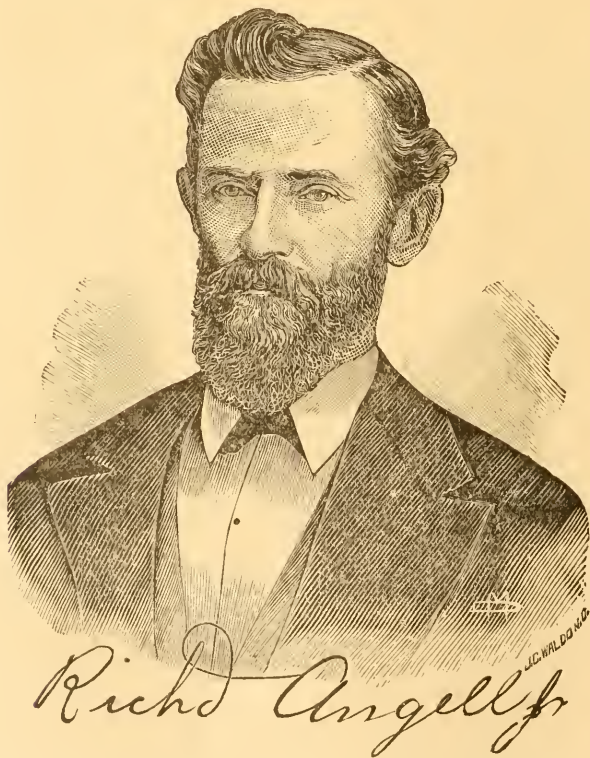
to Louisville, which I did, and contracted for the S. W. Downs, paying \$150 down on the contract. I then went to St. Louis and bought a nice pair of engines, but had no money to pay freight on them to Louisville, which was \$90, so I got on a boat and came ahead of the one my engines were on to make arrangements to raise money to pay the freight. The boat I was on ran down twelve miles and laid up. I was mad, and told the barkeeper that if I was a pilot on that boat she wouldn't lay there long. So he told the captain, and he came to my room and told me he had two poor pilots; that if I would get up and pilot his boat he would pay me for it. I told him I couldn't; that his pilots would go for me; but if he would start her out and tell his pilots I was posted, I would come up and steer for them. I went up and took the wheel; the captain and pilot both left and went to bed, and I didn't see them any more until the next morning at eight o'clock, after everybody had done breakfast. The boat was 150 miles down the river. When we got here I told him that I thought my work was worth my passage, but he insisted upon paying me \$100, and offered me more. He gave the other \$150 to his other pilots; they were to get \$250 to bring the boat from St. Louis. I paid the freight on my engines when they came, and went on building the Downs. She cost \$17,000. I drew on my friend for \$5000, and gave the builders my paper for the balance. She came out on the first of March, 1851, and ran up to the first day of July, and made up to that time \$11,000. Some parties then came up to Cincinnati to build a fine fast boat to run me out. Soon as I heard this I jumped on the first boat up, without ten dollars in the world, and borrowed \$500 from my barkeeper. I came to Louisville and told the people that these parties had gone to build a boat to run me out of my trade. Well, they told me to name the kind of a boat I wanted, and they would join together and build one for me. I contracted then with Wash. Murray to build the boat and paid my \$500 down on her when the contract was made. On my way here I met an old friend, who owned an old boat, and he took the money for the old boat and put it into my new one. So I was bolstered up now, and stood well with my creditors. She cost \$41,000, and was named the Bella Donna. The other parties who went to Cincinnati backed out and didn't build. I ran the Bella Donna four months and sold her and the Downs together and wound up all making \$54,000 clear with the two boats in sixteen months. I then bought the Rockaway for \$40,000, ran her one season and made her clear. I came here then and built the McRae and W. W. Farmer for \$17,900 and took them down to Orleans. The McRae cost \$40,000. She and the McRae laid up one whole year, because Onachita and Red rivers didn't rise. The boats laid up in all eighteen months. This broke me flat, and I took the pneumonia. I only owed \$3400, but the people were kind and one bank held all the notes. So they kept them until I could come to a settlement, and then my credit was better than ever. I ran the boats one more season, sold them both, and built the Vicksburg; ran her two seasons and built the Gen. Quitman; ran both one season. When the Confederates took the Vicksburg and made a gunboat of her, I "yanked" the Quitman up Red river; saved her until after the war; took her to St. Louis, repaired her, and ran her two years. I then built the first Rob't. E. Lee here; she cost \$223,000; ran her ten years; then built the second Rob't. E. Lee, and have now finished this one. You fellows made me ashamed of myself by naming her after me. In the meantime I had an interest in the Magenta, and I ran the Katie two years and lost \$54,000 with her; then turned her over to her owners. I now own an interest in the Rob't. E. Lee, Thompson Dean, Yazoo Valley, Onachita Belle, John W. Cannon, and an interest in the new boat Katie now building by the Howards. While on a trip from St. Louis to New Orleans, some time ago, I took pneumonia, which settled in my side and formed an abscess, and it broke inwardly and has been for four years a source of great annoyance to me. In the meantime, I have had both arms pulled out of their sockets, and to elap the climax, I fell down upon the wharf at Orleans and broke my thigh. I am now on crutches, and will leave here Saturday for New Orleans on this boat. How'll that do for the first interview? Come and see me." We thanked the "monarch of the Mississippi," as he arose upon his crutches and disappeared into his magnificent cabin to see how the large

body of men were progressing with their work. We left him with the impression that he was a remarkable man—a man who by his untiring energy had made himself what he is—a man who by his iron will and courage had attained a position that mantled him with fame and placed him as high upon the ladder as a steamboatman, owner and builder could get. If there is a man in this country who deserves credit and praise for having promoted the marine interests of the great valley of the Mississippi and building the finest and fastest steamboats afloat, that man is none other than Capt. John W. Cannon. Although time and age have dealt kindly with him, we trust they will yet be good to him and make the remaining days of his useful life joyous and happy. Long may he live! [*Courier-Journal*, June 8.]

RICHARD ANGELL. Jr.

The next youngest son of that eminent physician, Dr. Richard Angell, Sr., lately deceased, was born in Mississippi on the 16th of March, 1843

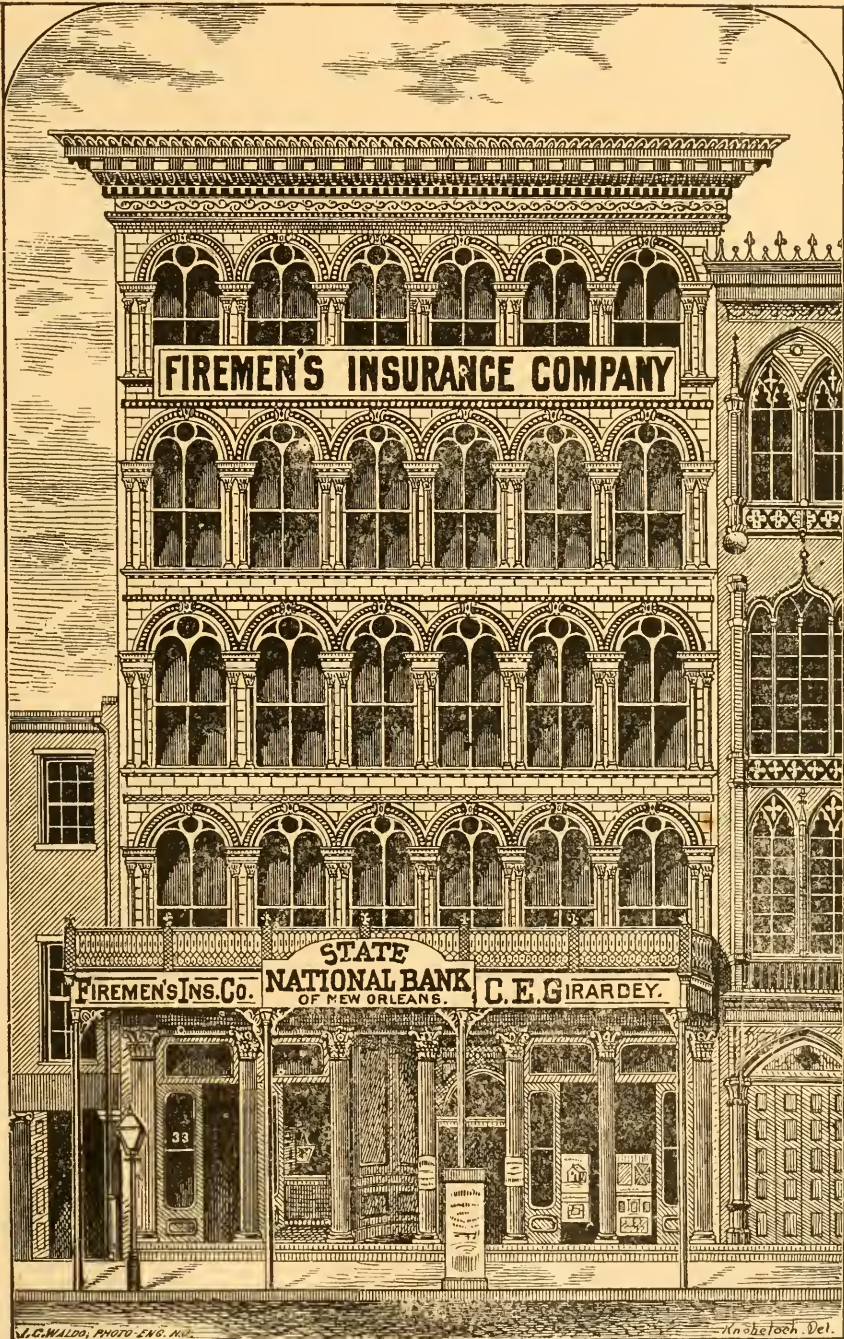
The first homœopathic pharmacy established in this city was that of Dr. R. Angell in 1853, at No. 152 Julia street; and, of this well supplied and carefully conducted establishment, Richard Angell, Jr., has had the management for several



years past. The pharmacy is supplied with fresh and reliable homœopathic medicines, medicine chests, and standard homœopathic books for physicians, families and plantations.

Those wishing any article appertaining to the homœopathic system of medicine, can procure it of Richard Angell, Jr., at the pharmacy, 152 Julia street.

We present to our readers an excellent view of the Tulane Buildings, which are among the handsomest of the edifices in the business part of our city.



Tulane Buildings.—Camp Street between Common and Gravier Streets.

Here will be found the office of

C. E. GIRARDEY,

who for many years has been one of our most prominent auctioneers and appraisers. Mr. Girardey was formerly a partner of the late Major J. A. Beard, and his long experience and constant devotion to business, especially the real estate branch, have gained him a wide popularity, and made him a high authority in all matters pertaining to his department of the commerce of New Orleans.

In the same building the

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY

is located. This Company, although young in years, is one of our staunchest corporations. Its affairs have been managed with such ability, tact and energy, combined with justice and honorable dealing, that its popularity has been firmly established. Its officers are all men of long standing and known integrity, and to their untiring efforts the splendid success of the Company is mainly due. They are: President, I. N. Marks; Vice-President, T. Prudhomme; Secretary, R. H. Beniers; Inspectors, James Boyce and W. E. Roddy; Directors, Jacob Alexander, Leon Bertoli, H. H. Bierhorst, L. B. Cain, C. Taylor Gauche, Charles Hemard, A. H. Isaacs, A. P. Kipp, E. S. Levy, I. N. Marks, Wash. Marks, T. Prudhomme, Berry Russell, C. Spork, John Fitzpatrick, Geo. Waters, L. A. Wiltz, and Otto Thorman.

That old and staunch financial institution, the

STATE NATIONAL BANK

occupies a portion of the Tulane Buildings, having an entrance on Camp street and also on Gravier street. This bank was organized long before the war, as the Louisiana State Bank, and was known throughout the country as one of the best conducted and most reliable financial institutions in the United States. Although it met with heavy losses during the years of strife and destruction, it passed through all trials with credit unimpaired and an unblemished reputation. In 1870 it was re-organized as a National Bank, with its present title, the State National Bank of New Orleans. Its affairs are under the management of the following gentlemen, many of whom were connected with it in anti-bellum days:

Samuel H. Kennedy, Alfred Moulton, Louis A. Wiltz, J. B. Lafitte, P. Lanoux, J. G. Parham, S. Hernshiem, J. Vairin.

EYRICH'S

Is known throughout the South, and no one ever visits New Orleans without going there. It is a depot for fine stationery, the stock of which, in extent and variety, is not surpassed in the South. Wedding and visiting cards, and newspapers of the richest and most elegant styles may always be found at this emporium. Stamping monograms, crests and initials, will be made to order in the most artistic manner at short notice.

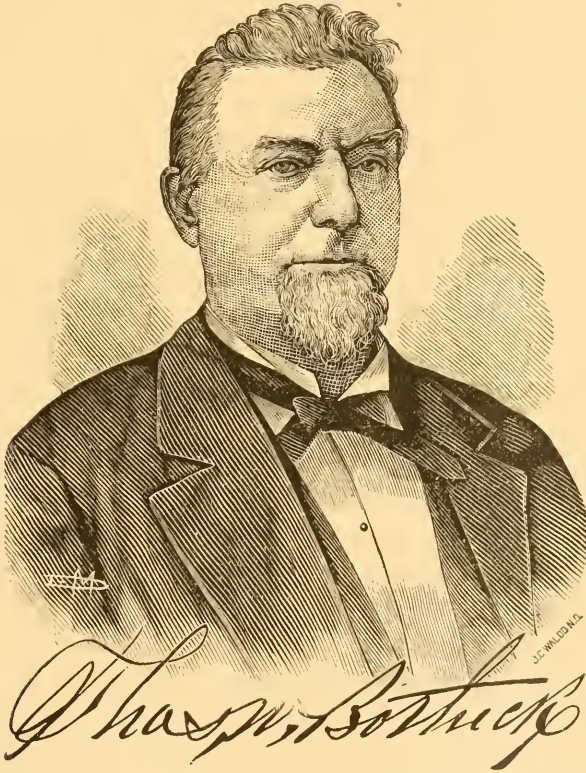
Menu and dinner cards, fancy articles, artistic panel pictures, all in great variety.

All the latest books, magazines and newspapers are promptly received. School books and school stationery at the lowest prices, and all other articles appertaining to a first class stationery, will be found at Eyrich's.

THOMAS WILSON BOTHICK.

The gentleman, whose career is the subject of this sketch, was born in Somerset, County Derry, Ireland. His father was an architect of considerable repute in his native place, but judging that there were better chances for one of his profession across the channel, he removed to England, with his family, consisting of his wife, one daughter, and three sons, of whom Thomas W. was the youngest, at the time only three years of age. Mr. Bothick's anticipations were fully realized. Possessing splendid architectural ideas and abilities, and great originality in his plans and conceptions, he rapidly gained friends, and better still, lucrative business engagements, which brought him fame and competence.

At an early age, young Tom Bothick, as he was usually called, was placed at a school in Manchester, which he attended regularly till the sudden death of his father, from apoplexy. For a year or two young Bothick attended school at intervals, but the affairs of his deceased father had been placed in the hands of one



who proved unfaithful to the trust, and who, through bad management or fraud, wasted the handsome fortune left in his charge. This circumstance necessitated exertion on the part of the family, and although then only thirteen years old, Thomas set out to support his mother and sister. He found employment in the large wire-working and drawing establishment of Messrs. Naylor & Brother, in Manchester. He applied himself diligently and soon became a favorite of his employers, who, at the expiration of four years, promoted him to traveling salesman. This position he filled with ability for three years. His sister had married in the meantime. Her husband had emigrated to America, and now, his prospects being good, wrote for his wife to join him. It was deemed, in those days, impossible for a lady to take such a journey alone. The result was that the whole family resolved to accompany her—Thomas to go

with them as escort. Naylor & Brother had offered him flattering inducements to return to their employ, and he intended to do so, but when in New York the objections and entreaties of his mother and the other members of the family, induced him to change his mind. He found a desirable situation in the work-shop of Messrs. McChesney & Moore, in New York, where he remained two years, and then removed to Worcester, Mass., to fill a more lucrative position in the wire factory of Washburn & Co. Here he remained three years, when he encountered an old school-mate who persuaded him to go to New Orleans. On arriving in New Orleans, Mr. Bothick entered into a partnership with his friend, Mr. Edward McGovern, and they opened the Commercial Queen Hotel, which they conducted on such a liberal and popular style, that it soon became a favorite resort, and, as a consequence, a pecuniary success.

Mr. McGovern, in 1849, took what was then known as the "California fever," which carried him off to the Eldorado of the hour, and left Mr. Bothick out of business.

With ample means at his command, Mr. Bothick looked around for a new investment. He ventured into the jewelry business with a friend who had no money, but great *experience*; \$25,000 was the amount invested; a few months sufficed to completely change the positions of the members of the firm; the partner had the money and Mr. Bothick the *EXPERIENCE*.

In 1854, Mr Bothick again entered into business, this time as an Undertaker, which he still continues at No. 271 Camp street. He was already convinced that there were opportunities for reform and improvement in the way such business was conducted, and to institute these changes and reforms was his ambition and determination. His methods won immediate approval, and brought him patrons and success. His business constantly increased, and he soon took the rank of leading undertaker in New Orleans and the South. For many years to his care and management has been committed the obsequies of the wealthy and prominent people of the city and environs. For several years his average of funerals has been five hundred annually.

Mr. Bothick has been for a long time an intelligent and curious student of embalming processes, and his experience in that particular department of his work has been eminently successful. Dr. Geo. W. Avery, an army surgeon, says: "I am cognizant of the fact that Mr. Bothick is skilled in the art of embalming and that his process is exceedingly efficacious." Several other eminent surgeons of the U. S. Army, who were located in New Orleans during the war, testify to his embalming manipulations as attended with the most satisfactory results, as do also hundreds of our citizens.

Refined in manner and appearance, kind, charitable and courteous, Mr. Bothick has made hosts of friends, and is a useful, honored and esteemed member of society, whether it be his business career or private character which is taken under consideration.

FACTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company, located at No. 39 Carondelet street, commenced business on the 1st of September, 1866, and since its organization has held a high place in the confidence of our business men. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and at the start three distinctive features were announced, which gave the Company popularity at once. These were:

1st. The business of the Company was divided into two departments, i. e., Capital Stock and Premium Departments. In the former an interest dividend was first guaranteed, after which the dividend in the Premium Department was declared.

2d. The dividends in the Premium Department were declared in the strictest sense upon the mutual plan, and to those stockholders only who were payers of premiums.

3d. The dividends in both departments were on a cash basis and paid in cash, without discount, as soon as possible after the close of the fiscal year. The rebate

system was offered to stockholders and the community in general, who would insure in the Company.

The first officers were: Michel Musson, President; Harmon Doane, Vice-President, and Ed. A. Palfrey, Secretary, and the Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen, whose names will be recognized as amongst the first merchants of our city: Moses Greenwood, W. A. Johnson, John I. Noble, John Chaffee, Hugh McCall, Marshall J. Smith, I. Caulfield, Alf. S. Huntington, L. H. Terry, J. D. Blair, Richard Milliken, Samuel E. Moore, Wm. H. Henning, James Hewitt, T. M. Scott, Wm. Ball, A. H. Isaacson, J. W. Carroll, J. W. Burbridge, J. G. Brown, John Phelps, P. S. Wiltz, Robt. Pitkin, H. McNeil Vance and W. B. Tullis.

At the annual meeting in June, 1870, Mr. Musson declined a re-election, and Harmon Doane, Esq., was chosen President, which office he filled with fidelity and ability, until his death in February, 1875, when Col. Ed. A. Palfrey was elected to fill the vacancy, and Major Thomas F. Walker was made Secretary.

The admirable administrative abilities, courteous bearing, prompt business qualities and high integrity of these gentlemen are well known. Under their management the Company has not only maintained its hold upon our business community, but has constantly advanced its popularity and influence. These facts are evidenced by the immense business transacted by the Company; during the thirteen years which closed with their last statement, May, 1879, they received gross premiums amounting to \$6,574,001.17, and paid out for losses \$3,200,000.

The course of the company has been marked by the prompt and equitable settlement of claims for losses; their just and liberal conduct in this respect having gained for them the confidence and esteem of all insurers. The present officers are Ed. A. Palfrey, President; John Chaffe, Vice-President; Thos. F. Walker, Secretary; with the following well-known merchants as a Board of Trustees:

John I. Noble, B. F. Eshleman, John Chaffe, Wm. C. Black, Richard Milliken, Charles Chaffe, J. I. Warren, L. C. Jurey, Sam'l. Friedlander, Wm. Hartwell, A. A. Yates, C. J. Leeds, R. M. Walmsley, A. T. Janin, A. H. May, Jos. Bowling, T. Lytt Lytton, A. M. Bickham, Sam'l. H. Boyd, Henry Abraham, Jos. McElroy, Louis Bush, Wm. J. Behan, A. Brittin, G. W. Sentell.

J. W. M. HARRIS.

This gentleman, whose energy and skill in the cause of cotton compressing have made him so well known in our city, was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1828, and received a liberal education both at home and abroad. He studied civil law under the late Christian Roselius and graduated from the University of Louisiana. He was admitted to the bar of Louisiana in 1850.

He married and settled at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1853, and entered upon the practice of common law in the same year.

His learning and ability, coupled with a dignified and courteous manner, made him a popular member of the bar of Mississippi, and he was elected to the bench in 1859. Upon the organization of that government he was appointed Auditor of the Confederate States, which position he filled until the Confederacy ceased to exist.

Since the war he has been connected with the leading events in Mississippi, and has enjoyed a large and extended practice in connection with his brother, Gen. N. H. Harris, who was a distinguished officer of Gen. Lee's army. Gen. Harris commanded a portion of the Mississippi troops in Virginia, and was in command at the celebrated defense of Battery Gregg in front of Petersburg.

Judge J. W. M. Harris is the founder of the Triumph Cotton Tie Company, proprietors of the Triumph Cotton Tie, and the Triumph Cotton Band Puller and Buckler.

In 1872, Mr. F. M. Logue exhibited to Judge Harris his patent. It was then in a crude and undeveloped state, but the quick perception of Judge Harris, whose experience as a planter, had made him familiar with the subject of baling and handling cotton, detected in it the germ of an invention which was destined to revolutionize the method of preparing the great staple for market.

He aided Mr. Logne with money and advice, and months on months were spent in experiments, Mr. Logne was sent to New Orleans, and remained here an entire season studying the art of compressing. Difficulties were encountered, which would have disheartened a man of less courage and determination than Judge Harris. Thousands of dollars were spent, and still other thousands were furnished to continue the investigations and make the machine perfect. During this time he was ably assisted and encouraged by his brother Gen. Harris. The



result is a matter of history. The Triumph Cotton Tie Band Puller and Buckler has been adopted by the largest compresses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile and other cities, and the Triumph Cotton Tie has been introduced on hundreds of plantations.

Judge Harris is a man of liberal and enlightened views, quiet and unostentatious in manner, generous, kind hearted and social, qualities which make him a worthy citizen and esteem friend with all who enjoy his acquaintance.

In the year 1877,

BOERICKE & TAFEL

opened a branch of their Homœopathic Pharmacy at No. 130 Canal street, in this city. This house was established in 1835, and have now extensive laboratories and stores in New York and Philadelphia, with branches in many of the important cities of the Union. Their medicines are all standard, and are known throughout the world for their purity and uniform excellence in quality.

The branch here is a *complete* Homœopathic Pharmacy, not only are the ordinary medicines kept, but *every* remedy known to the practice will be found there, and they can furnish physicians and dealers in the country with every thing appertaining to the homœopathic system of medicine, and all fresh and reliable.

They make a specialty of books and medicine chests for family and plantation use. All the standard works on Homœopathy may be procured of them. Orders and inquiries by mail will meet with prompt attention.

ANDREW PATTON.

The subject of this very brief sketch was born in Ramelton, Ireland, April 21st, 1848, came to New Orleans in 1867, and at once entered into active business life. For several years he worked with the firm of A. Thomson & Co., during which time his courtesy of bearing and urbanity of manner gained him many



friends. In May, 1876, he was elected 2d Vice-President of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, and in January, 1879, to the position he now holds, that of Secretary.

Although quite a young man, Mr. Patton has obtained a firm foothold in the field of business life, and his prospects for the future are auspicious in a degree seldom acquired by one of his years.

EDWARD J. SOUBY

Is a native of New Orleans, having been born in this city on the 24th June, 1844. He attended the public schools, but having lost his parents at an early age, he was obliged to care for himself. He commenced work when only eight years old, working during the day and attending school at night. At eleven years of age he obtained employment in the photograph gallery of Messrs. Morissenet & Law, and having a great taste for the fine arts, he made rapid progress.

Foregoing the prospect of a prosperous future, he entered the Confederate Army when only sixteen years old. Here he participated in those battles which have made historic ground of the Old Dominion. He was severely wounded in the fight at Mary's Heights, and was complimented on the field by Colonel Forno, his commanding officer, for devotion to duty and gallant conduct. He served through the war, winning by his courage and bravery successive promotions to the rank of captain.

On his return home he resumed his business as a photographer, but owing to limited means, was forced to be satisfied with a modest establishment near the Magazine Market.

He was married in 1867, to Miss Nellie A. Murdock.

Perseverance and industry, with careful attention to every detail of his art, won him friends and brought a natural increase of business. Mr. Sonby is now one of the leading Photographers of our city. A natural ease and grace mark his pictures, and stamp him as an artist of refined taste, rare judgment and great ability.



Mr. Sonby has gained considerable reputation as a writer of vivid imagination and an ingenious grouper of characters. His drama, "Honor Lost and Honor Won," founded on incidents of the late war, was presented to a large and appreciative audience, for the benefit of the relief fund of the Louisiana Division A. N. Va., of which he is a member, and received the flattering commendations of the critics of our city journals.

The original plans of the "Confederate Monument" in Greenwood Cemetery were photographed by Mr. Sonby, and many of his suggestions adopted, to the great improvement of this memorial of Southern heroes.

Mr. Sonby is a favorite in social circles, and being now in the early prime of manhood, may confidently look forward to a bright and prosperous future.

ISIDORE DANZIGER,

Eldest son of the late Theodore Danziger, was born in Paris, France, in 1842, and came to New Orleans with his parents in 1848.

He was educated in this city. When the war between the States came on, he joined the Orleans Guards, and, in that company, served the Confederacy in the Army of Tennessee.

Nearly his whole business life has been identified with the store in which he is now the senior partner, he having entered the store as a clerk for his father, who commenced the dry goods business in 1848, at the corner of Orleans and Robertson streets. In 1857, Mr. Theodore Danziger bought the property corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, which became so famous as "Danziger's Corner"—popular, because good, reliable articles were sold at low prices, and all orders, whether large or small, received the same prompt and courteous attention. In 1865 Mr. Danziger removed to Canal street, and in the same year Mr. Isadore Danziger was admitted to a partnership. In 1873 Mr. David Danziger received the same favor the firm, becoming Theodore Danziger & Sons.

Upon the death of their father, in 1874, the brothers—Isadore and David—continued the business, and the style of the house was changed to Theodore Danziger's Sons, which it still continues to be.



Energy, enterprise, promptness and strict integrity have always been characteristics of this house. It has passed into a proverb, that those who want dress goods, staple goods, the finest goods or heaviest plantation wear, laces or domestics, have only to "Go to Danziger's," to get just what they want, and always at reasonable prices.

In 1876, Mr. Isadore Danziger was married to Miss Amelia Dreyfous.

Now young in years, but old in business experience, a merchant of rare administrative ability, and indefatigable in his devotion to commercial pursuits, with ample capital and an enviable reputation, he may justly look forward to a future full of success and honorable renown. Socially Mr. Danziger is esteemed as a gentleman of polished manners, quiet and retiring, yet sociable, kind and generous.

Although thoroughly devoted to American institutions, Mr. Danziger is a

staunch supporter of His Majesty, the King of the Carnival, who as a mark of his esteem, and in recognition of valuable services rendered, has conferred upon him the title of Duke de la Boulevard.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY.

During the past fifteen years the safes of this company have constantly grown in popular favor. Their entire reliability has been demonstrated in hundreds of fires, in some of which they have been exposed for several days to the most intense heat. In our city and in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, the safes of the Diebold Company enjoy an enviable popularity.

This is due not only to their intrinsic merit, but largely to the enterprise of the agent, Mr. A. Roy, a pleasant and courteous gentleman, who combines the skill of a practical mechanic with the ability and energy of a merchant. The headquarters of these safes, in our city, is at No. 27 Canal street.

THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

39 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

This Company was organized under the General Incorporation law of Louisiana, on the 25th day of March, 1879, its first Board of Directors being composed of the following very prominent citizens, to wit: Messrs. John Pemberton, E. A. Tyler, C. H. Slocomb, Fred. Delbondio, George A. Fosdick, Wm. S. Pike, Joseph W. Stone, Adam Thomson, Philip Meyer, Marshall J. Smith, W. B. Schmidt, Alexander Marks, C. E. Girardey, Edward Barnett, with Joseph Ellison, Esq., as President, and Mr. Wm. P. Harper as Secretary.

Of this list, Messrs. Ellison, Pemberton, Slocomb, Delbondio, Pike, Barnett, Tyler and Harper have departed this life, and Mr. Marks has removed to Europe, but the vacancies thus caused have been filled by gentlemen of equal standing, prominent among whom we find Messrs. E. J. Hart, James I. Day, Henry J. Vose, Samuel B. Newman, Charles Chaffé, Henry Abraham, Samuel M. Todd.

A prominent feature in this Company is its system of "Registered" policies, which requires every policy to be registered with the Auditor of the State, at its issuance, and also requires the Reserve due on each policy to be deposited with the State Treasurer, thereby affording better security to the insured than is offered by any other Life Company doing business in Louisiana.

Although this law applies only to policies issued subsequent to April 2d, 1877, the Company has, with most commendable liberality, offered its benefits to all of its numerous holders of policies dated anterior to that time, and they are rapidly availing themselves of the privilege.

In the adjustment of death claims, this Company has always been characterized by as great liberality as was consistent with safety and justice, and when adjusted, the amount of the claim has always been paid in full, on the *day of maturity*, without discount.

Since its organization, it has disbursed in this community, for losses by death alone, the enormous sum of \$470,000, and has now a surplus as regards its registered policy holders of \$200,000.

This staunch institution has certainly very strong claims upon our life-insuring citizens. Thousands upon thousands of hard earned dollars have been sent to the North and West for life insurance premiums, only to be squandered in stupendous piles of brick, gorgeous offices, exorbitant salaries and extravagant

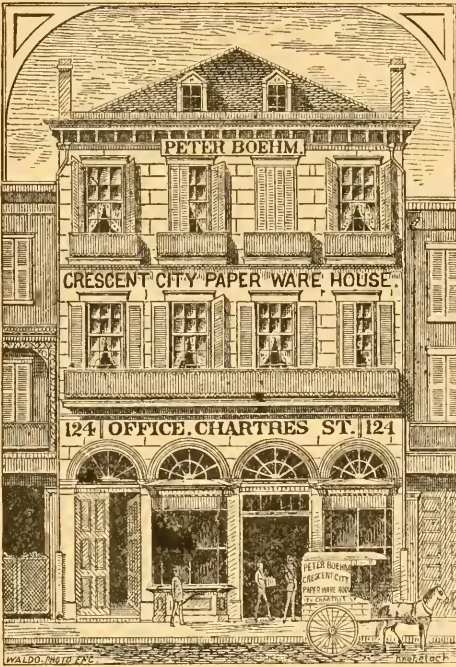
living, which would be in our city to-day, had the risks been placed in this our "Home" Company. Good authorities estimate that \$1,000,000 is less than the amount thus lost.

The following gentlemen are the officers of this Company: E. B. Briggs, President; John Henderson, Vice-President; A. Patton, Secretary; Dr. John H. Pike, Medical Director; Breaux, Fenner and Hall, Counsel.

Among the men of enterprise and energy in our city, we may very justly include

PETER BOEHM,

Proprietor of the Crescent City Paper Warehouse, Nos. 124 and 125 Chartres street. Mr. Boehm always has on hand a large stock of wrapping, news and writing papers, blank books, general stationery and fancy articles, and as he makes his purchases for cash, he can give his customers the advantage of the lowest possible prices.



MILITARY.

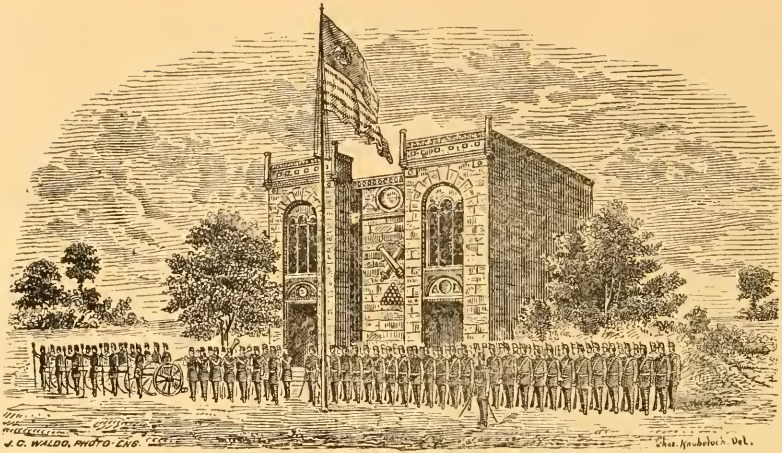
Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General, Adjutant General's Office, State House.

MILITIA.

W. J. Behan, General Commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division.
LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY—Col. John Glynn, Jr., Commanding.
ORLEANS ARTILLERY—Col. A. J. Bachemin, Commanding.
CRESCENT CITY BATTALION INFANTRY—Lieut-Col. C. E. Fenner, Commanding.
REGIMENT INFANTRY—Col. J. D. Hill, Commanding.
REGIMENT INFANTRY—Col. A. Meyer, Commanding.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY—Col. W. M. Owen, Commanding.
CONTINENTAL GUARDS—Capt. William Pierce, Commanding.
IRISH RIFLES—Capt. John Fitzpatrick, Commanding.
MITCHELL RIFLES—Capt. M. Cooney, Commanding.



Old Headquarters Washington Artillery.

GEN. WM. J. BEHAN.

Some men are born to be military leaders, while others are distinguished in peaceful pursuits. Few there are who have the genius, skill and ability, combined with the perseverance and energy required to make their mark in every walk of life, where their interests or desires may lead them, but we may say with truth that Gen. Behan has shown the possession of a combination of these qualities. Through a life of many changes he has never failed to stand among the first, and can command the respect and esteem of all around him.



In 1861 Wm. J. Behan left with the Battalion Washington Artillery as First Sergeant of the Fourth Company. Although but 20 years of age, Behan carried in his pocket a Captain's commission from Gov. Moore, then Governor of Louisiana, but this he never used, preferring to remain with the company with which he had been identified in the days of peace.

From the hour the first gun of the war was fired until the Confederate flag was furled at Appomattox, Behan never missed a day from service. He participated in every march, skirmish and battle of his battery, and in every campaign of the grand old Army of Northern Virginia. He was promoted Second Lieutenant of his company in 1862. Behan had the honor of placing the last gun in position at Appomattox, and was just in the act of firing it when one of Gen. Lee's staff rode up and shouted: "Don't fire those guns; we have surrendered!"

At the close of the war Gen. Behan returned to his native city, and embarked in commercial pursuits, winning, by his sagacity and enterprise, the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

He was prominent in the citizens' organization which has become famous as the "White League;" and, on the memorable 14th of September, 1874, was in command on that portion of the line, where the fight between the Metropolitan Police and the citizens occurred. His presence of mind, courage and ability, contributed largely to the success which attended the struggle of that day.

On the establishment of the Nicholls government he was appointed by Gov. Nicholls Brigadier-General of the First Brigade of State troops, and to his example and direction is due much of the *esprit du corps* which distinguishes this splendid organization. Gen. Behan is now a member of the old and popular grocery firm of Zuberbier & Behan.

COL. WILLIAM MILLER OWEN.

This honorable and esteemed gentleman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10th, 1834.

On his mother's side he is a descendant of Edmond Menillion, his great grandfather, a native of Normandy, who emigrated to Louisiana in 1781, when it belonged to France.

His grandfather, William Miller, who married Ursula Menillion in 1800, was one of the earliest settlers of Rapides Parish, and a cotemporary and intimate friend of Daniel Clark, Governor Hyams, and many others whose names are of historic interest in the annals of Louisiana.

His father, Allison Owen, married Caroline Miller, at Cincinnati, in 1832, of which city he was, for a long term of years, one of its most esteemed and successful merchants. He died in 1857.

Col. W. M. Owen received a liberal education at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, from which institution he graduated with first honors and distinction.

Soon after leaving school his father took him as a business partner, and this relationship was continued till the death of the former, when Colonel Owen left Cincinnati and came to New Orleans in 1858.

Here he entered the well-known house of Messrs. George Connolly & Co., cotton factors, where he remained till he, two years later, became a partner in the firm of J. W. Champlin & Co., cotton factors.

He had joined that famous military organization, the Washington Artillery, previous to the outbreaking of hostilities between the North and South, and on Sunday morning, May 26th, 1861, was mustered, with the other members of the Battalion, into the Confederate service, holding the position of Adjutant, and in a few days after left for Virginia, where, till that memorable surrender at Appomattox Court House, as Adjutant in the Washington Artillery, and Major and Lt. Colonel of Artillery in other organizations in Virginia and Tennessee, he served the Confederacy in her great struggle for freedom.

The compliment paid to this gallant soldier by his Colonel, J. B. Walton, in his dispatches after the second battle of Manassas, embodies, in a few words, the enviable war record of Col. W. M. Owen, "I am under obligations to Lieut. W.

M. Owen, my always devoted and brave Adjutant, for distinguished services under fire," and Gen. R. E. Lee after the war took occasion to indorse upon a complimentary farewell letter of Gen. Longstreet to Col. Owen, as follows:

"The commendation of Lieut-Gen. Longstreet of the conduct and services of Col. W. M. Owen, is fully concurred in. For his gallantry and devotion he was twice selected for promotion and for the command of a battalion of artillery."

After the contention which ended so disastrously for the South, he returned to New Orleans and engaged in the cotton business, which he still successfully continues.

In 1867, Col. Owen married Miss Caroline Zacharie, third daughter of J. W. Zacharie, Esq., who, at the time of his death, was recognized as one of the oldest and most respected merchants in New Orleans.



When the Washington Artillery was reorganized, August 4th, 1875, Col. Owen resumed his original position of 1861, as Adjutant, and upon the retirement of Col. Walton, in May, 1876, he was elected Colonel of the command and has since been unanimously re-elected; he is now serving his second term as colonel.

In giving a life sketch so short as a work like this necessitates, it is difficult to do justice to the subject of it, especially when it is one so widely known and honored as Col. Owen, of whom it may be truly said that no man in the large community of which he is so worthy a member, is more noted for exalted character in private life and that his name is a synonym for honor, promptitude, efficiency and enterprise.

ADOLPHE MEYER.

This gentleman, now so well known and universally esteemed in business and social circles of our city, spent his early years in Natchez, Miss., from whence he went to the University of Virginia, to complete his education.

Upon the breaking out of the late civil war, the Governor of Mississippi sent to young Meyer, who was still at college, a major's commission, which, however, Mr. Meyer did not use.

He left the University to join the army of the South, and served throughout

the struggle as an officer on the staff of Gen. John S. Williams, so well known as Cerro Gordo Williams.

Three years of this service was in Virginia, under Gens. Ewing and Breckinridge, and the remainder with Gen. Johnson's army in the corps of Gen. Wheeler. During this period, Mr. Meyer participated in all the battles in which these commands were engaged, acting with judgment, courage and gallantry throughout.

At the close of the war, Mr. Meyer engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1868 became, and is now a member of the firm of Meyer, Weis & Co., one of the most wealthy and influential cotton factorage houses of our city. His career as a merchant has been marked by close attention to business, energy and rare judgment, high integrity and unswerving devotion to the interests of his large circle of correspondents. The transactions of the house have grown year by year, until they have reached colossal proportions. During a single season they have received and sold over 150,000 bales of cotton, making a business which employs,



not only the clear heads and active energies of the members of the firm, but the services of a large number of employees, each one proficient in the duties assigned to him.

In 1869, Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Rosa Jonas, daughter of Hon. Abram Jonas, a distinguished lawyer, and a sister of that brilliant and talented young Louisianian, Hon. B. F. Jonas.

Upon the establishment of the present State Government, Mr. Meyer was commissioned by Governor Nicholls, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of State troops, and to his energy and liberality is largely due the splendid *personnel* and *esprit du corps* of this fine body of our citizen soldiery.

Col. Meyer is a member of the Association of the Army of Tennessee, and of some of our leading social organizations, and is a gentleman of literary tastes and well stored mind.

Among the young and enterprising men, upon whom rest, to a large extent, the future prosperity and greatness of our city, none give brighter promise than Adolphe Meyer.

City Government.

Isaac W. Patton, Mayor; Alfred H. Isaacson, Administrator of Finance; John Glynn, Jr., Administrator of Accounts; Washington Marks, Administrator of Assessments; J. D. Houston, Administrator of Improvements; E. R. Chevalley, Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings; J. Henry Behan, Administrator of Commerce; P. Meallie, Administrator of Police; E. Howard McCaleb, City Attorney; H. C. Brown, City Surveyor; Gustave LeGardeur, Jr., City Notary; John Fitzpatrick, Criminal Sheriff; Lionel Adams, Chief Deputy; J. R. Alcee Gauthreaux, Civil Sheriff; William Walsh, Chief Deputy.

ALFRED HENRY ISAACSON,

The present Administrator of Finance of the City of New Orleans, was born in Philadelphia, March 5th, 1833, his family, residents of Louisiana, being then on a visit to that city.



Alfred H. Isaacson

His early school days were passed in Covington, La., and his education completed at Anderson's Collegiate Institution, at New Albany, Indiana.

When quite young his family left the State, but Mr. Isaacson elected to remain, confidently relying upon his own exertions to achieve success in the future.

His early business occupations were varied and responsible, and of a character peculiarly calculated to qualify him for the important role he was destined to fill.

Successively employed by Chittenden & Dameron, and other well known commercial houses, and adding continually to his high character, here and elsewhere. Previous to his election he was at the head of the firm of Isaacson & Sims, of this city.

In 1855 Mr. Isaacson was married, in the Parish of St. Landry, to a daughter of Judge John L. Daniel.

He served as an officer in the Confederate Army in our great struggle.

Mr. Isaacson has never actively participated in politics, though always a staunch and outspoken advocate of retrenchment and reform.

His public civil service has been important and successful. He was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives during the administrations of Governor Moore and Governor Allen.

In the cause of charity Mr. Isaacson has always been zealous, and has worthily won his title of *Orphan's Friend*. During the epidemic of 1878, he was one of the most zealous in nursing the sick and burying the dead, and in fact, undertook alone the responsibility of managing the St. Vincent Infant Asylum and its 200 helpless inmates.

His election to administer the finances of this city by so large a majority of his fellow-citizens, attests the appreciation of this community for his enterprise, public spirit, charity, and devotion to the great interests of commerce.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr.

Col. Glynn, who is now 38 years old, came to New Orleans when only five years of age, and received his education in the public schools of our city.

He then entered the counting house of Horrell, Gayle & Co., and remained with that firm until the breaking out of the war between the States.

He went into the Southern Army as a private in the Orleans Guard (Le-Gardeur's) battery, and was soon promoted to a Lieutenantcy.

Through all the battles, skirmishes and marches, he served uninterruptedly with this command until its surrender at Greensboro, N. C., and never was absent a single day during his whole term of service.

On his return, at the close of the war, he again became connected with the old firm and with their successors, B. M. Horrell & Co., finally succeeding to their business, which he continued for his own account. Col. Glynn took an active part in organizing the militia in New Orleans, and soon took command of Battery C of the Louisiana Field Artillery. On the ever memorable 14th of September, 1874, he took this company into action, and led the troops whose gallantry won the day. Being in command on the extreme right of the line of the citizen soldiery, he was confronted by the Metropolitan Police, who opened fire on him without warning. Col. Glynn promptly ordered his soldiers to charge, and himself directed the movement, which ended in the complete rout of the Metropolitans. To his prompt decision, coolness and bravery, the success of the people's cause, on that eventful day, is largely due.

The Louisiana Field Artillery, which stands in the foremost rank of our military organizations, on its reorganization after the 14th of September, elected Col. Glynn as its commanding officer, and through his untiring efforts, that corps has been brought to its present high state of efficiency.

He received the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Administrator of Public Accounts of our city and was elected by an overwhelming majority over two very popular opponents. His thorough knowledge of accounts and his long business experience, eminently fit him for his present position in our city government, the duties of which he discharges with much ability. Col. Glynn is an active promoter of out-door sports. He is an excellent rifle shot, and captain of his regimental team, the best in New Orleans. He is also an expert at long range shooting.

He was an active organizer among the pioneers of rowing—the St. John Rowing Club, one of the finest and richest clubs in the country. He has been elected annually to the presidency of this club for the past five years.

In 1867, Col. Glynn married Miss Vignaud, daughter of the late Lucien Vignaud, and sister of Mr. Henry Vignaud, Assistant Secretary of the American Legation at Paris, and editor of the "Memorial Diplomatique."



Col. Glynn is a man of sterling integrity, rare business qualifications, and socially a general favorite. He is amongst the foremost of those young representatives on whose energy, enterprise and ability the future development and prosperity of the Crescent City largely depends.

JOHN HENRY BEHAN,

Was born in New Orleans, Sept. 22d, 1839, and is the second son of the late James W. Behan, of the old firm of Behan & Freeland, who as proprietors of the Orleans Cotton Press, were the pioneers of the cotton press business in this city.

On the 22d September, 1859, Mr. Behan married a daughter of the late Hon. H. M. Summers. Mr. Behan has been in commercial pursuits, in the cotton press business principally, since 1857, and has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all connected with him, and of our business community generally.

He was for several years superintendent of the Natchez Cotton Press, one of the largest in our city, and by his close attention to his charge and fine administrative abilities he raised himself to prominence in the business.

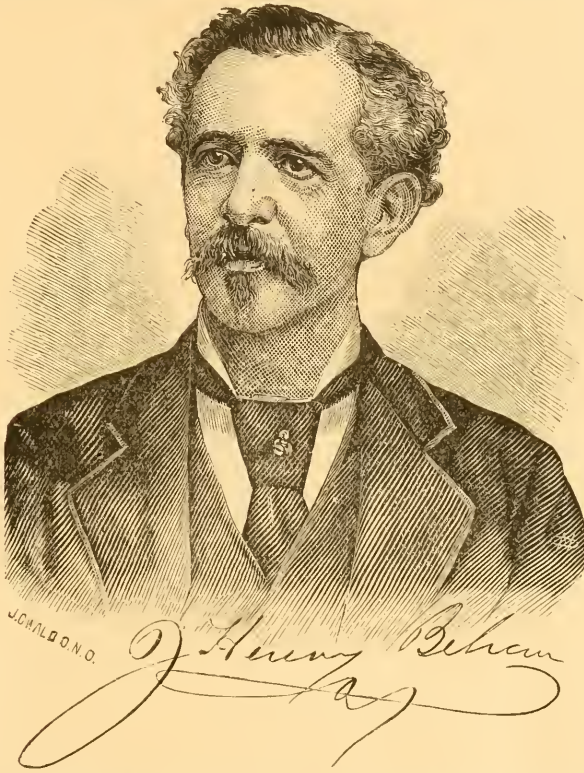
During the late quarrel in our family of States, he served with credit in the Southern army. After a year and a half in Virginia as orderly sergeant of Company F, DeSoto Rifles, of the 5th Louisiana Regiment, he was promoted by President Davis to a 1st Lieutenantcy in the Provisional Army, subsequently made a Captain and afterwards assigned to duty as Major and A. C. S. on General Buford's staff, Forrest's Cavalry, where he served until the end of the war and was known among comrades in arms as the "Fighting Commissary."

Major Behan took an active part in the people's movement which culminated

on the memorable 14th of September, 1874, and 9th of January, and contributed his full share to the success of those days.

His nomination by the Democratic Parish Convention was his advent in politics, and his election by a large majority evidenced the high appreciation of his abilities by his fellow citizens.

His conscientious discharge of the duties of the responsible position of Ad-



ministrator of Commerce, where his courtesy, promptness and energy have been admirably displayed, has thus far given entire satisfaction to our commercial community, and especially to that large and influential class connected with the steamboat and other levee interests of our city.

Socially Major Behan is a general favorite, and his well stored mind has contributed largely to the elegance and refinement of many of our past Carnival displays.

J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX.

The subject of this sketch presents a striking example of success compelled by personal merit and exertions alone.

Born in Assumption Parish, in this State, Oct. 5, 1847, his youth was spent upon the estate of his father.

At the age of 15 he joined the Confederate Army; was wounded several times, from the effects of which he is still a sufferer. By conspicuous gallantry and strict devotion to duty, he won the grade of Major at the age of 18.

Returning to his home after the surrender, he devoted himself to the study of law and the conduct of a newspaper.

Moving to New Orleans, he engaged in commercial pursuits and became an active participant in the politics of the day.

His indomitable energy and great administrative ability soon gave him a

foremost place among the prominent representative party men, and to his organization of the Bureau of Registration, and his conduct of the campaign work of 1874, 1876 and 1878, the Democratic party owes, in a great measure, its present control of our State.

His appointment to an important trust by Gov. Nicholls, and his subsequent election as Civil Sheriff, illustrate the esteem in which he is held by our people.



Major Gauthreaux is eminently a representative and progressive man. In the full vigor of manhood, self-reliant, warm and constant in his friendships, generous in all his impulses, and with boundless pluck and energy, there are no civic honors to which he may not reasonably aspire.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Francis T. Nicholls, Governor; Louis A. Wiltz, Lieutenant Governor; William A. Strong, Secretary of State; Allen Jumel, Auditor of Public Accounts; Edward A. Burke, State Treasurer; H. N. Ogden, Attorney General; Robert M. Lusher, Superintendent of Public Education; J. O. Landry, State Registrar of Voters; Major B. M. Harrod, State Engineer.

E. A. BURKE.

The subject of this sketch, whose services in restoring to Louisiana a government of the people, have made him a national reputation, was born in Louisville,

Ky., in September, 1841. He comes of a fine Irish family; his ancestors, for three or four generations back, having been officers in the British army. His grandfather was attainted in the Irish rebellion and escaped to this country. His father was born in Bontecourt County, Virginia, and his mother in Culpepper.

After leaving school, Burke became interested in the railroad business, first around Louisville, then in Louisiana, and afterwards in Texas, where the war found him. Abandoning a pursuit which was bringing him rapid advancement, he cast his lot with the Confederate army, although then but nineteen years of age. He served through the war with distinction, securing the respect and esteem of his officers, and the confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

He came to New Orleans without money or friends, but seeking work with that persistent energy, characteristic of the man, he soon obtained employment in a marble yard and set to work clipping stone alongside of a colored brother. Doing this, as he does everything, with a hearty good will and an honest desire to excel, he soon attracted attention, and secured advancement and increase of pay.

The year 1872 found him in charge of the freight department of the Great Jackson Route, a position which he filled with marked ability, protecting the interests of the Company, at the same time that he secured the esteem of its patrons by his prompt, just and equitable discharge of his duties.

In this year Major Burke received the regular Democratic nomination for Administrator of Improvements, although, owing to the putting forward of an independent candidate in the person of General Beauregard, the Republican nominee was elected. Major Burke, however, received within 1300 votes of his distinguished competitor of the total Conservative vote of 36,000.

After this Major Burke gradually became prominent in politics. In 1874 he undertook and successfully conducted the arduous work of revising the registration. His conduct in this campaign stamped him as a man of fireless energy, prompt decision, and unwavering devotion to the cause of the people.

This was never more strikingly shown than by his part in the great *coup* of the 14th of September, from which event may be dated the train of events which finally emancipated the State from Radicalism.

On the night of the 13th it became known to General Ogden that troops had been ordered from Holly Springs, and were expected to arrive by noon the next day. Their arrival would defeat the plans of the leaders of the people, who had resolved upon the overthrow of the Kellogg government, but were also determined not to be brought into conflict with the United States troops.

In this dilemma Major Burke was consulted, and although he did not unfold them his plans were soon made. Before daybreak his messenger was flying up the Jackson railroad on a hand-car, giving orders to the different foremen of the gangs then employed in raising the road bed, and a few hours later the South bound train with the soldiers on board was stopped by a gap of some hundred yards, where the workmen had taken up the track and were industriously shoveling away at the embankment. There was some loud talk, expostulations and explanations, and after a delay of an hour, the track was relaid and the train proceeded on its way. Two miles lower down another stoppage, two hundred yards of track taken up, and the men very hard at work. There was more and louder talk, but after a delay of two hours the train shot off Southward again. About three miles lower down they came to another break of fully five hundred yards. Colonel Brook, who was in command of the troops, lost patience, and even drew his pistol and threatened to shoot a foreman. Burke's plot was a perfect success, and while the regular soldiers were building railroads up about Manchac, the citizen soldiers were thrashing Kellogg's Metropolitans and scattering his government to the four winds of heaven. Everybody knew that the United States troops were coming, but no one knew why they did not arrive. Their delay was worthy of the quick-witted, prompt and courageous man who planned it—it was the stroke of a master mind, and to it may be ascribed the success of the movement of the Fourteenth of September.

This year Major Burke obtained for the second time the regular nomination for Administrator of Improvements, and this time was triumphantly elected.

He filled this important office to the entire satisfaction of our citizens, and retired at the end of his term, without one single supported complaint of mismanagement, neglect or extravagance. It was universally conceded that his conduct of the Bureau had been a model of accuracy, economy and efficiency; that the city had expended less money and obtained greater results than under any preceding administration.

In the campaign of 1876, Major Burke took a prominent and leading part, and by his untiring zeal, rare judgment, firm and unwavering fight for justice and right, politic and cautious councils, and his sterling integrity, he contributed more than any other leader to the final triumph of the people's government.



Having served his State in this trying time with so much ability and fidelity, it was natural and right that those whom he had benefitted should seek to do him honor, and, consequently in 1878, his nomination for State Treasurer was received with enthusiasm, and his election followed, with a majority which, though a flattering endorsement was a well merited compliment and a just recognition of his merits.

Major Burke is impulsive and generous by nature—a man of rare conversational powers, a rapid thinker and pleasing speaker—frank, straightforward and manly—a man who combines the qualities of a popular leader, a good citizen and the pride and honor of the home circle.

WILL. A. STRONG

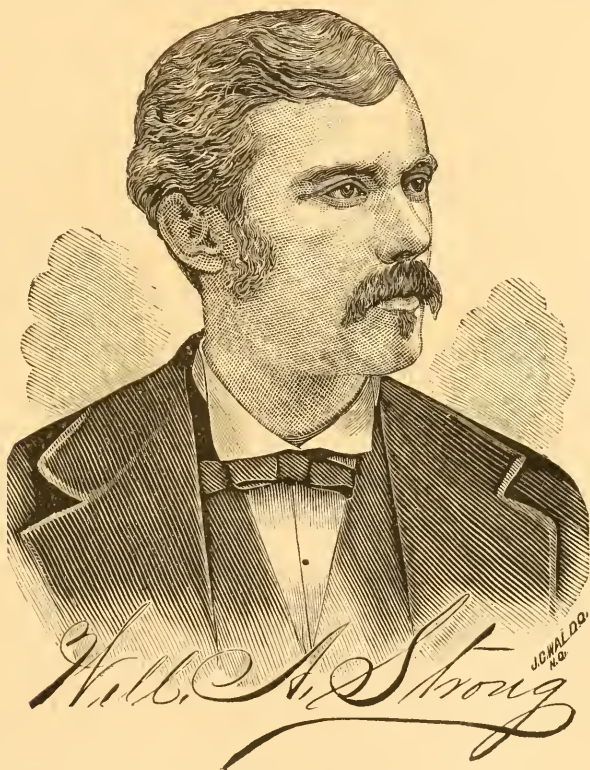
Is a son of Capt. Walcott A. Strong, of the United States army, who resigned his commission in the service in 1835, and removed to this State, where he engaged in planting, and took an active part in the events of his time. He was appointed by Governor Nicholls on his staff, with the rank of major, and died in 1878, at the age of 74 years.

Hon. Will. A. Strong was born in Natchitoches Parish, La., on the 14th of September, 1817. He was attending St. Joseph's College in Natchitoches, when

the war commenced, and although then only in his fifteenth year, he left his school-books, and joined Co. D., 2d Louisiana Cavalry, as a private. He was a participant in all the skirmishes and battles of the command, amongst which, was the important engagement at Mansfield, where General Bank's forces were so completely routed. Young Strong was wounded at Caronerow, in 1863, and again at McNab's Hill, in 1864.

At the close of the war, Mr. Strong engaged in planting and merchandising in the parishes of Bienville and Winn. He was married in 1870, at Lewisville, Winn Parish, to Miss N. M. Sims, daughter of W. H. Sims and Sarah N. Stewart, of Monroe County, Ga.

Mr. Strong was elected a member of the House of Representatives, of Louisiana, in 1872, at the time of the contest between Governors McEnery and Kellogg. Believing that the Democratic cause had been largely triumphant, he refused to take his seat in the Legislature, organized by the Radicals, although his seat was not contested. He served in the Democratic House, which recognized the election



of Governor McEnery, as long as it met. He has remained a firm supporter of the people's cause, and has largely contributed to its final success, through the establishment of the Nicholls Government, in 1877.

Without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention of 1876, for the office of Secretary of State, the news of his choice was the first information that he received on the subject. He was elected by an overwhelming majority, and since his induction into office, has discharged his duties with promptness and ability, combined with courtesy and amiability, giving entire satisfaction to a wide constituency.

Mr. Strong is such a man as our State requires in her public offices; quick in decision, of high administrative ability, energetic and enterprising and of sterling integrity, he devotes himself entirely to the discharge of his duties, and the service of the State in whose prosperity and development he is so largely interested.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Amongst travelers no road is more familiar nor more popular than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the most important connections of the great Jackson Route. One of the oldest and best managed corporations in America, it has its agents in every city of the Union, men of ability, character and standing, who are not only capable but always ready and willing to give those who contemplate traveling valuable information, not only of their own road, but as to other points that may arise.

The scenery along the Baltimore and Ohio is celebrated for its grandeur, beauty and diversity, now the massive and rugged Allegheny Mountains, and again the quiet, classic charms of the Potomac. To these attractions must be added those of the road itself, with its double-tracked line, its steel rails on stone ballast, magnificent iron bridges, its excellent hotels, replete with all modern improvements, and its luxurious coaches.

Those who travel by the Baltimore and Ohio have speed, safety, comfort and pleasure assured to them.

Col. R. G. Hulbert, whose affable and courteous manners make him a favorite with all who know him is the Southern Agent of this route. He may be found at the office of the Great Jackson Route, under the City Hotel.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

This society, which was organized in August, 1837, has always held a foremost rank among the benevolent associations of New Orleans. During seasons of health and prosperity it is seldom heard of, but when pestilence and want stalk abroad, the members buckle on their armor, and, with a self-abnegation well worthy of the memory of the great English philanthropist from whom the society takes its name, go forth to relieve the suffering and distress of their fellow-beings, making no distinction on account of wealth or position in their ministrations.

The widespread aid given by the Howards last year during the yellow fever epidemic, has deservedly added to their good name, of their administrative abilities; and the ready responses which came from all parts of the civilized world to their appeal for funds, show that this association is trusted and respected abroad as fully and implicitly as at home. J. M. Vandergriff, President; F. R. Southmayde, Secretary; R. L. Robertson, Treasurer.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This excellent society, which has wielded a steady and extended influence for good in this city for over twenty-five years, is of more than local fame, through its charities, the activity of its members in aiding the needy at all times, procuring work for young men out of employment, and many other acts of sympathy and assistance.

During the progress of the yellow fever epidemic of last summer, the action of this Association was of the most liberal and self-sacrificing order. For over three months its members were found ministering night and day, in all quarters of our pest-stricken city, with such devotion and judicious care as has seldom been witnessed, never surpassed in the annals of benevolence. These gentlemen disbursed \$81,541 50, received in sums of varying amounts from a thousand sources, and did so with such admirable system, that they were able to account for every cent distributed. They felt and discharged their obligations to God and their fellow-men with conscientious kindness and impartiality.

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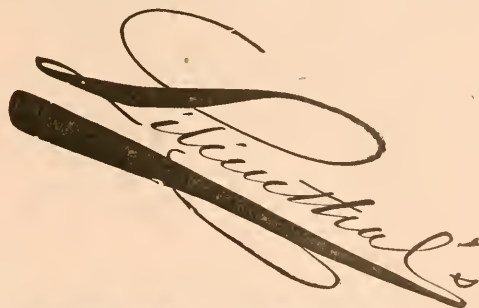
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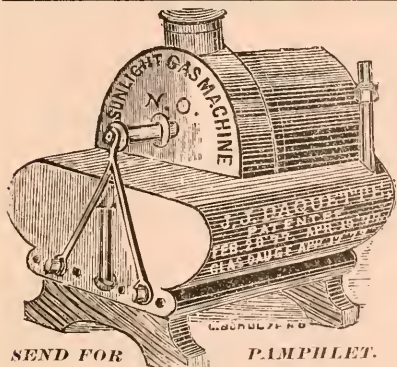
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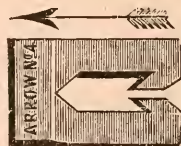
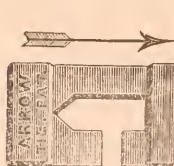
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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THIS BANK,

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ASSETS.

Real Estate.....	\$53,585 00
State Consols.....	\$20,000
City Consols.....	8,000
N. O., J. and G. N. R.R. Bonds	36,000
U. S. 4 per Cent. Bonds	55,450
City Premium Bonds.....	28,800
N. O. Water Works Stock...	4,800
State Warrants.....	9,441
	<hr/> 109,505 71
Domestic Exchange.....	24,591 08
Loans due in 90 Days.....	134,120 26
Loans not due in 90 Days...	40,243 50
Loans on Demand.....	18,235 24
Fixtures and Furniture.....	2,500 00
Current expenses and taxes...	9,833 50
Cash Items: Gold and Silver Coin, U. S. and National Bank Notes and Checks on Local Banks.....	<hr/> 74,783 79
	<hr/> \$467,398 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$223,697 55
Interest Bearing Deposits.....	20,206 34
Non-interest Bearing Deposits...	122,186 68
Dividends unpaid.....	23 85
Banks and Bankers.....	70,181 25
Undivided Profits.....	22,005 18
Other Liabilities.....	9,097 23
	<hr/> \$467,398 08

The foregoing statement is correct and true.

T. D. VAN HORN, *Cashier.*

LOUIS LEONHARD, } *Directors.*
A. CHAPSKY, }

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Notary,
on this 3d day of June, A. D. 1879.

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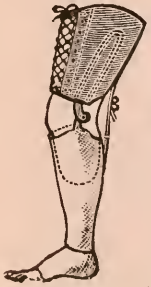
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